Ontario. Legislative Assembly

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOL. XLVIII.—PART VIII.

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OF THE

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SESSION 1916

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No. 2 Estimates—Supplementary, for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1915-16. Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1916. *Printed.* Further Supplementary. Presented to the Legislature, April 4th, 1916. *Printed.* Estimates for the year ending 31st October, 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 11th, 1916. *Printed.*

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No. 32 Report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 17th, 1916. *Printed.*

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No. 34 Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 17th, 1916. *Printed.*

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No. 49 Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, March 24th, 1916. *Printed.*

No. 50 Return from the Records of the By-Elections in 1915-16. Presented to the Legislature, March 6th, 1916. *Printed.*

No. 51 Report of the Provincial Archivist for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 10th, 1916. *Printed.*

No. 52 Report of the Librarian upon the State of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 53 Provincial Auditor's Statements for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, March 15th, 1916. *Printed.*

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No. 56 Report on the British Red Cross Fund, Trafalgar Day. Presented to the Legislature, April 18th, 1916. *Printed.*

No. 57 Return to an Address, of the 5th March, 1915, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of: 1. Copies of all petitions or requests or communications received by the Government from Trades and Labour Councils, Municipal Authorities, Social and Philanthropic organizations, or other societies, organizations or individuals, in reference to the conditions of Unemployment in the Province, and in reference to governmental action to relieve conditions of unemployment. 2. All communications passing between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario, or any officer or official of the Governments respectively, in reference to conditions of unemployment, and as to governmental action in reference thereto. 3. A statement showing what action has been taken by the Government to relieve conditions of unemployment in the Province. 4. Copy of the Orders-in-Council appointing the Commission to investigate the conditions of Unemployment, and defining the scope of the work of the Commission. Mr. *Rowell.* Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 58 Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. All correspondence between the Government or any officer or official thereof and all Councils of Women and all other persons, societies or associations, in reference to the establishment of Houses of Refuge in municipalities and in regard to legislation for the purpose of requiring municipalities to establish Houses of Refuge for the care of feeble-minded and unfortunate persons. 2. All correspondence or communications between the Government or any officer or official thereof and the Councils of municipalities or any officer or official thereof,

with reference to the compulsory establishment by municipalities of Houses of Refuge for feeble-minded and unfortunate persons. Mr. *Hurdman.* Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 59 Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. A copy of all the proceedings in the Police Court in the City of Toronto in the charge made against Herbert Capewell for demanding commission on certain Government Military contracts for the supply of boots for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, including therein the evidence and the Police Magistrate's judgment and commitment. 2. A copy of the record of the proceedings on the trial of the said Herbert Capewell before His Honour Judge Coatsworth in the County Judge's Criminal Court of the County of York, including the evidence, statements of Counsel and statement of acquittal. Mr. *Atkinson.* Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 60 Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. What Fishermen received fishing licenses in Manitoulin Island for the fishing season, 1914, and upon what dates were these licenses granted respectively. 2. What Fishermen received fishing licenses for the year 1915, and upon what dates were these licenses granted respectively. Mr. *Parliament.* Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 61 Copies of Orders-in-Council and Regulations made under the authority of the Department of Education. Presented to the Legislature, March 2nd, 1916. *Printed for distribution.*

No. 62 Report of the Monteith Demonstration Farm, 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 14th, 1916. *Printed.*

No. 63 Report of the Northern Development Branch of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, March 13th, 1916. *Printed.*

No. 64 Copies of Orders-in-Council under Subsection 6 of Section 78, Chapter 62, R.S.O., 1914, relating to Surrogate Courts. Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 65 Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. How many Dining or Buffet Cars have the T. & N. O. Railway purchased, and what was the date of purchase, and the price paid for the said cars respectively. 2. How many of such cars are in actual use upon the railway. Mr. *Ferguson (Kent).* Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 66 Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. With what Fire Insurance Companies did the T. & N. O. Railway place its Fire Insurance for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1914, and through what agents was the Insurance placed. 2. With what Fire Insurance Companies has the T. & N. O. Railway Company placed its Fire Insurance for the current year, and through what agents has the Insurance been placed. Mr. *Davidson.* Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 67 Return to an Order of the House, of the 1st April, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. If any requests have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission under section 3 of the Hydro-Electric Railway Act, 1914, to inquire into and report upon the proposed electric railways in Ontario. 2. If requests have been made, what are the dates upon which such requests were made and with respect to what railways or territories were such requests made. 3. What reports, if any, have been received by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the proposed Hydro-Electric Railways in Ontario. 4. Has the Lieutenant-Governor in Council approved the construction of any such railways; if so, which ones. Mr. *Richardson.* Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 68 Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. Copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Province of Ontario, or any officer or official thereof, and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any officer or official thereof, with reference to the care of or provision for returned soldiers, and particularly assisting returned soldiers to secure employment. 2. Copies of all resolutions passed at a conference between representatives of the Government of Canada and of the Provinces, in reference to the care of and provision for returned soldiers. 3. Copy of the document setting out the understanding arrived at between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the different Provinces in reference to the care of the said soldiers. Mr. *Rowell.* Presented to the House March 15th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 69 Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. The names and addresses respectively of the persons who attended the short course of Instructions for Judges at Fall Fairs given at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in June, 1915. 2. The names and addresses respectively of the persons who attended the Course of Instruction for Judges at Fall Fairs at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1915. 3. The names and addresses of the persons who were appointed by the Government as Judges at Fall Fairs in 1915, and what departments or classes did each judge respectively. Mr. *Ham.* Presented to the Legislature, March 17th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 70 Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a Return showing how much of the sum received by the Government on account of the War Tax, 1915, has been expended and for what purposes has the money been expended and the amount of the expenditure for such purposes respectively. Mr. *Bowman.* Presented to the Legislature, March 20th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 71 Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. What is the total number of employers of labour coming under Schedule 1 of The Workmen's Compensation Act, as reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board. 2. What is the total number of employees so reported. 3. What is the total amount of the assessment for the year 1915 for such employers. 4. How much has been received to date in respect of such assessment. 5. How much is on deposit to the credit of this fund to date. 6. Where and to whose credit are the moneys on deposit. Mr. *Hurdman.* Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 72 Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. If the Workmen's Compensation Board levied its assessment upon employers upon the basis of current cost, or the capitalized value. 2. If not on the basis of current cost, what amount or percentage has been added to the assessment over and above current cost. 3. If the Workmen's Compensation Board established a Reserve Fund under section 92 of The Workmen's Compensation Act. 4. If so, what amount or percentage has been included in the sum assessed upon employers to provide this Reserve Fund. Mr. *Elliott.* Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 73 Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. What is the total number of employers of labour coming under Schedule 2 of The Workmen's Compensation Act, so far as ascertained by the Workmen's Compensation Board. 2. What is the total number of employees under section 2. 3. What is the total number of employers coming under section 3, so far as the Workmen's Compensation Board has been able to ascertain. 4. What is the total number of employees coming under section 3, so far as the Workmen's Compensation Board has been able to ascertain. Mr. *Davidson.* Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 74 Return to an Order of the House of the 21st March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. Copies of all correspondence which passed between the Government, or any officer or official thereof, in reference to the granting of bail in the case of Rex *vs.* Friedman, heard at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. 2. Copies of all correspondence received by the Government from any source in reference to the granting, or refusal, of bail in said case. Mr. *Proudfoot.* Presented to the Legislature, March 22nd, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 75 Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1916, for a Return showing what were the dates and amounts of the several payments made by the Province to aid Recruiting, and to whom were such payments made. Mr. *Ham*. Presented to the Legislature, March 22nd, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 76 Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1916, for a Return showing what were the dates and the amounts of the several payments made by the Government of Ontario in respect of the Ontario Military Hospital, and to whom were such payments respectively made. Mr. *Richardson*. Presented to the Legislature, March 22nd, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 77 Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1915, for a Return showing: All correspondence received by the Government or any member or official thereof with reference to the appointment of present members to the Workmen's Compensation Board, or in support of the applications of the said members to be so appointed. Mr. *Carter*. Presented to the Legislature, March 28th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 78 Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. How many persons in the employ of the Province or the Government are now serving with the Canadian or Allies' armies. 2. What are the names of the persons so serving, and what salaries do they respectively receive from the Government. Mr. *Racine*. Presented to the Legislature, March 28th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 79 Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1916, for a Return giving the names of all persons employed in the Civil Service of the Province who have enlisted for overseas service with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces since the commencement of the War to date. Mr. *McCrae*. Presented to the Legislature, March 28th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 80 Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. All correspondence between the Government of Ontario, or any member or official thereof, and the Canada Copper Company or the International Nickel Company, or any officer or official of either of the said Companies, in reference to the tax to be paid to the Province of Ontario in respect of the profits made on the nickel mining operations carried on within the Province of Ontario by or on behalf of the said Companies, or either of them. Mr. *Carter*. Presented to the Legislature, April 4th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 81 Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. Who is the Police Magistrate for the City of Windsor. 2. When was he appointed. 3. Whom did he

succeed. 4. What salary does he receive from the City of Windsor. 5. How much from fees for convictions in County cases. 6. What amount in fees and costs in County cases has he collected from the 1st day of December, 1908, to the 1st day of January, 1915. 7. What amount for convictions in County cases has the Police Magistrate paid to the County Treasurer from the 1st December, 1908, to the 1st January, 1915. 8. What convictions has he reported to the Clerk of the Peace for Essex County from September 1st, 1914, to date. Mr. *Ducharme.* Presented to the Legislature, April 5th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 82 Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. Who is the Police Magistrate for Amherstburg. 2. When was he appointed. 3. Whom did he succeed. 4. What convictions has he reported. 5. What amount of fees and fines has he collected during his term of office. 6. What disposition was made by him of these fees and fines. Mr. *Tolmie.* Presented to the Legislature, April 5th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 83 Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1916, for a Return of copies of all correspondence or other papers and documents which passed between J. H. Carrique, of the City of Toronto, or any other person or persons and the Attorney-General or any official of his Department or of any Department of the Government in connection with, or arising out of, a request made by the said J. H. Carrique to have Robert M. Catts and Edward C. Hill extradited from the United States of America on a charge that they had defrauded him out of the sum of $5,000. Mr. *Proudfoot.* Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 84 Report of the Decisions in cases arising under "The Municipal Drainage Act," together with other cases analagous thereto and The General Rules relating to practice and procedure under the said Act. Presented to the Legislature, April 7th, 1916. *Printed.*

No. 85 Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. The names of the officials connected with the Ontario Reformatory or Guelph Prison Farm, giving their positions and salaries respectively. Mr. *Marshall.* Presented to the Legislature, April 11th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 86 Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. What is the total capital expenditure on the Guelph Prison Farm to the close of the fiscal year. 2. If any further capital expenditures are contemplated; and showing the estimated amount thereof. 3. And how many prisoners are now confined at the Guelph Prison Farm. Mr. *Ferguson (Kent).* Presented to the Legislature, April 11th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 87 Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. What is the total capital expenditure on the Whitby Asylum to the close of the fiscal year. 2. And if any further capital expenditures are contemplated; and if so, showing the estimated amount thereof. 3. And the number of inmates now confined in the Whitby Asylum. Mr. *Wigle.* Presented to the Legislature, April 12th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 88 Statement of the distribution of the Revised and Sessional Statutes for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 13th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 89 Report of the Sub-Committee on Bill (No. 53), Respecting the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the Province of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, April 18th, 1916. *Printed by order of the House.*

No. 90 Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. How many permanent officials and employees of all classes were engaged in the inside Civil Service on the 1st days of January, 1905 and 1915 respectively. 2. How many permanent officials and employees of all classes were engaged on the outside service on the 1st days of January, 1905 and 1915 respectively. Mr. *Gillespie.* Presented to the Legislature, April 19th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 91 Return to an Order of the House of the 30th day of March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Ontario and any member or official and the Government of the Dominion of Canada or any member or official thereof, with reference to the Report of the Dominion Government Commission on Technical Education and as to any action to be taken upon the basis of the said report or otherwise in connection with Technical Education. Mr. *Ducharme.* Presented to the Legislature, April 19th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 92 Return to an Order of the House of the 11th April, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. If the T. & N. O. Railway was, within the past twelve months, asked to quote rates on the shipment of 6,000 tons of fabricated steel, or some quantity of fabricated steel, from Sarnia to Regina. 2. If the T. & N. O. Railway was asked to quote rates, who were the shippers or parties requesting the rates; and what was the amount of steel involved; and what were the rates quoted. 3. If rates were quoted, how did these rates compare with the tariff rates in the tariff approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for the quantities of steel and the haul in question. Mr. *Munro.* Presented to the Legislature, April 19th, 1916. *Not printed.*

No. 93 Return to an Order of the House of the 17th day of April, 1916, for a Return showing if the Government received any statement from the Government of Great Britain, or from any other source, with reference to the use made of the flour contributed by the Province of Ontario to the Mother Country, of the value of $780,468.70. 2. If so, how was the flour used or disposed of. Mr. *Lowe*. Presented to the Legislature, April 19th, 1916. *Not printed.*

Forty-Eighth Annual Report

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

Hospitals for the Insane

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Being for the Year ending 31st October

1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:

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1916

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Toronto

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, January 22nd, 1916.

To His Honour JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit herewith the Forty-eighth Annual Report upon the Hospitals for the Insane of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 31st October, 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary.

Office of the
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, January 15th, 1916.

Sir,—We have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Forty-eighth Annual Report upon the Hospitals for the Insane of Ontario, being for the official year ending 31st October, 1915.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

EDWIN R. ROGERS,
W. W. DUNLOP,
Inspectors.

The Honourable W. J. Hanna, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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REPORT

Of Edwin R. Rogers and W. W. Dunlop, Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

General.

On 31st October, exclusive of insane patients in the Homewood Sanitarium at Guelph, there were in the Hospitals for the Insane of Ontario 6,040 insane persons divided as follows:

Males	2,924
Females	3,116
	6,040

The net increase in the population for the year was 54.

Movement of Patients.

The daily average number of patients in the Provincial Hospitals for the Insane during the year was 5,972, an increase of 53.

The total number of admissions was 1,304, a decrease of 47.

The total number of deaths was 515, an increase of 101.

The total number of discharges was 634, a decrease of 109.

Revenue.

There has been an increase from paying patients as follows:

1914	$205,649.41
1915	225,178.83
Increase	$7,025.41

From Farm and Miscellaneous:

1914	$4,635.55
1915	4,523.65
Decrease	$111.90

Collection from the municipalities under the provisions of 6 Edward VII, chap. 8, as follows:

1914	$122,647.19
1915	124,443.10
Increase	$1,795.91

making a total increase in revenue of $8,821.32.

Deportations.

During the year ending Oct. 31st, 1915, 193 persons have been deported:

Number of Insane	19
Number of Criminals	128
Number likely to become a public charge	46
	193

Owing to the war deportations cannot be made to several European countries which explains a decrease.

In all the institutions needed improvements have been made.

Brockville—a new boiler room has been built and an additional boiler installed. A cement and stone bridge has been built crossing the creek at Stagg Farm.

Hamilton—a canning factory was opened and the necessary machinery installed. A building composing fruit storage, poultry building and drive shed has been completed. A large amount of land tile has been placed throughout the farm orchard and garden.

Kingston—steam heating has been installed in the various cottages. Improvements have been made in the windows. The wards will be better lighted and ventilated than in the past.

Mimico—The buildings at the North Farm and the Brick Making Plant have been connected with the water system at the Main Building.

London—Connection has been made with the water main of the City of London, which ensures an abundant supply in case of fire. The hot water system has been greatly improved during year in Hospital and cottages.

Reception Hospital.

The admissions to this Hospital have been greatly increased.

Admitted during the year	526
Admitted from home	390
Admitted from Court	136

Movement of Patients.

Discharged	304
Died	20
On probation	1
Transferred	168
In residence	33
	526

Edwin R. Rogers,
W. W. Dunlop,
Inspectors.

TABLE

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital

	Brockville Hospital.			Cobourg Hospital.			Hamilton Hospital.			Kingston Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	356	348	704	...	160	160	656	639	1,295	311	268	579
In Residence, Oct. 31st, 1914..	364	367	731	...	155	155	646	629	1,275	311	267	578
Admitted during year 1915:—												
By Warrant	4	.....	4	...	5	5	66	29	95	11	1	12
By Medical Certificate	83	92	175	...	7	7	70	69	139	69	55	124
Voluntary	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total number under treatment during year	451	459	910	...	167	167	782	728	1,510	391	323	714
Discharges during year:—												
As recovered	27	17	44	...	...	...	15	15	30	26	27	53
As improved	16	27	43	...	...	...	31	43	74	19	14	53
As unimproved	1	2	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
As not insane	.....	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Total number discharged during year	44	47	91	...	...	...	46	58	104	48	42	90
Died	30	25	55	...	6	6	61	41	102	29	28	57
Deported	.....	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	1	3
Eloped	6	.....	6	...	...	...	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Transferred	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital	1,540	1,511	3,051	...	325	325	3,374	3,265	6,639	2,818	2,388	5,206
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital	557	629	1,186	...	8	8	1,255	1,428	2,683	1,280	1,139	2,419
Total number died since opening of Hospital	524	412	936	...	118	118	1,081	945	2,026	890	692	1,582
Total number deported since opening of Hospital	10	7	17	...	2	2	47	8	55	10	3	13
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital	51	2	53	...	...	...	113	9	122	85	1	86
Total number transferr'd since opening of Hospital	27	75	102	...	37	37	210	247	457	244	301	545
Total remaining in Hospital, Oct. 31st, 1915	371	386	757	...	160	160	668	628	1,296	309	252	561
Number of applications on fyle	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	7	4	11	4	2	6
Daily average population	376	391	767	...	158	158	651	633	1,284	312	257	569
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.	137,238	142,871	280,109	.....	57,761	57,761	237,552	231,194	468,746	113,909	93 837	207,746

No. 1.

for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

London Hospital.			Mimico Hospital.			Penetang Hospital.			Toronto Hospital.			Totals.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
511	555	1,066	340	320	660	166	203	369	426	426	852	2,766	2,919	5,685
537	600	1,137	360	340	700	163	202	365	501	544	1,045	2,882	3,104	5,986
28	9	37	50	23	73	18	11	29	59	17	76	236	95	331
79	105	184	41	34	75	3	3	6	108	154	262	453	519	972
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
644	714	1,358	451	387	848	184	216	400	668	715	1,383	3,571	3,719	7,290
27	30	57	12	11	23	.....	.....	.....	39	47	86	146	147	293
17	20	37	29	17	46	.....	.....	.....	37	45	82	149	166	315
2	8	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	7	14	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	5
46	58	104	42	28	70	.....	.....	.....	79	96	175	305	329	634
51	48	99	39	24	63	18	7	25	54	54	108	282	233	515
1	.....	1	1	2	3	1	.....	1	5	4	7	11	9	20
1	.....	1	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	6	3	9	26	3	29
1	.....	1	14	9	23	.....	5	5	8	14	22	23	29	52
3,889	3,576	7,465	1,781	1,630	3,411	289	351	640	6,391	6,139	12,530	20,082	19,185	39,267
1,664	1,613	3,277	577	529	1,116	17	22	39	3,178	3,300	6,478	8,528	8,668	17,196
1,285	1,091	2,376	517	439	956	78	101	179	1,733	1,410	3,143	6,108	5,208	11,316
13	4	17	44	9	53	9	.....	9	111	43	154	286	57	343
137	16	153	43	1	44	9	.....	9	153	24	177	591	53	644
246	244	490	250	318	568	12	24	36	698	818	1,516	1,687	2,064	3,751
544	608	1,152	350	334	684	164	204	368	518	544	1,062	2,924	3,116	6,040
1	4	5	23	26	49	.....	.....	.....	12	8	20	47	44	91
535	594	1,129	346	332	678	163	201	364	501	522	1,023	2,884	3,088	5,972
199,348	222,159	421,507	126,102	121,206	247,308	59,393	73,476	132,869	182,865	190,530	373,395	1,056,407	1,133,034	2,189,441

TABLE No. 2.

Showing social state and religion of patients admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

—	Admissions of Year.	In residence.	Admissions since opening.
SOCIAL STATE.			
Single	659	3,492	19,127
Married	585	2,255	19,411
Widowed	57	270	651
Divorced	3	3	9
Separated	.....	1	17
Unascertained	.....	19	52
Total	1,304	6,040	39,267
RELIGION.			
Baptists	74	279	1,671
Congregationalists	10	40	316
Church of England	253	1,176	8,555
Methodists	277	1,347	8,699
Presbyterians	207	1,084	7,681
Roman Catholics	277	1,363	8,281
Other Denominations	125	498	2,737
Unascertained	81	253	1,327
Totals	1,304	6,040	39,267

TABLE No. 3.

Showing nativity of patients admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Nativity.	Admissions of Year.	Admissions since opening.
Total born in Canada	868	23,532
Armenia	.....	1
Assyria	.....	14
Austria	12	59
Australia	2	4
Belgium	.....	.....
Bulgaria	4	8
China	.....	7
Denmark	.....	8
England	181	5,081
France	.....	33
Finland	16	57
Galicia	3	6
Germany	18	258
Greece	1	4
Holland	1	5
Hungary	2	9
Ireland	48	5,180
Italy	8	70
Japan	.....	.....
Macedonia	5	9
Other British Possessions	3	223
Norway	1	16
Roumania	.....	12
Russia	28	162
Scotland	48	2,478
South America	4	8
Switzerland	2	9
Sweden	7	47
Turkey	1	6
United States	24	1,038
West Indies	3	16
Unascertained and other countries	14	907
Totals	1,304	39,267

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Occupation.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	London Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Penetanguishene Hospital.	Toronto Hospital.	Admitted this year.	Since opening.
Professional:— Clergy, Military and Naval Officers, Physicians, Lawyers, Architects, Artists, Authors, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, etc.	5	....	4	7	8	2	....	4	30	629
Commercial:— Bankers, Merchants, Accountants, Clerks, Salesmen, Stenographers, Typewriters, etc.	17	....	16	6	15	8	1	35	98	1,961
Agricultural and Pastoral:— Farmers, Gardeners, Stock Men, etc.	13	....	28	22	35	29	3	7	137	5,937
Mechanics at Outdoor Vocations:— Railway and Stationary Engineers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Engine Fitters, Sawyers, Painters, Police, etc.	14	....	20	5	29	9	1	24	102	1,903
Mechanics, etc., at Sedentary Vocations:— Shoemakers, Bookbinders, Compositors, Weavers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Bakers, Factory Workers, etc.	7	....	26	4	6	12	....	30	85	2,476
Domestic Service:— Waiters, Cooks, Servants, etc.	13	2	7	8	5	4	7	27	73	3,826
Education and Higher Domestic Duties: Governesses, Teachers, Students, Housekeepers, Nurses, etc.	75	6	75	38	78	44	4	92	412	11,673
Miners, Marine Engineers, Railway Employees, Seamen, etc.	....	....	7	4	....	....	2	2	15	389
Laborers	35	....	35	18	18	34	13	58	211	5,575
No Occupation	....	3	16	21	27	4	4	56	131	2,452
Unascertained	....	1	1	3	....	2	....	3	10	2,446
Totals	179	12	235	136	221	148	35	338	1,304	39,267

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which patients have been admitted during the year ending October 31st, 1915, and the Hospitals they were assigned to.

Counties and Districts.	Number received under warrant process.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective counties during the year.	Assigned to Brockville Hospital.	Assigned to Cobourg Hospital.	Assigned to Hamilton Hospital.	Assigned to Kingston Hospital.	Assigned to London Hospital.	Assigned to Mimico Hospital.	Assigned to Penetang Hospital.	Assigned to Toronto Hospital.
Algoma District	10	4	14			1		2	7	4	
Brant	3	11	14			14					
Bruce	7	9	16			1		15			
Carleton	2	64	66	64			2				
Dufferin	2	2	4			4					
Dundas		9	9	9							
Durham	2	4	6		1		4		1		
Elgin		13	13					13			
Essex	10	21	31					31			
Frontenac	1	40	41	1			40				
Glengarry		7	7	7							
Grenville		9	9	9							
Grey	5	17	22			20	1		1		
Haldimand	2	8	10			10					
Halton	3	8	11			11					
Hastings	2	20	22				21			1	
Huron	2	17	19					17			2
Kent	2	21	23					23			
Kenora			1			1					
Lambton	5	13	18					18			
Lanark		16	16	15			1				
Leeds		36	36	32			4				
Lennox and Addington	1	14	15				15				
Lincoln	1	7	8			8					
Manitoulin	1		1						1		
Middlesex	6	55	61			1		60			
Muskoka District	2	3	5			1			3		1
Nipissing District	17	9	26			3		1	21	1	
Norfolk		14	14			14					
Northumberland	5	8	13	1	1		11				
Ontario	10	13	23	1	1	1	1		17	1	1
Oxford	4	17	21			1		20			
Parry Sound District	7	10	17			2			12	2	1
Peel			7						7		
Perth	2	17	19			1		18			
Peterborough	7	11	18				1		16	1	
Prescott	2	5	7	7							
Prince Edward		4	4				4				
Rainy River District	6		6						5	1	
Renfrew		22	22	5	1		16				
Russell		9	9	9							
Simcoe	8	21	29					1	22	6	
Sudbury	5		5			5					
Stormont		14	14	14							
Temiskaming			1	1							
Thunder Bay District	27	7	34	2		6		1	19	5	1
Victoria and Haliburton	8	4	12			1			11		
Waterloo	4	12	16			14	1				1
Welland	8	15	23			23					
Wellington	2	11	13		1	12					
Wentworth	42	34	76			76					
York	96	267	363	2	7	4	1	1	5	12	331
Unascertained		14	14				13			1	
Totals	329	975	1,304	179	12	235	136	221	148	35	338

TABLE No. 5a.

Showing the counties and districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Hospitals have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 31st October, 1915, were originally admitted.

Counties and Districts.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	Patients in residence 31st October, 1915.								
			Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	London Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Penetang Hospital.	Toronto Hospital.	Total.
Algoma District	14	260	....	....	6	....	2	36	19	6	69
Brant	14	599	....	1	87	....	5	2	2	1	98
Bruce	16	619	1	1	5	....	112	1	5	3	128
Carleton	66	1,421	236	....	2	38	.....	1	3	1	281
Dufferin	4	165	....	....	29	....	.....	3	2	2	36
Dundas	9	274	25	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	32
Durham	6	543	2	8	1	9	1	9	....	12	42
Elgin	13	631	....	2	1	....	79	1	5	2	90
Essex	31	576	3	....	4	....	100	....	1	1	109
Frontenac	41	1,397	10	7	10	117	.....	1	4	1	150
Glengarry	7	350	35	....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	46
Grenville	9	410	42	....	2	3	.....	.....	....	1	48
Grey	22	756	....	6	119	2	8	9	11	3	158
Haldimand	10	387	1	....	51	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	53
Halton	11	419	1	1	43	....	1	3	....	2	51
Hastings	22	909	9	4	.....	87	1	1	3	2	107
Huron	19	923	2	2	2	....	123	....	3	7	139
Kent	23	653	2	1	2	....	108	2	.....	.....	115
Kenora	1	1	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lambton	18	858	3	1	2	....	103	1	1	2	113
Lanark	16	683	71	1	.....	13	.....	....	1	.....	86
Leeds	36	660	98	....	1	11	.....	....	1	1	112
Lennox and Addington	15	479	3	1	.....	41	.....	....	3	1	49
Lincoln	8	576	1	4	52	....	.....	1	....	1	59
Manitoulin	1	15	....	....	.....	.....	.....	7	....	.....	7
Middlesex	61	2,179	2	7	6	1	286	4	3	1	310
Muskoka District	5	186	....	....	4	....	.....	12	13	2	31
Nipissing District	26	257	1	2	10	1	1	67	3	2	87
Norfolk	14	420	....	....	51	1	.....	....	2	.....	54
Northumberland	13	789	3	7	2	66	.....	3	9	9	99
Ontario	23	852	2	9	8	2	1	51	22	16	111
Oxford	21	747	1	....	5	....	92	2	2	5	107
Parry Sound District	17	131	....	....	5	....	.....	31	3	3	42
Peel	7	504	1	1	8	....	.....	33	4	8	55
Perth	19	765	3	1	8	....	100	2	1	.....	115
Peterborough	18	575	1	7	.....	6	.....	63	7	8	92
Prescott	7	317	52	....	2	3	.....	....	2	.....	59
Prince Edward	4	288	....	1	.....	36	1	1	....	1	40
Rainy River District	6	79	....	....	2	....	.....	14	6	.....	22
Renfrew	22	544	12	2	.....	66	.....	....	3	1	84
Russell	9	131	39	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Simcoe	29	1,197	2	4	23	....	5	89	68	14	205
Sudbury	5	5	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stormont	14	454	59	1	4	4	.....	....	1	2	71
Temiskaming	1	1	1	....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Thunder Bay District	34	83	2	1	11	1	2	35	9	2	53
Victoria and Haliburton	12	709	....	5	4	5	.....	59	10	6	89
Waterloo	16	575	1	....	117	1	2	1	1	7	130
Welland	23	554	2	....	78	2	.....	1	1	5	89
Wellington	13	974	....	3	129	....	3	1	5	5	146
Wentworth	76	2,312	3	4	342	4	4	2	7	5	371
York	363	8,524	23	63	46	12	10	131	107	906	1,298
Unascertained	14	548	2	1	6	14	2	1	15	4	45
New Brunswick	.....	2	....	....	1	....	.....	....	....	.....	1
United States	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,304	39,267	757	160	1,296	561	1,152	684	368	1,062	3,040

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in the cases admitted during year.

Causes.	Men.	Women	Total.	Inherited Predisposition.			Unascertained
				Men.	Women.	Total.	
MORAL.							
Adverse Conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	47	21	68	10	10	20	30
Mental Strain, Worry and Overwork (not included in above)	55	56	111	20	22	42	43
Religious Excitement	3	4	7	....	3	3	2
Love Affairs, including seduction	5	5	10	3	3	6	2
Fright and Nervous Shock	2	8	10	1	2	3	5
PHYSICAL.							
Alcoholism	69	10	79	20	6	26	26
Sexual Excess	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	2
Venereal Diseases	12	6	18	1	.....	1	12
Masturbation	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3
Insolation	5	1	6	2	.....	2	1
Accident or Injury	15	3	18	2	.....	2	8
Pregnancy	.....	4	4	.....	2	2	1
Parturition and Puerperium	.....	20	20	.....	8	8	7
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Climacteric Period	.....	17	17	.....	8	8	4
Fevers	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Privation and Overwork	6	19	25	3	7	10	12
Epilepsy	23	23	46	5	5	8	5
Other Convulsive Diseases	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Diseases of Brain and Skull	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	2
Senility	38	59	97	8	12	20	16
Exophthalmic Goitre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abuse of Drugs	4	4	8	2	.....	2	1
Loss of Special Sense	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Uræmia	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Auto-infection	.....	5	5	.....	1	1	.....
Other Bodily Diseases	11	14	25	4	12	16	9
HEREDITARY.							
Congenital Defect	60	65	125	36	44	80	22
Unascertained	314	268	682	228	201	229	345
Not Insane	4	1	5	3	1	4	.....
Totals	689	615	1,304	379	362	741	563

TABLE No. 7.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the year.

	Admitted During Year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Paternal Branch	60	53	113
Maternal Branch	42	48	90
Paternal and Maternal Branches	19	24	43
Collateral Branches	54	54	108
No hereditary tendency	171	158	329
Unascertained	340	278	618
Not insane	3	.....	3
Totals	689	615	1,304

TABLE No. 8.

Showing summary of probational discharges during the year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number Granted Probational Discharge	290	358	648
Discharged, Recovered while on Probation	81	109	189
" Improved " "	75	105	180
" Unimproved " "	3	7	10
Died " "	.....	2	2
Returned to Hospital	72	74	146
Absent on Probation on October 31st, 1915	58	60	118
Not Insane	1	1	2

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year ending October 31st, 1915.

Cause of Death.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	London Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Penetang Hospital.	Toronto Hospital.	Total.
Specific Infectious Diseases:—									
Typhoid Fever				1				1	2
Influenza			1				1		2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis									
Diphtheria									
Erysipelas			3	1					4
Septicæmia	1		2		1	1		1	6
Dysentery	1	1	3		1			1	7
Syphilis								1	1
Tuberculosis	10	2	12	12		9	7	10	62
Toxemia								1	1
Jaundice									
Constitutional Diseases:—									
Rheumatism									
Arthritis Deformas									
Diabetes Mellitus			1						1
Diseases of the Digestive System:—									
Mouth, salivary glands									
Pharynx									
Tonsils							1		1
Œsophagus									
Enteritis			1	1				1	3
Diseases of the Intestines:—									
Diseases of the Liver			1	2				1	4
Diseases of the Pancreas								1	1
Diseases of the Peritoneum					2	1	1	3	7
Intestinal obstruction			3						3
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—									
Diseases of the Nose and Larynx									
" " Bronchi									
" " Lungs	1	2	13	4	37	3	6		66
" " Pleura					1			6	7
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—									
Diseases of the Pericardium						1			1
" " Heart	7	1	5	5	10	5	1	6	40
Arterio-sclerosis			1	5	13	2	2	3	26
Aneurism									
Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands:—									
Anæmia									
Pernicious Anæmia			1	1		1			3
Leucæmia									
Exophthalmic Goitre									
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System			1	1			3	4	9
Carried forward	20	6	48	33	65	23	22	40	257

TABLE No. 9—*Continued.*

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year ending October 31st, 1915.

Cause of Death.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	London Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Penetang Hospital.	Toronto Hospital.	Total.
Brought forward	20	6	48	33	65	23	22	40	257
Diseases of the Nervous System:—									
Diseases of the Nerves						1	1		2
" " Spinal Cord	1					3			4
" " Meninges	1								1
Organic Diseases of the Brain, (Tumor, Abscess, Embolism, Thrombosis, Hemorrhage, and other gross lesions)	1		8	1	3	5	2	1	21
Functional Nervous Diseases, (Paralysis Agitans, Chorea, Eclampsia, Hysteria)			1		1	1			3
Epilepsy	1		1	2	5	9		3	21
Mental Diseases:—									
Exhaustion of Acute Mental Disease	5		7	2	1	3		10	28
Exhaustion of Chronic Mental Disease	7		13	3		3			26
General Paresis	3		9	6	16	6		25	65
Intoxications:—									
Alcoholism									
Morphinism									
Metallic Poisoning									
Heat Stroke									
Debility of Old Age	14		11	3	5	7		24	64
Accident					1				1
Suicide			2	2				1	5
Surgical Diseases	1								1
Gynæcological Diseases						1			1
Malignant New Growths, or Cancer	1		2	4	2	1		4	14
Pellagra									
Unknown (died on probation)				1					1
Totals	55	6	102	57	99	63	25	108	515

TABLE No. 10.

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Infection Psychoses —									
(a) Fever Delirium	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Infection Delirium	....	2	2	....	6	6	....	1	1
(c) Post Infection Psychoses	1	5	6	....	1	1	....	....	....
Exhaustion Psychoses :—									
(a) Collapsed Delirium	4	13	17	1	5	6	....	8	8
(b) Acute Confusional Psychoses	4	13	17	6	10	16	2	5	7
(c) Neurasthenia	7	2	9	5	2	7	....	....	....
(d) Psychasthenia	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Intoxication Psychoses :—									
(a) Acute Intoxications	11	2	13	5	1	6	2	....	2
(b) Chronic "	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
(a) Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	25	1	26	37	2	39	2	....	2
(b) Delirium Tremens	4	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Korsakow's Psychoses	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1
(d) Acute Alcoholic Hallucinosis	5	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Alcoholic Hallucinatory Dementia	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) " Paranoia	6	....	6	....	....	....	2	....	2
(g) " Paresis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
(h) Morphinism	3	2	5	3	2	5	....	....	....
(i) Cocainism	1	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....
(j) Pelagra	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thyroigenous Psychoses :—									
(a) Mixœdematous Psychoses	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Cretinism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Hyparthyroganous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Exophthalmic Goitre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Dementia Præcox :—									
(a) Hebaphrenic	78	82	160	33	32	65	24	25	49
(b) Catatonic	111	123	244	36	52	88	25	30	55
(c) Paranoid	70	50	120	20	30	50	21	16	37
General Paresis	49	10	59	8	3	11	57	4	61
Organic Dementias :— Traumalie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(a) Cerebral Sclerosis	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Huntingdon's Chorea	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	2	4
(c) Multiple Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Cerebral Syphilis	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
(e) Tabetic Psychoses	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
(f) Arterio-sclerotic Psychoses	8	1	9	2	1	3	3	1	4
(g) Cerebral Tumor, Abscess, Hæmorrhage	8	3	11	....	....	....	1	....	1
(h) Tramutic Dementia	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1
Involution Psychoses :—									
(a) Melancholia	20	34	54	5	24	29	14	12	26
(b) Pre-senile Delusional Psychoses	7	13	20	7	1	8	2	6	8
(c) Senile Dementia	41	55	96	12	20	32	50	56	106
(d) Presbyphrenia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carried Forward	476	415	891	183	192	375	211	168	379

TABLE No. 10.—*Concluded.*

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Brought Forward	476	415	891	183	192	375	211	168	379
Manic Depressive Psychos —									
(a) Manic States	62	60	122	44	59	103	19	27	46
(b) Depressed States	59	58	117	44	55	99	15	10	15
(c) Mixed States	3	4	7	4	....	4	1	2	3
Paranoia	4	4	8	2	4	6	....	1	1
Psychoses from Constitutional Neuroses:									
(a) Epileptic Psychoses	23	22	45	9	4	13	22	11	33
(b) Hysterical Psychoses	....	3	3	....	1	1	....	....	....
(c) Traumatic Psychoses	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	1
(d) Post Apoleptic	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
States of Deficient Mental Development:									
(a) Imbecility	40	34	74	17	9	26	6	7	13
(b) Idiocy	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	2
(c) Hypochondriac	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6
Not Diagnosed	17	11	28	4	7	11	6	....	6
Not Insane	3	2	5	3	2	5	....	....	....
Totals	689	615	1,304	310	534	*644	282	233	515

* Includes 10 deports.

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Alleged duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on October 31st, 1915.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged recovered during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who died during the year.
Under 1 month	177	105	15	10	5	61
From 1 to 2 months	146	96	21	14	2	21
" 2 " 3 "	111	85	18	9	2	17
" 3 " 4 "	104	87	30	20	1	15
" 4 " 5 "	61	78	19	18	1	14
" 5 " 6 "	67	69	36	25	1	3
" 6 " 9 "	83	214	55	54	1	30
" 9 "12 "	56	133	34	31	.....	26
" 12 "18 "	65	258	38	46	2	35
" 18 months to 2 years	67	299	9	19	.....	27
" 2 to 3 years	78	452	12	18	2	32
" 3 " 4 "	43	374	2	9	2	29
" 4 " 5 "	37	379	2	3	.....	14
" 5 " 10 "	64	1,076	4	15	1	64
" 10 " 15 "	32	837	.....	13	.....	38
" 15 " 20 "	18	578	.....	6	1	34
" 20 years and upwards	30	920	.....	9	.....	55
Unknown	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,304	6,040	*295	†319	21	515

* Includes 2 deported. † Includes 4 deported.

TABLE

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of patients in the Hospitals 1882, to the 31st

—	Average daily Population.			Number of patients admitted.			Number of patients recovered.			Patients discharged improved, unimproved and deported.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Average for 5 years 1882–1886	**1,312**	**1,330**	**2,642**	**264**	**234**	**498**	**82**	**87**	**169**	**36**	**40**	**76**
Average for 5 years 1887–1891	**1,586**	**1,532**	**3,118**	**314**	**306**	**620**	**88**	**85**	**173**	**38**	**46**	**84**
Average for 5 years 1892–1896	**1,894**	**1,932**	**3,826**	**354**	**394**	**748**	**106**	**111**	**217**	**44**	**55**	**99**
1897	2,097	2,157	4,254	507	398	905	107	116	223	42	52	94
1898	2,153	2,215	4,368	349	411	759	122	129	251	54	59	113
1899	2,183	2,258	4,441	368	343	711	116	145	261	48	47	95
1900	2,197	2,288	4,485	352	370	722	121	133	254	28	44	72
1901	2,236	2,368	4,604	372	370	740	145	130	275	26	31	57
Average for 5 years 1897–1901	**2,173**	**2,257**	**4,430**	**389**	**379**	**767**	**122**	**131**	**253**	**40**	**46**	**86**
1902	2,249	2,461	4,710	381	578	959	121	139	260	51	61	112
1903	2,283	2,490	4,773	404	416	820	146	176	322	41	60	101
1904	2,346	2,551	4,897	486	537	1,023	146	156	302	39	60	99
1905	2,396	2,616	5,012	511	538	1,049	149	166	315	64	57	121
1906	2,478	2,699	5,177	517	568	1,085	142	172	314	79	76	155
Average for 5 years 1902-1906	**2,350**	**2,564**	**4,914**	**456**	**527**	**983**	**141**	**162**	**303**	**55**	**63**	**118**
1907	2,511	2,747	5,258	568	528	1,096	146	166	312	118	97	215
1908	2,586	2,814	5,400	577	547	1,124	115	109	224	147	99	246
*1909	2,629	2,871	5,500	438	405	843	152	125	277	100	97	197
1910	2,662	2,879	5,541	567	573	1,140	146	169	315	126	138	264
1911	2,708	2,884	5,592	560	580	1,140	135	164	299	138	142	280
Ave age for 5 years 1907-1911	**2,619**	**2,839**	**5,448**	**542**	**527**	**1,069**	**139**	**147**	**286**	**126**	**114**	**240**
1912	2,748	2,934	5,682	653	594	1,247	141	155	296	171	148	319
1913	2,832	2,990	5,822	710	627	1,337	167	147	314	181	163	344
1914	2,877	3,042	5,919	684	667	1,351	203	163	366	....	....	....
1915	2,884	3,088	5,972	689	615	1,304	146	147	293	159	182	341

* 10 months ending October 31st, 1909.

No. 12.

for the Insane of the Province during the thirty-four years from January 1st, October, 1915.

Number of patients who died.			Percentage of recoveries to average daily population.			Percentage of deaths to average daily population.			Number of patients remaining in Hospitals at end of each year.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
91	**63**	**154**	**6.25**	**6.54**	**6.39**	**6.94**	**4.74**	**5.83**	**1,329**	**1,446**	**2,775**
88	**83**	**171**	**5.56**	**5.88**	**5.55**	**5.56**	**5.42**	**5.48**	**1,600**	**1,601**	**3,201**
124	**93**	**217**	**5.59**	**5.75**	**5.67**	**6.55**	**4.82**	**5.69**	**1,910**	**1,955**	**3,865**
145	117	262	5.10	5.38	5.24	6.91	5.42	6.17	2,116	2,163	4,279
130	108	238	5.67	5.88	5.77	6.04	4.88	5.46	2,152	2,236	4,388
160	132	292	5 31	6.42	5.87	7.28	5.85	6.57	2,176	2,251	4,427
136	133	269	5.51	5.82	5.67	6.19	5.81	6.00	2,198	2,300	4, 198
150	107	257	6.48	5.47	5.97	6.70	4.52	5.61	2,236	2,368	4,604
144	**120**	**264**	**5.61**	**5.79**	**5.70**	**6.22**	**5.29**	**5.96**	**2,175**	**2,264**	**4,439**
158	129	287	5.38	5.65	5.52	7.02	5.24	6.09	2,248	2,464	4,712
150	139	289	6.39	7.07	6.75	6.57	5.58	6.05	2,287	2,492	4,779
172	163	335	6.22	6.12	6.18	7.35	6.39	6.84	2,328	2,543	4,871
141	147	288	6.22	6.34	6.28	5.88	5.62	5.75	2,435	2,657	5,092
173	184	357	5.73	6.37	6.06	5.73	6.37	6.06	2,491	2,720	5,211
159	**152**	**311**	**5.99**	**6.31**	**6.15**	**6.51**	**5.84**	**6.18**	**2,358**	**2,575**	**4,933**
197	176	373	5.82	6.04	6.01	7.84	6.41	7.09	2,549	2,765	5,314
193	158	351	4.45	3.87	4.15	7.46	5.61	6.50	2,614	2,877	5,491
132	127	259	5.89	4.38	5.11	5.02	4.42	4.71	2,634	2,897	5,531
174	164	338	5.48	5.87	5.69	6.54	5.69	6.10	2,688	2,921	5,609
200	215	415	4.99	5.68	5.33	7.38	7.45	7.42	2,715	2,925	5,640
179	**168**	**347**	**5.30**	**5.17**	**5.25**	**6.85**	**5.92**	**6.38**	**2,640**	**2,877**	**5,517**
241	219	460	5.13	5.29	5.21	8.77	7.46	8.09	2,769	2,957	5,726
213	195	408	5.89	4.82	5.38	7.52	6.52	6.99	2,881	3,031	5,912
219	195	414	7.06	5.36	6.18	7.54	6.40	7.00	2,882	3,104	5,986
282	233	515	5.07	4.76	5.06	9.78	7.54	8.62	2,924	3,116	6,040

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the percentage of recoveries on the average population and admissions for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

Hospitals.	On average population.			On admission.		
	Average population.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Admission.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Brockville	767	44	5.74	179	44	24.58
Cobourg	158	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Hamilton	1,284	30	2.34	235	30	12.77
Kingston	569	53	9.32	136	53	38.90
London	1,129	57	5.05	221	57	25.79
Mimico	678	23	3.39	148	23	15.54
Penetang	364	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Toronto	1,023	86	8.40	338	86	25.44
Totals	5,972	293	5.06	1,304	293	22.47

TABLE No. 14.

Showing summary of discharges during the year.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Discharged, Recovered	146	147	293
" Improved	149	166	315
" Unimproved	7	14	21
" Deported	11	9	20
" Eloped	26	3	29
" Not Insane	3	2	5
Total Number of Discharges	342	341	683

TABLE No. 15.

Deaths in Hospitals.

Hospitals.	No. of Deaths.	Daily average population.	Percentage of deaths on daily average population.
Brockville	55	767	7.17
Cobourg	6	158	3.80
Hamilton	102	1,284	7.94
Kingston	57	569	10.02
London	99	1,129	8.77
Mimico	63	678	9.29
Penetang	25	364	6.87
Toronto	108	1,023	10.55
Totals	515	5,972	8.62

TABLE No. 16.

The following table shows the number of beds in each of the Hospitals, number in residence, number of vacancies, over population and applications on fyle at close of official year.

Asylums.	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 31st October, 1915.			Number of vacancies.			Over population.			Applications on fyle.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brockville	356	348	704	371	386	757	.....	.....	.....	15	38	53	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	.....	160	160	.....	160	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	656	639	1,295	668	628	1,296	.....	11	11	12	.....	12	7	4	11
Kingston	311	268	579	309	252	561	2	16	18	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
London	511	555	1,066	544	608	1,152	.....	.....	.....	33	53	86	1	4	5
Mimico	340	320	660	350	334	684	.....	.....	.....	10	14	24	23	26	49
Penetang	166	203	369	164	204	368	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	426	426	852	518	544	1,062	.....	.....	.....	92	118	210	12	8	20
Totals	2,766	2,919	5,685	2,924	3,116	6,040	4	27	31	162	224	386	47	44	91

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Hospitals classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	London Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Penetang Hospital.	Toronto Hospital.	Total.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Assistant Superintendents	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	6
Assistant Physicians	1	.....	2	1	3	1	1	1	10
Trained Nurses	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5
Dentists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Bursars	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Bursars' Clerks	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	5
Stenographers and Portresses.	2	.....	3	2	3	1	1	3	15
Storekeeper and Assistants	1	.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	10
Matrons	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	6
Assistant Matrons	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Cooks	5	2	12	3	11	3	2	7	45
Laundresses	3	2	7	3	5	3	3	7	33
Housemaids	10	2	5	3	8	3	3	9	43
Seamstresses	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	10
Tailoresses	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Bakers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Assistant Bakers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Butchers	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5
Tailors	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	5
Shoemakers	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Laundrymen	1	.....	1	1	2	2	1	.....	7
Engineers and Assistants	2	1	4	3	3	4	1	2	20
Stokers	8	2	9	5	11	5	3	5	48
Bricklayers and Masons	1	.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	10
Carpenters	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	14
Painters	2	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	8
Farmers	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Farmers' Assistants	9	.....	12	.....	9	2	4	1	37
Gardeners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Assistant Gardeners	1	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	7
Chief Attendants, Male	1	.....	1	1	4	1	1	1	10
Supervisors, Male	10	.....	11	5	7	8	.....	11	52
Attendants, Male	32	.....	48	30	36	28	9	33	216
Chief Attendants, Female	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1	7
Supervisors, Female	9	3	15	13	11	7	4	14	76
Attendants, Female	36	8	37	27	43	24	12	41	228
Musical Instructresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Tinsmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	147	28	197	115	182	111	59	153	992

TABLE No. 18.

Statement of Revenue from Paying Patients and Farm and Miscellaneous Revenue.

Hospital.	No. of Paying Patients.	From Paying Patients.	From Farm and Miscellaneous.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brockville	220	26,522 97	543 68	27,066 65
Cobourg	15	5,651 71	36 03	5,687 74
Hamilton	355	44,138 00	806 79	44,944 79
Kingston	201	19,688 79	675 01	20,363 80
London	435	46,472 68	771 29	47,243 97
Mimico	226	25,473 59	505 92	25,979 51
Penetanguishene	18	4,045 79	499 61	4,545 40
Toronto	416	53,185 30	685 32	53,870 62
Totals	1,886	225,178 83	4,523 65	229,702 48
Revenue from Railway Taxation, under 6 Edward VII., Cap. 9, Sec. 4, Sub-sec. 2				124,443 10
				$354,145 58

TABLE No. 19.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

The following statement shows the revenue received from the Hospitals for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Hospitals from year to year:

	No. of Paying Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871..	118	14,045 30	.....	.....
" " 1872..	139	19,255 80	5,219 50	.....
" " 1873..	171	16,660 61	.....	2,595 19
" " 1874.	182	20,035 77	3,373 15	.....
" " 1875..	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	.....
" " 1876..	256	21,175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877..	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	.....
" " 1878..	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	.....
" " 1879..	343	32,398 26	2,794 51	.....
" " 1880..	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	.....
" " 1881..	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	.....
" " 1882..	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	.....
" " 1883..	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	.....
" " 1884..	496	48,135 18	.....	11,787 41
" " 1885..	509	49,620 93	1,485 73	.....
" " 1886..	516	53,030 05	4,309 12	.....
" " 1887..	514	48,742 53	.....	4,287 52
" " 1888..	538	59,638 16	10,895 03	.....
" " 1889..	708	66,670 64	7,032 48	.....
" " 1890..	562	62,754 16	.....	3,916 48
" " 1891..	577	48,507 52	.....	14,246 14
" " 1892..	632	73,240 61	14,733 19	.....
" " 1893..	661	73,415 54	174 93	.....
" " 1894..	697	72,722 04	.....	693 50
" " 1895..	743	68,290 31	.....	4,431 73
" " 1896..	904	97,898 19	29,607 88	.....
" " 1897..	844	100,581 25	2,683 06	.....
" " 1898..	770	72,042 44	.....	28,538 81
" " 1899..	778	74,364 54	2,322 10	.....
" " 1900..	846	81,650 87	7,286 33	.....
" " 1901..	902	90,677 46	9,026 59	.....
" " 1902..	959	101,076 20	10,398 74	.....
" " 1903..	1,029	97,416 03	.....	3,660 17
" " 1904..	1,111	106,167 49	8,751 46	.....
" " 1905..	1,211	114,915 59	8,748 10	.....
For the 3 mos. ending December 31, 1905..	.....	54,897 06	27,403 60	.....
For the year ending December 31, 1906..	1,732	165,404 08	50,488 49	.....
" " 1907..	1,797	166,419 63	1,015 55	.....
" " 1908..	1,878	146,148 77	.....	3,739 24
For the 10 mos. ending October 31, 1909..	1,613	140,048 18	.....	.....
" " year " " 1910..	1,891	168,914 54	.....	.....
" " " " " 1911..	1,899	183,077 18	14,162 64	.....
" " " " " 1912..	1,963	189,096 93	6,019 75	.....
" " " " " 1913..	.....	205,649 41	16,552 48	.....
" " " " " 1914..	.....	213,517 87	7,868 46	.....
" " " " " 1915..	.....	225,178 83	11,660 96	.....

In addition $124,443.10 revenue for the year ending Oct. 31, 1915, was derived from Railway Taxation under 6 Edward VII. c. 9.

Revenue from Woodstock and Orillia not included in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912. 1913, 1914 and 1915.

TABLE No. 20.

STATEMENT.

Showing the Expenditure on Maintenance under the different headings of the estimates for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

Headings of Estimates.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	London Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Penetang. Hospital.	Toronto Hospital.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	1,296 65	132 88	1,192 91	1,476 95	1,152 18	1,166 21	256 07	1,467 66
Groceries, provisions and butcher's cattle	41,219 20	7,542 49	72,059 15	36,673 16	50,778 00	32,946 38	13,988 60	67,188 10
Fuel, light and water	24,518 98	3,679 21	25,130 17	18,002 00	20,312 51	21,122 32	8,866 18	24,158 50
Clothing	6,735 84	697 04	8,914 28	5,637 88	8,822 56	4,918 43	2,632 45	6,652 27
Laundry and cleaning	2,484 14	410 51	2,432 26	2,586 37	3,802 55	2,734 52	684 24	3,128 26
General repairs	6,403 16	547 71	9,601 98	6,776 16	8,922 32	5,513 19	2,427 15	6,012 67
Office expenses	1,113 86	139 36	1,486 49	1,151 44	1,313 38	1,070 66	356 85	1,160 17
Farm expenses	8,953 52	327 09	8,481 29	6,192 14	8,469 48	2,821 47	3,961 83	1,278 36
Contingencies	1,966 51	375 00	3,493 45	1,779 31	1,905 86	1,456 50	541 87	3,104 80
Total expense	94,691 86	13,951 29	132,791 98	80,275 41	105,478 84	73,749 68	33,715 24	114,150 79
Salaries	51,570 01	11,002 21	67,935 55	43,525 34	68,070 52	43,351 54	23,664 18	54,153 88
Grand Totals	146,261 87	24,953 50	200,727,53	123,800 75	173,549 36	117,101 22	57,379 42	168,304 67

TABLE

Comparative Statement of Average Maintenance Cost per Capita

	Brockville.		Cobourg.		Hamilton.	
	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.
Days' residence of patients	268,165	259,512	57,723	56,415	456,368	452,124
Average number of patients	734.69	710.99	158.14	154.56	1,250.32	1,238.70
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
MEDICINES	.49	.41	.23	.24	.24	.32
Medicines and Medical comforts	.49	.41	.23	.24	.24	.32
PROVISIONS	11.85	14.61	9.03	9.02	13.90	16.80
Breakfast Foods and Cereals	.24	.29	.26	.21	.20	.26
Butter	1.87	1.93	1.26	1.30	2.25	2.72
Coffee and Tea	.43	.46	.41	.38	.52	.49
Eggs	.29	.39	.47	.39	.60	.33
Flour, Bread, etc	1.93	1.54	1.43	1.33	2.06	1.56
Fruit and Vegetables—Fresh	.43	.46	.39	.30	.70	.72
" " Canned and Dried	.49	.64	.09	.19	.44	.34
Milk	1.51	1.95	1.39	1.42	1.36	1.58
Potatoes	.39	.96	.16	.28	.46	.59
Salt, Spices, Pickles, etc	.06	.06	0.3	.03	0.6	.09
Sugar and Syrup	.95	.85	.62	.52	.86	.82
Unenumerated Groceries	.99	.93	.50	.38	1.02	.78
Butchers' Meat	1.88	3.66	1.93	2.12	2.82	4.81
Fish and Fowl	.39	.49	.09	.17	.55	.71
FUEL, LIGHT AND WATER	8.01	8.13	5.88	6.14	6.37	7.07
Coal and Wood	5.67	5.83	4.23	4.42	4.77	5.64
Electricity	.61	.08	.85	.88	.50	.46
Gas	.79	1.35	.....	.....	.29	.22
Oil, Candles, Matches, etc	.08	.10	.....	.....	.02	.02
Water	.86	.77	.80	.84	.79	.73
CLOTHING	2.15	2.67	.97	.75	1.39	1.60
Clothing—Dry Goods	1.63	2.02	.77	.53	1.18	1.19
Boots, Shoes, etc	.52	.65	.20	.22	.21	.41
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING	.90	.77	.75	.68	.45	.61
Brushes, Brooms and Mops	.14	.15	.04	.04	.08	.09
Miscellaneous Expenses	.23	.17	.10	.08	.15	.16
Soap	.53	.45	.61	.56	.22	.36
GENERAL REPAIRS	2.23	2.31	.71	1.03	1.91	2.20
Furniture and Furnishings	1.55	2.04	.48	.42	1.52	1.65
Plant	.68	.27	.23	.61	.39	.55
OFFICE EXPENSES	.41	.40	.38	.33	.34	.28
Miscellaneous Items	.19	.19	.14	.08	.18	.15
Postage	.12	.10	.09	.08	.08	.06
Telephone and Telegraph	.10	.11	.15	.17	.08	.07
SALARIES	17.33	17.52	17.87	20.32	13.48	13.87
Supt. and Physicians	1.94	1.98	2.08	3.42	1.49	1.57
Bursar and Assistants	1.22	1.36	1.90	2.65	1.12	1.11
Matron and Assistants	2.59	2.65	4.70	5.06	2.49	2.32
Engineer and Assistants	1.63	1.79	3.38	3.38	1.15	1.21
Artisans, not Domestic	.85	.96	.61	.64	.54	.54
Teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attendants and Nurses	8.98	8.71	4.95	5.17	6.67	7.08
Temporary Assistance	.12	.07	.25	.....	.02	.04

No. 21

per Day for the Twelve Months ending 31st October, 1915.

Kingston.		London.		Mimico.		Orillia.		Penetang.		Toronto.		Woodstock.	
This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.
206,082	209,617	409,118	404,428	238,854	234,169	301,859	298,638	132,767	133,097	357,932	344,207	74,987	76,542
564.61	574.29	1,120.86	1,108.02	654.39	641.55	827.01	818.19	363.74	364.65	980.63	943.03	205.44	209.70
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts.
.72	.72	.28	.28	.49	.52	.42	.50	.19	.20	.41	.42	.83	.99
.72	.72	.28	.28	.49	.52	.42	.50	.19	.20	.41	.42	.83	.99
13.17	14.22	11.48	13.95	11.25	12.05	10.23	10.11	9.62	9.55	13.83	16.82	14.34	14.06
.30	.27	.23	.36	.27	.41	.28	.33	.17	.18	.19	.19	.19	.22
2.16	2.07	2.13	2.21	1.91	2.80	2.20	2.14	1.86	1.81	2.45	2.98	3.16	3.61
.43	.58	.66	.62	.35	.31	.32	.31	.55	.41	.47	.43	.38	.40
.23	.36	.24	.24	.20	.22	.25	.15	.02	.01	.49	.64	.11	.13
1.73	1.51	1.58	1.50	1.69	1.55	2.25	1.77	1.69	1.63	1.65	1.43	2.12	1.63
.65	.35	.44	.86	.57	.65	.44	.41	.39	.26	.36	.34	.72	.88
.70	1.14	.45	.70	.15	.18	.20	.41	.27	.23	.45	.51	.66	.67
1.05	1.22	1.21	1.41	1.03	1.05	1.22	1.21	1.58	1.54	1.86	1.91	2.94	2.99
.53	.61	.36	.49	.28	.32	.29	.24	.28	.25	.67	.74	.69	.70
.12	.07	.07	.09	.05	.06	.05	.05	.01	.01	.08	.09	.05	.06
.94	.85	.83	.94	.94	.72	.75	.62	.26	.22	.80	.86	1.08	.79
.93	.89	.74	.71	.78	.54	.68	.49	.60	.45	.74	.66	.40	.38
2.95	3.75	1.97	3.51	2.47	2.71	1.06	1.63	1.36	1.84	2.83	5.19	.99	1.02
.45	.55	.57	.31	.56	.54	.24	.35	.58	.71	.79	.85	.85	.58
7.07	7.92	4.88	5.59	7.37	7.99	3.62	4.05	5.57	6.04	6.37	6.59	8.13	8.83
7.02	7.86	3.91	4.66	6.80	7.37	2.85	3.26	4.03	4.61	4.93	5.14	4.97	5.52
.....	.....	.75	.74	.47	.48	.60	.62	.39	.25	.25	.22	.80	.99
.....	.....	.20	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.73	.69	.....	.....
.05	.06	.02	.03	.10	.14	.02	.02	.02	.06	.03	.05	.03	.03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	.15	1.13	1.12	.43	.49	3.33	2.29
2.30	2.08	1.89	1.87	2.03	1.71	2.07	2.11	1.81	1.16	1.25	1.15	1.11	.60
1.82	1.56	1.37	1.33	1.54	1.27	1.34	1.55	1.34	.77	1.02	.96	.97	.40
.48	.52	.52	.54	.49	.44	.73	.56	.47	.39	.23	.19	.14	.20
1.16	1.34	.91	.88	1.24	1.08	.88	.82	.64	.56	.86	1.06	.97	.96
.27	.30	.16	.16	.18	.20	.17	.14	.09	.06	.12	.15	.14	.10
.44	.36	.17	.22	.27	.23	.06	.07	.22	.17	.19	.19	.28	.31
.45	.68	.58	.50	.79	.65	.65	.61	.33	.33	.55	.72	.55	.55
3.16	3.64	2.05	2.33	1.76	2.61	1.70	1.72	1.32	1.21	1.66	2.01	2.23	2.08
2.47	2.51	1.63	1.80	1.21	1.89	1.22	.96	.87	.81	1.28	1.60	1.46	1.33
.69	1.13	.42	.53	.55	.72	.48	.76	.45	.40	.38	.41	.77	.75
.54	.69	.32	.36	.44	.49	.28	.28	.27	.21	.33	.37	.41	.38
.32	.43	.18	.22	.21	.26	.12	.13	.14	.09	.19	.22	.14	.13
.12	.13	.07	.07	.10	.10	.10	.08	.05	.04	.03	.04	.11	.10
.10	.13	.07	.07	.13	.13	.06	.07	.08	.08	.11	.11	.16	.15
20.06	21.69	15.22	15.94	16.57	16.95	10.66	10.33	15.97	15.64	14.61	15.88	19.53	18.44
2.50	3.17	1.74	1.72	2.61	2.60	1.85	1.79	2.56	2.33	1.87	2.19	5.07	4.78
1.88	1.24	1.15	1.18	1.39	1.54	.91	.98	1.88	1.88	1.47	1.61	2.53	2.44
2.72	3.07	2.58	2.53	2.35	2.34	2.62	2.34	2.95	3.13	2.35	2.40	4.18	3.04
1.58	1.64	1.59	1.78	2.02	2.13	.94	.90	1.65	1.80	.98	1.02	1.19	1.55
1.33	1.34	.94	.94	.90	.92	.60	.60	1.80	1.80	.63	.66	.96	.84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.95	11.05	7.22	7.78	7.29	7.37	3.38	3.44	5.10	4.67	7.17	7.94	5.53	5.72
.10	.18	.....	.01	.01	.05	.04	.01	.03	.03	.14	.06	.07	.07

TABLE

Comparative Statement of Average Maintenance Cost per Capita

	Brockville.		Cobourg.		Hamilton.	
	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.
Days' residence of patients	268,135	259,512	57,723	56,415	456,368	452,124
Average number of patients	734.69	710.99	158.14	154.56	1,250.32	1,238.70
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
ALLOWANCES	**4.49**	**4.85**	**4.11**	**4.11**	**3.74**	**4.94**
Employees' Meals and Uniforms	4.25	4.65	3.96	3.91	3.67	4.84
Employees' Other Allowances	.24	.20	.15	.20	.07	.10
FARM AND GARDEN	**7.06**	**7.27**	**1.75**	**1.72**	**4.94**	**4.91**
Feed and Fodder	3.75	3.59	.15	.13	2.29	2.33
Miscellaneous Farm Expenses	1.10	1.50	.31	.33	.96	.88
Seeds, etc	.31	.32	.10	.11	.28	.29
Salaries	1.90	2.06	1.19	1.15	1.41	1.41
CONTINGENCIES	**.78**	**.87**	**.65**	**.73**	**.89**	**.53**
Amusements, Religion, Education	.15	.18	.06	.08	.05	.06
Elopers, Cost of Recovery	.02	.02	.....	.....	.01	.....
Freight, Duties, etc	.12	.19	.11	.12	.08	.08
Ice	.05	.17	.24	.23	.34	.02
Incidental Expenses	.38	.22	.18	.25	.38	.31
Officers' Travelling Expenses	.06	.09	.06	.05	.03	.06
Per Capita cost per day, less Salaries	**31.98**	**35.38**	**19.16**	**19.49**	**29.02**	**31.91**
" " " " " of Salaries	23.72	24.43	23.17	25.58	18.63	20.22
Total gross per Capita cost per day	**55.70**	**59.81**	**42.33**	**45.07**	**47.65**	**52.13**
Less total recovery per Capita per day	**15.89**	**14.16**	**10.61**	**3.40**	**14.95**	**16.56**
Net per Capita burden payable by Province	**39.81**	**45.65**	**31.72**	**41.67**	**32.70**	**35.57**

N.B.—The accompanying is a Comparative Statement of the cost of maintenance per patient per day for the twelve months ending 31st October, 1915, in the ten Hospitals for the Insane, as compared with the twelve months ending 31st October, 1914, based on actual consumption and calculated to two places of decimals of a cent. The figures in black-faced type represent totals.

Under the headings "Provisions" and "Clothing" is shown the actual consumption by patients—the value of such supplies to officers, attendants, nurses and employees being included in the account "Employees' Meals and Uniforms."

Where no charge is shown for light or water, these are included in the cost of coal.

No. 21—*Continued.*

per Day for the Twelve Months ending 31st October, 1915.—*Continued.*

Kingston.		London.		Mimico.		Orillia		Penetang.		Toronto.		Woodstock.	
This Year.	Last Year.	This Year	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.
206,082	209,617	409,118	404,428	228,854	234,169	301,859	298,638	132,767	133,097	357,932	344,207	74,987	76,542
564.61	574.29	1,120.86	1,108.02	654.39	641.55	827.01	818.19	363.74	364.65	980.63	945.03	205.44	209.70
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts.
5.87	**6.24**	**4.98**	**5.06**	**4.98**	**6.75**	**3.14**	**2.92**	**3.27**	**4.13**	**3.62**	**4.38**	**5.27**	**6.12**
5.63	6.02	4.94	4.98	4.83	6.58	3.09	2.89	3.10	3.87	3.56	4.33	5.00	5.95
.24	.22	.04	.08	.15	.17	.05	.03	.17	.26	.06	.05	.27	.17
1.35	**4.59**	**5.09**	**5.11**	**5.21**	**4.99**	**3.11**	**3.14**	**6.55**	**5.72**	**.86**	**.91**	**12.16**	**11.11**
2.25	2.46	2.60	2.37	2.08	1.59	1.80	1.79	4.12	2.74	.22	.20	6.54	5.62
.78	.72	.77	1.10	1.10	1.20	.65	.51	.35	.79	.11	.08	1.31	1.61
.26	.21	.30	.20	.38	.38	.19	.14	.23	.18	.01	.02	.77	.70
1.06	1.20	1.42	1.44	1.65	1.82	.47	.70	1.85	2.01	.52	.61	3.54	3.18
1.02	**1.06**	**.47**	**.51**	**.62**	**.63**	**.39**	**.51**	**.52**	**.51**	**.87**	**.90**	**.25**	**.43**
.21	.33	.08	.14	.10	.14	.08	.07	.02	.03	.04	.06	.04	.06
.03	.01	.01	.02	.02	.01	.....	.....	.19	.....	.01	.....	.01	.02
.16	.15	.07	.07	.05	.14	.12	.22	.....	.12	.15	.15	.11	.12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.15	.03	.02	.....	.....	.23	.24	.....	.....
.58	.33	.29	.24	.29	.19	.15	.19	.28	.26	.40	.34	.05	.17
.04	.24	.02	.04	.02	.....	.01	.01	.03	.10	.04	.11	.04	.06
32.43	**35.06**	**25.95**	**29.44**	**28.76**	**30.26**	**22.23**	**22.54**	**24.64**	**23.15**	**25.92**	**29.62**	**36.80**	**36.26**
26.99	29.13	21.62	22.44	23.20	25.52	14.27	13.95	21.09	21.78	18.75	20.87	28.34	27.24
59.42	**64.19**	**47.57**	**51.88**	**51.96**	**55.78**	**36.50**	**36.49**	**45.73**	**44.93**	**44.67**	**50.49**	**65.23**	**64.00**
14.45	**13.37**	**16.08**	**15.43**	**16.28**	**15.07**	**8.85**	**7.83**	**8.17**	**7.10**	**15.18**	**16.30**	**32.15**	**31.37**
44.97	50.82	31.49	36.45	35.68	40.71	27.65	28.66	37.56	37.83	29.49	34.19	33.08	32.63

TABLE No.

Comparisons, Appropriation, Expenditure, Consumption, Population

—		Brockville.	Cobourg.	Hamilton.
Days' residence of patients		268,165	57,723	456,368
Average number of patients		734 69	158.14	1,250.32
Medicines	Appropriation	$1,500	200	1,500
	Expenditure	1,296 65	132 88	1,192 91
	Consumption	1,309 67	133 51	1,077 26
Provisions	Appropriation	$47,000	8,200	83,000
	Expenditure	41,219 20	7,542 49	72,059 15
	Consumption	31,778 51	5,213 23	63,459 06
Fuel, Light and Water	Appropriation	$26,000	4,450	35,000
	Expenditure	24,518 98	3,679 21	25,130 17
	Consumption	21,492 45	3,397 32	29,095 15
Clothing, etc	Appropriation	$7,000	900	9,700
	Expenditure	6,735 84	697 04	8,914 28
	Consumption	5,774 37	562 43	6,349 35
Laundry, etc	Appropriation	$2,500	550 00	3,000
	Expenditure	2,484 14	410 51	2,432 26
	Consumption	2,421 24	435 01	2,041 40
General Repairs, etc	Appropriation	$6,500	1,000	10,000
	Expenditure	6,493 16	547 71	9,601 98
	Consumption	5,982 64	412 07	8,732 41
Office	Appropriation	$1,200	300	1,500
	Expenditure	1,113 86	239 36	1,486 49
	Consumption	1,096 26	219 59	1,549 59
Salaries	Appropriation	$61,402	15,110	74,404
	Expenditure	51,579 01	11,002 21	67,935 55
	Consumption	63,623 63	13,377 59	85,028 76
Farm, etc	Appropriation	$9,000	400	8,500
	Expenditure	8,953 52	327 09	8,481 29
	Consumption	13,852 17	327 59	16,136 97
Contingencies	Appropriation	$2,600	650	3,500
	Expenditure	2,066 51	375 00	3,493 45
	Consumption	2,095 67	375 00	4,081 08
Total Maintenance	Appropriation	$164,702	31,760	230,104
	Expenditure	146,361 87	24,953 50	200,727 53
	Consumption	145,426 61	24,453 34	317,551 03
Capital Accounts	Appropriation	$55,838	4,000	28,900
	Expenditure	53,340 88	1,486 92	26,263 92
Grand Total	Appropriation	$220,540	35,770 00	259,004
	Expenditure	199,702 75	26,440 42	226,991 45

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

From paying patients this year to date	$26,522 97	5,651 71	44,138 00
" " last "	21,366 27	1,385 19	50,881 76
Patients Revenue per capita this year ..... cents	9 89	9 77	9 67
" " " last " ..... cents	8 23	2 45	11 25
From Farm and Misc. Sales this year	$543 68	36 03	806 79
" " last "	382 60	112 35	725 94
Farm and Mis. Revenue per capita this year ..... cents	20	06	10
" " " last " ..... cents	15	20	16
Total Revenue this year	$27,066 65	5,687 74	44,944 79
" last "	21,748 87	1,497 54	51,607 70
Total Revenue per capita per day this year ..... cents	10 09	9 83	9 77
" " " last " ..... cents	8 38	2 65	11 41
Farm Production Consumption this year per capita. cents	5 80	78	5 18
" " last " ..... cents	5 78	75	5 15
Total Recovery per capita this year ..... cents	15 89	10 61	14 95
" " last " ..... cents	14 16	3 40	16 56

21.—*Concluded.*

and Revenue for the 12 Months ending 31st October, 1915.

Kingston.	London.	Mimico.	Orillia.	Penetang.	Toronto.	Woodstock.
206,082	409,118	238,854	301,859	132,767	357,932	74,987
504 61	1,120 86	654 39	827 01	363 74	980 63	205 44
1,500	1,500	1,200	1,500	750	1,500	700
1,476 95	**1,152 18**	**1,166 21**	**1,270 29**	**256 07**	**1,467 66**	**613 94**
1,487 28	1,154 32	1,171 62	1,270 29	247 07	1,482 68	624 63
38,000	70,000	40,000	38,500	18,000	75,000 00	13,500
36,673 16	**50,778**	**32,946 38**	**33,001 48**	**13,988 60**	**67,015 38**	**11,100 33**
27,135 74	46,955 69	26,867 97	30,899 35	12,779 26	49,494 15	10,759 16
18,500	23,000	23,000	13,000	11,600	25,000	8,500
18,002	**20,312 51**	**21,122 32**	**12,578 24**	**8,866 18**	**24,158 50**	**5,924 37**
14,563 86	19,972 33	17,599 86	10,938 22	7,392 87	22,805 22	6,101 93
6,500	9,400	6,000	8,000	3,300	7,000	1,000
5,637 88	**8,822 56**	**4,918 43**	**7,507 53**	**2,632 45**	**6,652 27**	**880 80**
4,746 48	6,735 02	4,856 41	6,253 62	2,409 17	4,464 65	833 50
2,740	4,200	2,800	3,000 00	1,200	4,000	1,200
2,586 37	**3,802 55**	**2,734 52**	**2,868 88**	**684 24**	**3,128 26**	**645 81**
2,396 78	3,716 11	2,972 76	2,670 41	855 48	3,082 36	725 65
7,500	11,000	6,500	7,300	3,000	8,000 00	1,800
6,776 16	**8,922 32**	**5,513 19**	**6,252 57**	**2,427 15**	**6,012 67**	**1,520 22**
6,518 41	8,374 77	4,205 87	5,072 82	1,747 58	5,960 49	1,676 86
1,500	1,500	1,200	1,000	600	1,500	500
1,151 44	**1,313 38**	**1,070 66**	**848 04**	**356 85**	**1,160 17**	**302 58**
1,124 28	1,313 38	1,048 16	948 04	356 25	1,175 17	305 88
53,770	73,350	50,135	38,572	28,086	63,422	19,316
43,525 34	**68,070 52**	**43,531 54**	**33,596 25**	**23,664 18**	**54,153 88**	**17,307 92**
55,619 61	88,456 07	55,435 69	43,077 61	28,007 48	67,123 85	21,259 69
7,000	8,500	4,000	6,000	4,000	3,700	3,500
6,192 14	**8,469 48**	**2,821 47**	**5,992 96**	**3,961 83**	**1,278 36**	**2,991 09**
6,796 42	15,041 17	8,502 14	7,970 08	5,253 49	1,221 05	6,467 61
2,450	2,500	2,200	1,800	1,000	3,500	1,000
1,779 31	**1,905 86**	**1,456 50**	**1,118 23**	**641 87**	**3,104 80**	**190 55**
2,094·50	1,919 82	1,464 88	1,183 92	693 18	3,104 80	190 55
139,460	204,950	137,035	118,672	71,536	191,622	51,016
123,800 75	**173,549 36**	**117,281 22**	**105,034 47**	**57,479 42**	**168,131 95**	**41,477 61**
122,483 36	194,638 68	124,125 36	110,184 36	60,741 83	159,914 42	48,945 46
24,000	60,200	21,050	116,500	24,400	356,300	20,400
10,051 91	**40,090 95**	**11,077 45**	**66,345 93**	**16,869 58**	**2,209 84**	**6,169 68**
163,460	265,150	158,085	235,172	95,936	547,922	71,416
133,852 66	**213,640 31**	**128,358 67**	**171,389 40**	**74,349 00**	**170,341 79**	**47,647 29**
19,688 79	**46,472 68**	**25,473 59**	**12,326 01**	**4,045 79**	**53,185 30**	**13,819 08**
20,031 62	40,620 20	21,874 89	11,382 40	2,495 24	54,862 70	13,693 80
9.55	**11.35**	**10.67**	**4.08**	**3,05**	**14.86**	**18.42**
9.55	10.04	9.34	3.81	1.88	15.94	17.89
819 61	**771 29**	**505 92**	**854 67**	**499 61**	**685 32**	**2,157 35**
874 13	524 98	673 96	1,300 15	404 82	936 77	2,215 22
40	**19**	**21**	**28**	**38**	**19**	**2 88**
42	13	28	44	30	27	2 89
20,508 40	**47,243 97**	**25,979 51**	**13,180 68**	**4,545 40**	**53,870 62**	**15,976 43**
20,905 75	41,145 18	22,548 85	12,682 55	2,800 06	55,799 47	15,909 02
9.95	**11.54**	**10.88**	**4,36**	**3.43**	**15,05**	**21,30**
9.97	10.17	9.62	4.25	2.18	16.21	20.78
4.50	**4.54**	**5.40**	**4.49**	**4.74**	**13**	**10.85**
3.40	5.26	5.45	3.58	4.92	09	10.50
14.45	**16.08**	**16.28**	**8.85**	**8.17**	**15.18**	**32.15**
13.37	15.43	15.07	7.83	7.10	16.30	31.37

Notes on per Capita Statement.

Attached hereto is a statement of the cost of maintenance per patient per day for the year ending October 31st, 1915, in the ten hospitals mentioned, as compared with the year 1914, being based on actual consumption.

It follows out the order of the sub-divisions of appropriations voted by the Legislature, and is calculated to two places of decimals of a cent. The figures in black-faced type represent totals.

Invoices for all purchases, properly certified by the Bursar and the Storekeeper, as to accuracy and receipt of goods, are checked in the Department before being submitted to the Treasury for payment.

A system of Daily Requisitions for all supplies, such as provisions, is carried out and these requisitions are forwarded to the Department semi-weekly. In case of coal, the amount consumed on each shift is weighed and weekly report of consumption made by the engineer.

Under headings "Provisions" and "Clothing" is shown only consumption by patients—the value of such supplies to officers, attendants, nurses and employees being included in the account "Employees' Meals and Uniforms" under the heading "Salaries."

Quarterly inventories of stock are taken at each institution, and are checked with the ledger accounts of the Department.

Returns are made of all products of the Farm and Garden, as received, charges being made against the cost of maintenance, and the Farm and Garden given credit for the same; for this purpose a uniform price list is in use for all institutions, regardless of soil or fertility of farm. At the end of the year the value per patient per day of such products—fruits, vegetables, feed and fodder, meat and eggs—is deducted from the gross per capita cost and appears in the statement as "Farm Recoveries."

Main Building, Brockville.

Main Building and Cottages, Mimico (from the north).

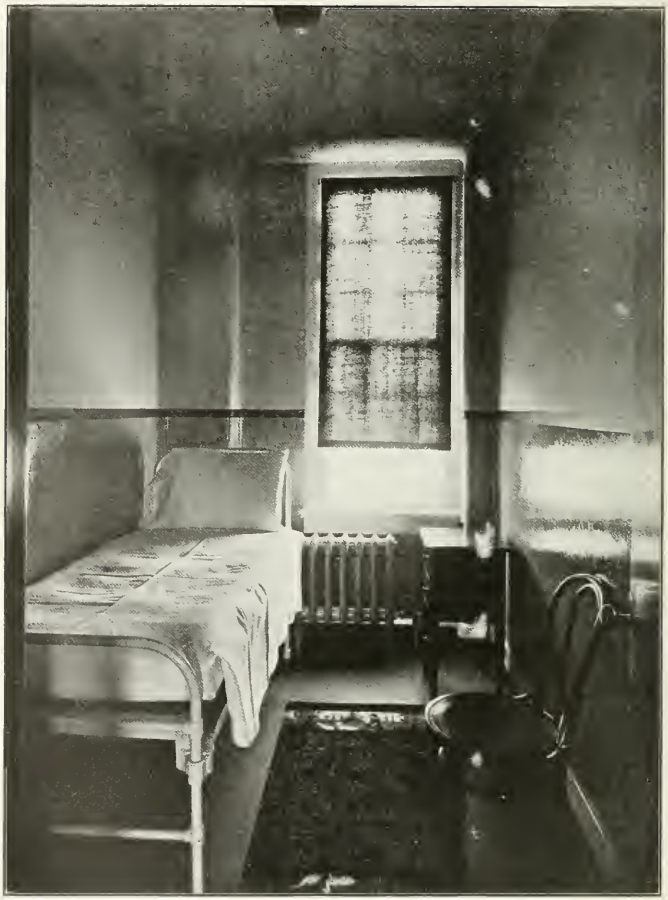
Main Building, Toronto.

Convalescent Cottage, Hospital for Insane, Whitby.

Centre Day Room, Hospital for Insane, Whitby.

Sitting Room, Hospital for Insane, Whitby.

A Ward, Hospital for Insane, Whitby.



Patient's Room, Hospital for Insane, Whitby.

APPENDIX

TO FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE AND CONTAINING THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE HOSPITALS IN BROCKVILLE, COBOURG, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, LONDON, MIMICO, PENETANGUISHENE, TORONTO, AND HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM, GUELPH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT AT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, BROCKVILLE, FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1915.

Brockville, December 2nd, 1915.

To Edwin R. Rogers, Esq., and W. W. Dunlop, Esq.
Inspectors of Public Charities.

Sirs,—I have the honour to submit the Report of this Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1915.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	356	348	704			
In residence October 31st 1914	.....	.....	.....	364	367	731
Admitted during year by Warrant	4	.....	4			
Admitted by Certificate	83	92	175	87	92	179
Total number under treatment during year.	.....	.....	.....	451	459	910
Discharged during year recovered	27	17	44			
Discharged during year improved	16	27	43			
Discharged during year unimproved	1	2	3			
Discharged during year not insane	.....	1	1			
Total number discharged during year	44	47	91			
Died	30	25	55			
Deported	.....	1	1			
Eloped	6	.....	6			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....	80	73	153
Remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915	36	26	62	371	386	757

Admissions.

The admissions for the year numbered one hundred and seventy-nine, showing an increase of four admissions over the preceding year. Of these, eighty-seven were males and ninety-two females. Four males were admitted by warrant process, the smallest number in the history of the institution. Last year the male admissions were much in excess of females, but this year we had a much larger number of females. Fourteen men and two women were admitted as voluntary patients. This is the largest number of voluntary patients we have had in one year, and in nearly all cases it was a great benefit to be able to admit them in this way as they were freed from the onus of coming in as certificated cases. Seventy of those that were admitted during the year, the psychoses had either been of such long standing, or of a class that neither recovery nor improvement could be looked for. Sixty of the admissions in the past year were over fifty years of age.

Our discharge list was not as large in the last year, but we had a fair number of recoveries. Forty-four men and forty-seven women were returned to their homes. Of the males, there were twenty-seven recoveries, sixteen improved and one unimproved. Of the females, there were seventeen recoveries, twenty-

seven improved, two unimproved and one not insane. One woman was deported to the United States. We were not able to return any who should have been deported to the old land, on account of the war.

The death rate was not large and identically the same as that of last year. Thirty males, and twenty-five females, totalling fifty-five in all.

A brief analysis of the admissions and discharges might be interesting.

In the infectious exhaustion psychoses we admitted four males and two females. In the same class we discharged one male and two females, and one female died.

In the toxic psychoses we had nine males admitted suffering from different forms of either acute alcoholism or Kowsakow's psychoses, and one male admission from morphinism. During the year we discharged ten alcoholics and one morphine habitue.

In the Dementia Praecox class we admitted twenty-three males and forty-four females. In the same class we discharged twelve males and twenty-three females, and under the same heading we had nine male deaths and ten female.

In general Paresis we admitted one female and two males, and one female died from this disease.

In the organic Dementias we admitted two males suffering from cerebral hæmorrhage, and one male died of cerebral syphilis.

We admitted three males suffering from Melancholia, and eight females. Under the same heading we discharged five females recovered, and two males died.

In the pre-senile and senile dementia we admitted seven males and twelve females. In the same class we discharged one male and two females as improved. Under this same involution type we had eleven deaths and nine female.

In the manic-depressive psychoses we admitted twenty-six males and sixteen females. We discharged fourteen males and twelve females and in the same class four males and two females died.

One male epileptic and three females were admitted during the year, and the male epileptic was discharged as his frinds thought they could look after him at home. In the same class three males and one female died.

In the imbecile and idiot class we admitted ten males and seven females. In this weak-minded class we discharged four males and two females and one female died.

One woman admitted during the year was not insane. She came in for treatment for nervous trouble.

The general health of the institution has been good. We had one female patient and one male who had Typhoid during the year, and both recovered. At the time of the epidemic in our town last year, three nurses and two attendants had the disease. The males had it in a very severe form, and one, a valuable employee, succumbed to the disease.

The general treatment has been much the same as in past years with attempts to make improvement where possible. Much has been accomplished by occupation and personal attention to our inmates. Diversional occupation in the way of games and sports has also been very beneficial. Many more patients took part in both curling and bowling games this year than at any other time heretofore. Special attention has been paid both winter and summer to try and get all possible interested in these diversions.

At our annual sports this year we had a very fine exhibit of work done in the Industrial and Re-education Room as well as in the wards. The Sports Day

as usual was a splendid success. We contributed quite an amount of work done by our female patients as well as making an exhibit of farm and garden produce at the Toronto Exhibition.

Our Training School had a very satisfactory year. The medical staff took great pains with instructions given, and the nurses in training exhibited a good knowledge of their work at the examinations.

The graduating exercises were held on June the 10th, and five of our nurses graduated. The exercises were very successful and excellent addresses were delivered by the speakers present. A large number of town and country people were in attendance.

During the past year great improvement has been made in our dietary. Acting on advice and suggestions given us from your Department we have greatly improved this with much benefit to the patients. There has also been a new system installed to look after waste, and although the prices of food have been much higher, we have been able to feed our people at a much less cost than heretofore. The waste has been very carefully looked after. We have also had to assist us in this work, a number of new appliances installed in the kitchen. These have facilitated the work that has been done there.

The improvements and repairs have been well kept up during the year. The cottages were all repainted throughout. The painting is also completed on the new farm cottage. We had the comfort of having the electric light in the main building during this past year. The farm cottage has been occupied with great comfort to the patients of whom we have now about thirty in residence there.

A new boiler room has been built and an additional boiler installed. Three of our old boilers have been removed and replaced. This has greatly improved our engineers' department. It has made a great deal of additional work, but the improvement in heat, and comfort in looking after the work will be of great benefit. All these improvements and changes made have added very much to the work done by our carpenter and mason, and they have not only kept up the needed repairs but have done extra work required in making these changes.

In the Farm Department the pigs were all placed out of doors this year with outside houses for protection at night and free from storms. A good deal of fence was built to make separate plots for the enclosure of these pigs. This assisted very much in getting rid of the fly pest. The grain crops were very heavy and owing to the excessively wet season and severe storms were badly lodged and difficult to save, but owing to the efficiency of our tile drainage we were enabled to harvest all with comparatively little loss, and had an average yield of sixty bushels per acre. The potatoes were a light crop but by thorough spraying we warded off rot which destroyed so many potatoes in this section. The corn and roots were exceptionally heavy crops and also the various garden products of which we had abundance for all needs. Despite the wet season some progress was made towards clearing the land of noxious weeds. A cement and stone bridge has been built across the creek at the Stagg Farm and a road graded to the upper end of the place. About eighty rods of the old creek rock-bed was filled in and banks graded down, permitting another twenty acres of the flat land on the Stagg Farm to be put under cultivation.

Our religious services as usual, have been carefully looked after by the clergymen of the various denominations. We are greatly indebted to these men, not only for their services held here regularly, but also for their kindness in administering to the sick.

The war has made a great many changes in our staff. A number of attendants from here have enlisted during the year. Six who have been patients have also enlisted, and so far are making good. The staff has contributed fairly well to Patriotic, Red Cross, Field Kitchen and Machine Gun Funds, giving in all between seven and eight hundred dollars.

There have been no changes in the medical staff during the year and they have continued to do their utmost to look after the physical and mental welfare of the patients.

Acknowledging with gratitude your valuable counsel and assistance during the year,

I have the honour to be,

Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. Mitchell,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1915.

TABLE No. 1—BROCKVILLE.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending October 31st, 1915.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	356	348	704			
In Residence October 31st, 1914				364	367	731
Admitted during the year 1915:						
By Warrant	4		4			
By Medical Certificate	83	92	175	87	92	179
Total number under treatment during year				451	459	910
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	27	17	44			
" improved	16	27	43			
" unimproved	1	2	3			
" not insane		1	1			
Total number discharged during year	44	47	91			
Died	30	25	55			
Deported		1	1			
Eloped	6		6			
Transferred				80	73	153
Remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915				371	386	757
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital				1,540	1,511	3,051
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital	557	629	1,186			
Total number died since opening of Hospital	524	412	936			
Total number deported since opening of Hospital	10	7	17			
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital	51	2	53			
Total number transferred since opening of Hospital	27	75	102	1,169	1,125	2,294
Total remaining in Hospital October 31st 1915				371	386	757
Daily average population	375.99	391.42	767.4			
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	137,238	142,871	280,109			
Number of applications on fyle						

TABLE No. 2—BROCKVILLE.

Showing Social State and Religion of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

	Admissions of Year.			In residence Oct. 31, 1915.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.									
Single	42	44	86	135	160	295	901	702	1,603
Married	44	44	88	228	211	439	598	724	1,322
Widowed	1	4	5	8	15	23	41	83	124
Divorced									
Separated								2	2
Unascertained									
Totals	87	92	179	371	386	757	1,540	1,511	3,051
RELIGION.									
Baptists	4	3	7	11	10	21	47	39	86
Congregationalists	1		1		1	1	9	3	12
Church of England	16	25	41	75	77	152	284	292	576
Methodists	14	14	28	47	62	109	234	289	523
Presbyterians	16	20	36	66	59	125	287	271	558
Roman Catholics	34	29	63	151	161	312	583	556	1,139
Other Denominations	2	1	3	21	16	37	60	49	109
Unascertained							36	12	48
Total	87	92	179	371	386	757	1,540	1,511	3,051

TABLE No. 3—BROCKVILLE.

Showing nativity of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

Nativity.	Admissions of Year.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissions	86	92	179	1,540	1,511	3,051
Total born in Canada	67	82	149	1,239	1,245	2,484
Armenia						
Assyria				2	2	4
Austria	1	0	1	5	3	8
Australia						
Belgium						
Bulgaria						
Central America						
China				1		1
Denmark				2		2
England	8	5	13	92	70	162
France				6		6
Finland						
Galicia						
Germany	1		1	6	6	12
Greece						
Holland						
Hungary						
Ireland	3	3	6	80	109	189
Italy	1		1	4		4
Japan						
Macedonia						
Other British Possessions						
Norway				1		1
Roumania						
Russia	1	1	2	6	11	17
Scotland	3	1	4	35	36	71
South America						
Spain						
Sweden				2	1	3
Switzerland	2		2	3		3
United States				36	21	57
West Indies				1		1
Unascertained				19	7	26
Totals	87	92	179	1,540	1,511	3,051

TABLE No. 4—BROCKVILLE.

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital,

Occupation.	Admitted this Year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional :— Clergy, Military and Naval Officers, Physicians, Lawyers, Architects, Artists, Authors, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, etc	5	.....	5	30	3	33
Commercial :— Bankers, Merchants, Accountants, Clerks, Salesmen, Stenographers, Typewriters, etc	14	3	17	126	26	152
Agricultural and Pastoral :— Farmers, Gardeners, Stock Men, etc.	13	.....	13	455	.....	455
Mechanics at Outdoor Vocations :— Railway and Stationary Engineers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Engine Fitters, Sawyers, Painters, Police, etc	14	.....	14	168	.....	168
Mechanics, etc., at Sedentary Vocations : Shoemakers, Bookbinders, Compositors, Weavers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Bakers, Factory Workers, etc	3	4	7	90	45	135
Domestic Service :— Waiters, Cooks, Servants, etc	2	11	13	10	228	238
Education and Higher Domestic Duties :— Governesses, Teachers, Students, Housekeepers, Nurses, etc	1	74	75	20	1 074	1,094
Miners, Marine Engineers, Railway Employees, Seamen, etc	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28
Laborers	35	.....	35	504	.....	504
No Occupation	.....	.....	.....	64	112	176
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	45	23	68
Totals	87	92	179	1,540	1,511	3,051

TABLE No. 5—BROCKVILLE.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which patients have been admitted during the year, and since opening of Hospital.

Counties and Districts.	Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.			Warrant cases. Admitted during year.			Warrant cases. Admitted since opening.			Remaining in residence.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1		1				1		1			
Brant					1	1									
Bruce				4	2	6				2		2	1		1
Carleton	28	36	64	404	440	844	2		2	161	118	279	100	136	236
Dufferin															
Dundas	4	5	9	80	76	156				1		1	13	12	25
Durham				6	5	11								2	2
Elgin				4	4	8				3	1	4			
Essex				7	4	11				4	4	8	2	1	3
Frontenac	1		1	18	16	34				7	7	14	4	6	10
Glengarry	2	5	7	86	89	175				1	1	2	11	24	35
Grenville	7	2	9	121	126	247				1	1	2	20	22	42
Grey				3	1	4				1	1	2			
Haldimand				3		3				3		3	1		1
Halton				2		2				1		1	1		1
Hastings				13	26	39				7	17	24	4	5	9
Huron				5	3	8				3		3	2		2
Kent				7	1	8				4		4	2		2
Lambton				8	1	9				5	1	6	3		3
Lanark	9	6	15	154	153	307				33	22	55	39	32	71
Leeds	17	15	32	197	190	387				32	19	51	52	46	98
Lennox and Addington				4	5	9				4	5	9	2	1	3
Lincoln				3	2	5				2	2	4		1	1
Middlesex				17	16	33				10	6	16		2	2
Muskoka District				1		1									
Nipissing District				3	1	4								1	1
Norfolk				2		2				1		1			
Northumberland	1		1	7	4	11				6	3	9	3		3
Ontario		1	1	4	8	12				4	7	11	1	1	2
Oxford				5	3	8				5	1	6	1		1
Parry Sound Dist. (Temiskaming)		1	1		1	1								1	1
Peel				4	2	6				2		2	1		1
Perth				6	1	7				6		6	2	1	3
Peterborough				4	2	6				4	2	6	1		1
Prescott	3	4	7	81	88	169	2		2	39	37	76	23	29	52
Prince Edward				2	3	5				1	1	2			
Rainy River District										2	2	4			
Renfrew	1	4	5	17	21	38				8	5	13	4	8	12
Russell	5	4	9	53	51	104				3		3	19	20	39
Simcoe				7	3	10				5	2	7	2		2
Stormont	6	8	14	125	101	226				39	11	50	35	24	59
Thunder Bay District	2		2	3		3							2		2
Victoria				2	8	10				2	7	9			
Waterloo				2		2				1		1	1		1
Welland				3	1	4				3		3	1	1	2
Wellington				1	3	4				1		1			
Wentworth				4	5	9				3	2	5	1	2	3
York	1	1	2	51	42	93				43	35	78	15	8	23
Unascertained				6	2	8				1	1	2	1	1	2
Totals	87	92	179	1,540	1,511	3,051	4		4	465	321	786	371	386	757

TABLE No. 6—BROCKVILLE.

Showing the assigned Causes of Insanity in the cases admitted during year.

Causes.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Inherited Predisposition.			No Heredity or Unascertained.
				Men.	Women	Total.	
MORAL.							
Adverse Conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	9	5	14	4	2	6	9
Mental Strain, Worry and Overwork (not included in above)	8	19	27	5	9	14	13
Religious Excitement	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1
Love Affairs, including seduction	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Fright and Nervous Shock	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
PHYSICAL.							
Alcoholism	14	.....	14	6	.....	6	8
Sexual Excess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal Diseases	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Masturbation	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Insolation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident or Injury	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parturition and Puerperium	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	1
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Climacteric Period	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
Fevers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Privation and Overwork	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Epilepsy	1	3	4	1	2	3	1
Other Convulsive Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of Brain and Skull	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1
Senility	3	10	13	1	1	2	11
Exophthalmic Goitre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abuse of Drugs	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....
Loss of Special Sense	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Uræmia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Auto-infection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Bodily Diseases	2	2	4	.....	1	1	3
HEREDITARY.							
Congenital Defect	12	5	17	4	3	7	10
Unascertained	27	36	63	8	7	15	47
Not Insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	87	92	179	32	31	63	116

TABLE No. 7—BROCKVILLE.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

	Admitted During Year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
Paternal Branch	13	12	25	187	184	371
Maternal Branch	6	12	18	164	177	341
Paternal and Maternal Branches	1	1	2	63	52	115
Collateral Branches	12	5	17	209	223	432
No Hereditary Tendency	50	51	101	623	560	1,183
Unascertained	5	11	16	294	315	609
Totals	87	92	179	1,540	1,511	2,051

TABLE No. 8—BROCKVILLE.

Showing summary of Probational discharges during the year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number Granted Probational Discharge	45	57	102
Discharged, Recovered while on Probation	17	14	31
" Improved while on Probation	11	22	33
" Unimproved while on Probation	1	1	2
Died			
Returned to Hospital	11	11	22
Absent on Probation on October 31st, 1915	5	9	14
	45	57	102

TABLE No. 9—BROCKVILLE.

Showing the Causes of Death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Specific Infectious Diseases:—						
Typhoid Fever					1	1
Influenza				2	1	3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis				1	1	2
Diphtheria						
Erysipelas				3	2	5
Septicaemia		1	1	6	7	13
Dysentery		1	1	6	13	19
Syphilis					1	1
Tuberculosis	4	6	10	81	79	160
Constitutional Diseases—						
Rheumatism					1	1
Arthritis Deformans						
Diabetes Mellitus						
Diseases of the Digestive System:—						
Mouth, salivary glands					1	1
Pharynx						
Tonsils						
Œsophagus				1		1
Diseases of the Intestines:—						
Diseases of the Liver				5	4	9
" " Pancreas						
" " Peritoneum				5	4	9
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—						
Diseases of the Nose and Larynx				2		2
" " Bronchi				2	1	3
" " Lungs		1	1	21	21	42
" " Pleura				1	1	2
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—						
Diseases of the Pericardium						
" " Heart	6	1	7	41	31	72
Arterio-sclerosis				36	33	69
Aneurism				1		1
Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands:—						
Anæmia				3	2	5
Pernicious Anæmia						
Leukæmia						
Exophthalmic Goitre						
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System				17	10	27
Carried forward	10	10	20	234	214	448

TABLE No. 9—BROCKVILLE—*Continued.*

Showing the Causes of Death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	10	10	20	234	214	448
Diseases of the Nervous System:—						
Diseases of the Nerves	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" " Spinal Cord	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
" " Meninges	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Organic Diseases of the Brain: (Tumor, Abscess, Embolism, Thrombosis, Hæmorrhage, and other gross lesions)	1	.....	1	29	17	46
Functional Nervous Diseases: (Paralysis Agitans, Chorea, Eclampsia, Hysteria)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy	.....	1	1	52	23	75
Mental Diseases:—						
Exhaustion of Acute Mental Disease	3	2	5	16	30	46
Exhaustion of Chronic Mental Disease	4	3	7	69	47	116
General Paresis	2	1	3	51	9	60
Intoxications:—						
Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morphinism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heat Stroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debility of Old Age	8	6	14	47	48	95
Accident	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Suicide	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11
Surgical Diseases	.....	1	1	2	3	5
Gynæcological Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malignant New Growths, or Cancer	1	.....	1	12	12	24
Totals	30	25	55	522	414	936

TABLE No. 10—BROCKVILLE.

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Infection Psychoses:—									
(a) Fever Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Infection Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Post Infection Psychoses	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Exhaustion Psychoses:—									
(a) Collapsed Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Acute Confusional Psychoses	....	2	2	....	2	2	....	1	1
(c) Neurasthenia	3	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	....
Intoxication Psychoses:—									
(a) Acute Intoxications	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Chronic "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(a) Alcoholism (acute and chronic)..	7	....	7	10	....	10	....	....	....
(b) Delirium Tremens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Korsakow's Psychoses	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Acute Alcoholic Hallucinosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Alcoholic Hallucinatory Dementia.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) " Paranoia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(g) " Paresis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(h) Morphinism	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
(i) Cocainism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thyroigenous Psychoses:—									
(a) Mixœdematous Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Cretinism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dementia Præcox:—									
(a) Hebaphrenic	8	18	26	7	14	21	5	6	11
(b) Catatonic	14	17	31	5	4	9	4	3	7
(c) Paranoid	1	7	8	....	5	5	....	1	1
General Paresis	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	1	3
Organic Dementias:—									
(a) Cerebral Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Huntingdon's Chorea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Multiple Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Cerebral Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Tabetic Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
(f) Arterio Sclerotic Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(g) Cerebral Tumor, Abscess, Hæmorrhage	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Involution Psychoses:—									
(a) Melancholia	3	8	11	....	5	5	2	....	2
(b) Pre-senile Delusional Psychoses	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	3	4
(c) Senile Dementia	5	10	15	....	1	1	8	6	14
Manic Depressive Psychoses:—									
(a) Manic States	12	11	23	5	9	14	3	1	4
(b) Depressed States	14	5	19	9	3	12	1	1	2
(c) Mixed States	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carried Forward	76	81	157	40	44	83	27	23	50

TABLE No. 10—BROCKVILLE—*Continued.*

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	76	81	157	40	44	83	27	23	50
Paranoia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Psychoses from Constitutional Neuroses:—									
(a) Epileptic Psychoses	1	3	4	1	....	1	3	1	4
(b) Hysterical Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Sexualis Psychopathia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
States of Deficient Mental Development:—									
(a) Imbecility	9	6	15	4	2	6	....	1	1
(b) Idiocy	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not Diagnosed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not Insane	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Total	87	92	179	44	47	91	30	27	55

TABLE No. 11—BROCKVILLE.

Periods.	Alleged duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on Oct. 31st, 1915.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged recovered during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who died during the year.
Under 1 month	27	16	1	.....	1	6
From 1 to 2 months	14	8	3	1	1	2
" 2 " 3 "	23	11	1	2	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	16	12	6	1	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	7	9	.....	2	1	1
" 5 " 6 "	4	11	5	2	.....	.....
" 6 " 9 "	19	27	7	8	.....	1
" 9 " 12 "	6	29	9	10	.....	2
" 12 " 18 "	11	37	9	11	.....	4
" 18 months to 2 years	6	27	3	2	.....	5
" 2 to 3 years	13	67	.....	1	.....	5
" 3 " 4 "	7	51	.....	2	.....	5
" 4 " 5 "	5	51	.....	1	.....	2
" 5 " 10 "	10	147	.....	.....	.....	8
" 10 " 15 "	4	112	.....	.....	.....	3
" 15 " 20 "	2	108	.....	.....	.....	10
" 20 years and upwards	5	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	179	757	44	43	3	55

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, COBOURG.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTING MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1915.

NOVEMBER 3RD, 1915.

TO EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ., AND W. W. DUNLOP, ESQ.,
Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, Toronto, Ontario.

SIRS,—In accordance with the requirements of the Statutes I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Fourteenth Annual Report of this Hospital for the official year ending October 31st, 1915.

POPULATION.

During the year twelve patients were admitted to the Hospital. One of these patients was admitted by certificate and one by warrant; the remainder were transferred from the Toronto and Mimico Hospitals for Insane. Six of our patients died during the year and one was transferred to another Hospital for the Insane.

We have increased the capacity of this Hospital from 156 to 160 beds.

REPAIRS.

Besides the general repairs about the Hospital a considerable amount of work has been done in the different departments. We have installed a system for returning and utilizing the exhaust steam.

Fly screens have been placed on some more of the windows.

GARDEN.

We have a good crop of garden vegetables with the exception of potatoes, but I understand that the failure of the potato crop is general.

I wish to thank you for the kind consideration and advice you have given me and for the interest you have taken in the welfare of this Hospital for the Insane.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE C. KIDD,
Acting Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, COBOURG, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1915.

TABLE No. 1—COBOURG.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending October 31st, 1915.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital		160	160			
In Residence October 31st, 1914					155	155
Admitted during year 1914-15:—						
By Warrant		5	5			
By Medical Certificate		7	7		12	12
Total number under treatment during year					167	167
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered						
" improved						
" unimproved						
" not insane						
Total number discharged during year						
Died		6	6			
Deported						
Eloped						
Transferred		1	1		7	7
Remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915					160	160
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital					325	325
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital		8	8			
Total number died since opening of Hospital		118	118			
Total number deported since opening of Hospital		2	2			
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital						
Total number transferred since opening of Hospital		37	37		165	165
Total remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915					160	160
Daily average population		158.25	158.25			
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year		57,761	57,761			
Number of applications on fyle						

TABLE No. 2—COBOURG.

Showing Social State and Religion of Patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

	Admissions of year.			In residence Oct. 31, 1915.			Admission since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.									
Single	.....	5	5	.....	87	87	.....	177	177
Married	.....	5	5	.....	58	58	.....	117	117
Widowed	.....	2	2	.....	15	15	.....	31	31
Divorced	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Separated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	12	12	.....	160	160	.....	325	325
RELIGION.									
Baptists	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	9	9
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England	.....	5	5	.....	45	45	.....	79	79
Methodists	.....	4	4	.....	45	45	.....	88	88
Presbyterians	.....	3	3	.....	29	29	.....	60	60
Roman Catholics	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	.....	65	65
Other Denominations	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	15	15
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	9	9
Totals	.....	12	12	.....	160	160	.....	325	325

TABLE No. 3—COBOURG.

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

Nativity.	Admissions of Year.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Admissions	.....	12	12	.....	325	325
Total born in Canada	.....	9	9	.....	203	203
Armenia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assyria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England	.....	2	2	.....	45	45
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Finland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galicia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macedonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Russia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	.....	1	1	.....	19	19
South America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Total	.....	12	12	.....	325	325

TABLE No. 6—COBOURG.

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in the cases admitted during year.

Causes.	Men.	Women	Total.	Inherited Predisposition.			Unascertained.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	
MORAL.							
Adverse Conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.							
Mental Strain, Worry and Overwork (not included in above)		2	2				
Religious Excitement							
Love Affairs, including seduction							
Fright and Nervous Shock							
PHYSICAL.							
Alcoholism							
Sexual Excess							
Venereal Diseases							
Masturbation							
Insolation							
Accident or Injury							
Pregnancy							
Parturition and Puerperium							
Lactation							
Climacteric Period							
Fevers							
Privation and Overwork							
Epilepsy							
Other Convulsive Diseases							
Diseases of Brain and Skull							
Senility		1	1				
Exophthalmic Goitre							
Epidemic Influenza							
Abuse of Drugs							
Loss of Special Sense							
Uræmla							
Other Auto-infection							
Other Bodily Diseases							
HEREDITARY.							
Congenltal Defect							
Unascertained		9	9		3	3	9
Not Insane							
Totals		12	12		3	3	9

TABLE No. 7—COBOURG.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

	Admitted During Year.			Since Opening.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paternal Branch		1	1		9	9
Maternal Branch		1	1		16	16
Paternal and Maternal Branches					6	6
Collateral Branches		1	1		32	32
No Hereditary Tendency		5	5		213	213
Unascertained		4	4		49	49
Totals		12	12		325	325

TABLE No. 8—COBOURG.

Showing summary of probational discharges during the year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number Granted Probational Discharge		1	1
Discharged, Recovered while on Probation			
" Improved " " "			
" Unimproved " " "			
Died while on Probation			
Returned to Hospital		1	1
Absent on Probation on October 31st, 1915			

TABLE No. 6—COBOURG.

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in the cases admitted during year.

Causes.	Men.	Women	Total.	Inherited Predisposition.			Unascertained.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	
MORAL.							
Adverse Conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.							
Mental Strain, Worry and Overwork (not included in above)		2	2				
Religious Excitement							
Love Affairs, including seduction							
Fright and Nervous Shock							
PHYSICAL.							
Alcoholism							
Sexual Excess							
Venereal Diseases							
Masturbation							
Insolation							
Accident or Injury							
Pregnancy							
Parturition and Puerperium							
Lactation							
Climacteric Period							
Fevers							
Privation and Overwork							
Epilepsy							
Other Convulsive Diseases							
Diseases of Brain and Skull							
Senility		1	1				
Exophthalmic Goitre							
Epidemic Influenza							
Abuse of Drugs							
Loss of Special Sense							
Uræmia							
Other Auto-infection							
Other Bodily Diseases							
HEREDITARY.							
Congenital Defect							
Unascertained		9	9		3	3	9
Not Insane							
Totals		12	12		3	3	9

TABLE No. 7—COBOURG.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

	Admitted During Year.			Since Opening.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paternal Branch		1	1		9	9
Maternal Branch		1	1		16	16
Paternal and Maternal Branches					6	6
Collateral Branches		1	1		32	32
No Hereditary Tendency		5	5		213	213
Unascertained		4	4		49	49
Totals		12	12		325	325

TABLE No. 8—COBOURG.

Showing summary of probational discharges during the year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number Granted Probational Discharge		1	1
Discharged, Recovered while on Probation			
" Improved " " "			
" Unimproved " " "			
Died while on Probation			
Returned to Hospital		1	1
Absent on Probation on October 31st, 1915			

TABLE No. 9—COBOURG.

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Specific Infectious Diseases:—						
Typhoid Fever						
Influenza					2	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis						
Diptheria						
Erysipelas						
Septicæmia						
Dysentery		1	1		6	6
Syphilis						
Tuberculosis		2	2		11	11
Constitutional Diseases:—						
Rheumatism					1	1
Arthritis Deformans						
Diabetes Mellitus						
Diseases of the Digestive System:—						
Mouth, salivary glands						
Pharynx						
Tonsils						
Œsophagus						
Diseases of the Intestines:—						
Diseases of the Liver						
Diseases of the Pancreas						
Diseases of the Peritoneum					1	1
Diseases of the Rectum					1	1
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—						
Diseases of the Nose and Larynx.						
" " Bronchi					1	1
" " Lungs		2	2		17	17
" " Pleura						
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—						
Diseases of the Pericardium						
Diseases of the Heart		1	1		21	21
Arterio-sclerosis						
Aneurism						
Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands:—						
Anæmia						
Pernicious Anæmia						
Leukæmia						
Exophthalmic Goitre						
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System					4	4
Carried Forward		6	6		65	65

TABLE No. 9—COBOURG—*Continued.*

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward		6	6		65	65
Diseases of the Nervous System :—						
Diseases of the Nerves						
" " Spinal Cord						
" " Meninges					1	1
Organic Diseases of the Brain. (Tumor, Abscess, Embolism, Thrombosis, Hæmorrhage, and other gross lesions)					4	4
Functional Nervous Diseases. (Paralysis Agitans, Chorea, Eclampsia, Hysteria)						
Epilepsy					3	3
Mental Diseases :—						
Exhaustion of Acute Mental Disease					3	3
Exhaustion of Chronic Mental Disease					10	10
General Paresis					1	1
Intoxications :—						
Alcoholism						
Morphinism						
Metallic Poisoning						
Heat Stroke					1	1
Debility of Old Age					24	24
Accident						
Suicide						
Surgical Diseases					3	3
Gynæcological Diseases						
Malignant new Growths, or Cancer					3	3
Totals		6	6		118	118

TABLE No. 10—COBOURG,

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Infection Psychoses :—									
(a) Fever Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Infection Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Post Infection Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Exhaustion Psychoses :—									
(a) Collapsed Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Acute Confusional Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Neurasthenia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Intoxication Psychoses :									
(a) Acute Intoxications	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Chronic "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(a) Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Delirium Tremeus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Korsakow's Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Acute Alcoholic Hallucinosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Alcoholic Hallucinatory Dementia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) " Paranoia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(g) " Paresis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(h) Morphinism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(i) Cocainism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thyroigenous Psychoses :—									
(a) Mixœdematous Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Cretinism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dementia Præcox :—									
(a) Hebaphrenic	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Catatonic	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	3	3
(c) Paranoid	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1
General Paresis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Organic Dementias :—									
(a) Cerebral Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Huntingdon's Chorea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Multiple Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Cerebral Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Tabetic Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) Arterio Sclerotic Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(g) Cerebral Tumor, Abscess, Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Involution Psychoses :—									
(a) Melancholia	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Pre-senile Delusional Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Senile Dementia	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	2
Manic Depressive Psychoses :—									
(a) Manic States	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Depressed States	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Mixed States	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carried Forward	....	11	11	....	....	....	....	6	6

TABLE No. 10—COBOURG—*Continued.*

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	....	11	11	....	....	....	....	6	6
Paranoia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Psychoses from Constitutional Neuroses :—									
(a) Epileptic Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Hysterical Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Sexualis Psychopathia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
States of Deficient Mental Development :—									
(a) Imbecility	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Idiocy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not Diagnosed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not Insane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	12	12	....	....	....	....	6	6

TABLE No. 11—COBOURG.

Periods.	Alleged duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on Oct. 31st, 1915.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged recovered during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who died during the year.
Under 1 month	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 9 "	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 12 "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1
" 5 " 10 "	2	24	.....	.....	.....	1
" 10 " 15 "	1	64	.....	.....	.....	3
" 15 " 20 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not ascertained	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	12	160	.....	.....	.....	6

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

E. R. Rogers, Esq., and W. W. Dunlop, Esq.,

Inspectors of Hospitals for Insane, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the Statutory requirements, I beg to submit the 40th Annual Report of this Hospital for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1915.

Our admissions numbered two hundred and thirty-five, a considerable number of whom came from outside our own district, and would ordinarily have gone to Mimico. Our discharges as "recovered" and sufficiently improved to return to the care of friends and many to again become wage earners numbered one hundred and four—equally 44.25 per cent. of those admitted.

We have still some thirty people who should be transferred to the City or County Houses of Refuge in accordance with the Act relating to the matter and trust that steps may soon be taken to have our wards relieved thereof.

Work Done.

Owing to the financial restrictions placed upon us early in the year, we have been able to do much less than usual in the improvements of the buildings by painting, etc., and the grounds by placing of cement curbs and walks, however the present state of repair is very fair.

Water Main.

The urgently needed extension of the water main from the Main to Hickory Farm was completed after much heavy work—blasting of the rock being required for a depth of from two to four and a half feet for some three thousand feet.

As fire hydrants were placed adjacent to the buildings, we will have ample protection as soon as the necessary hose and apparatus is furnished, in accordance with the recommendation of the Provincial Fire Inspector, for the Hickory Farm group.

Canning Plant.

The slaughter house with its stable has been transformed into a canning factory and our staff installed the necessary machinery and laid cement floors, etc.

Boiler House, Orchard House.

In accordance with verbal instructions received from your Inspector of Light, Heat and Power, the grates under the Orchard House boilers and ash pits with drains, etc., were lowered eighteen inches and a fuel saver with steam jet introduced.

Storage Building and Shed at Hickory Farm.

The combined fruit storage, poultry building and driving shed is well nigh completed and thus much needed implement and wagon storage has been provided and adequate space for the fruit from the new thirty-two acre orchard and vinery supplied.

Ice Supply.

At Hickory Farm also the cement retaining wall has been completed around the one hundred and twenty by three hundred and forty foot pond and the surrounding ground graded and a connection put in to the new water main and thus our ice supply should be of the best as filtered lake water only will be used, the former supply from the springs having been entirely discontinued.

Tile Draining.

The laying of land tile has been completed throughout the new orchard at Hickory Farm and two-thirds of the Main Farm and Garden and we trust that the whole work, with the exception of the stump covered slashing, will be completed during the coming year.

Hogs.

The *ban* following the discovery of Cholera among our hogs having been raised, a start was made in the early spring by the Farm Director in forwarding to us a few of the best animals from the several Provincial Hospitals and the Ontario Reformatory and we have now some one hundred and seventy-five of all ages on hand and should soon be able to supply our wants for fresh pork, bacon, lard, etc.

Physical Culture and Re-Education:

Much benefit has been derived both physically and mentally through the services of a special instructress in Physical Culture, Basketry and Weaving and those women who have pursued this work were among our best assistants.

Machine Gun and Patriotic Fund.

Our officers and employees were more than generous when the suggestion was made that as a Hospital we contribute a Machine Gun to aid the thirty-five brave boys of our own staff who are serving at the front and with little effort and no compulsion ten hundred and sixty-five dollars ($1,065.00) was subscribed and paid in and is available.

These subscriptions were given in addition to the several calls made for the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds. In further addition the lawn bowlers as a club contributed twenty-five dollars ($25.00) to the British Red Cross Fund.

Care of Patients.

In the care and comfort, especially of the male patients, some advance has been made in that female nurses have been added to the staffs of the Reception and one of the Chronic wards of the Main Building and they have given the utmost satisfaction.

Owing to our being able to have a night watch on each of the wards of the Main Building with Supervisors to make regular rounds, we have been enabled to leave probably two-thirds of the doors of our dormitories and single rooms open and permit the patients to go to the lavatories whensoever they desire and thus do away to a large extent with the air contaminating chambers.

Changes in the Staff.

With the many changes throughout the country incident to the sending forward to Europe of so many of our young men, our staff has suffered much. Dr. C. A. McClenahan was transferred in April to Toronto to fill a vacancy and Dr. W. W. McKenzie resigned in August to prepare for overseas duty.

Some 130 changes have occurred during the year among the employees but we have, however, had little difficulty in filling vacancies and have, as far as possible accepted on the men's side those who had enlisted but had been found unfit for military service.

Thanking you for your ever cheerfully given advice and assistance so frequently asked, and assuring you of the already evident loyalty of our staff,

I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. English,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1915.

TABLE No. 1—HAMILTON.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending October 31st, 1915.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	656	639	1,295			
In Residence October 31st, 1914				646	629	1,275
Admitted during year 1914-15:						
By Warrant	66	29	95			
By Medical Certificate	70	69	139			
Voluntary		1	1	136	99	235
Total number under treatment during year				782	728	1,510
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	15	15	30			
" improved	31	43	74			
" unimproved						
" not insane						
Total number discharged during year	46	58	104			
Died	61	41	102			
Deported	3	1	4			
Eloped	4		4			
Transferred						
Remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915				668	628	1,296
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital				3,374	3,265	6,639
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital	1,255	1,428	2,683			
Total number died since opening of Hospital	1,081	945	2,026			
Total number deported since opening of Hospital	47	8	55			
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital	113	9	122			
Total number transferred since opening of Hospital	210	247	457	2,706	2,637	5,343
Total remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915				668	628	1,296
Daily average population	651	633	1,284			
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	237,552	231,194	468,746			
Number of applications on fyle	7	4	11			

TABLE No. 2—HAMILTON.

Showing Social State and Religion of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

	Admissions of year.			In residence Oct. 31, 1915.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.									
Single	65	45	110	464	339	803	1,799	1,356	3,155
Married	64	48	112	182	243	425	1,562	1,896	3,458
Widowed	5	6	11	22	46	68	11	12	23
Divorced	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Separated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	136	99	235	668	628	1,296	3,374	3,265	6,639
RELIGION.									
Baptists	13	9	22	47	38	85	196	218	414
Congregationalists	2	1	3	8	4	12	28	18	46
Church of England	27	17	44	115	114	229	635	581	1,216
Methodists	23	33	56	135	148	283	772	805	1,577
Presbyterians	18	11	29	109	100	209	620	619	1,239
Roman Catholics	29	10	39	133	116	249	601	584	1,185
Other Denominations	23	17	40	91	79	170	360	340	700
Unascertained	1	1	2	30	29	59	162	100	262
Totals	136	99	235	668	628	1,296	3,374	3,265	6,639

TABLE No. 3—HAMILTON.

Showing nativity of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

Nativity.	Admissions of Year.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Admissions	136	99	235	3,374	3,265	6,639
Total born in Canada	81	73	154	2,047	2,075	4,122
Armenia						
Assyria					1	1
Austria	2	1	3	8	2	10
Australia				1		1
Belgium						
Bulgaria				1		1
Central America						
China				3		3
Denmark				1		1
England	22	12	34	507	355	862
France				2		2
Finland	2	1	3	3	1	4
Galicia		1	1	2	1	3
Germany	1	1	2	5	6	11
Greece				9	12	21
Holland				1		1
Hungary		1	1	4	3	7
Ireland	4	4	8	290	403	693
Italy	2		2	17	1	18
Japan						
Macedonia						
Other British possessions				95	89	184
Norway						
Roumania				3		3
Russia	6		6	17	6	23
Rutherian		1	1		1	1
Scotland	6	4	10	207	182	389
South America				2	1	3
Spain						
Sweden	2		2	5		5
Turkey						
United States	8		8	83	82	165
West Indies				1		1
Unascertained				56	44	100
Poland				4		4
Totals	136	99	235	3,374	3,265	6,639

TABLE No. 4—HAMILTON.

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Occupation.	Admitted this Year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional:— Clergy, Military and Naval Officers, Physicians, Lawyers, Architects, Artists, Authors, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, etc.	4	.....	4	55	2	57
Commercial:— Bankers, Merchants, Accountants, Clerks, Salesmen, Stenographers, Typewriters, etc.	15	1	16	187	33	220
Agricultural and Pastoral:— Farmers, Gardeners, Stock Men, etc.	28	.....	28	959	3	962
Mechanics at Outdoor Vocations:— Railway and Stationary Engineers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Engine Fitters, Sawyers, Painters, Police, etc.	20	.....	20	279	2	281
Mechanics, etc., at Sedentary Vocations:— Shoemakers, Bookbinders, Compositors, Weavers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Bakers, Factory Workers, etc.	19	7	26	396	113	509
Domestic Service:— Waiters, Cooks, Servants, etc.	.....	7	7	15	613	628
Education and Higher Domestic Duties:— Governesses, Teachers, Students, Housekeepers, Nurses, etc.	3	72	75	84	2,040	2,124
Miners, Marine Engineers, Railway Employees, Seamen, etc.	7	.....	7	43	.....	43
Laborers	35	.....	35	913	4	917
No Occupation	4	12	16	159	226	385
Unascertained	1	.....	1	284	229	513
Totals	136	99	235	3,374	3,265	6,639

TABLE No. 5—HAMILTON.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which patients have been admitted during the year, and since opening of Hospital.

Counties and Districts.	Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.			Warrant cases. Admitted during year.			Warrant cases. Admitted since opening.			Remaining in residence.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Quebec				1		1				1		1			
New Brunswick				1		1				1		1	1		1
Algoma District	1		1	16	6	22	1		1	15	1	16	6		6
Brant	8	6	14	184	202	386	2	1	3	73	40	113	42	45	87
Bruce		1	1	8	21	29				6	8	14	2	3	5
Carleton				10	11	21				9	7	16		2	2
Dufferin	2	2	4	63	71	134	1	1	2	33	20	53	13	16	29
Dundas				2	3	5				2	1	3			
Durham				10	17	27				8	7	16		1	1
Elgin				7	7	14				3	2	5	1		1
Essex				7	1	8				4	1	5	4		4
Frontenac				28	10	38				27	3	30	8	2	10
Glengarry				5	4	9				4	1	5			
Grenville				4	3	7				4	2	6	1	1	2
Grey	8	12	20	234	184	418	1	3	4	140	67	207	67	52	119
Haldimand	6	4	10	137	134	271	1	1	2	61	23	84	25	26	51
Halton	8	3	11	113	112	225	2	1	3	46	26	72	22	21	43
Hastings				6	8	14				6	6	12			
Huron				5	14	19				2	4	6	1	1	2
Kent				7	7	14				7	1	8	1	1	2
Kenora	1		1	1		1							1		1
Lambton				11	5	16				9	1	10	2		2
Lanark				1	3	4				1	1	2			
Leeds				4	5	9				4	4	8	1		1
Lennox & Addingt'n				11	1	12				10		10			
Lincoln	6	2	8	165	176	341	1		1	93	49	142	28	24	52
Middlesex	1		1	22	14	36				11	8	19	5	1	6
Muskoka District	1		1	19	3	22	1		1	11	2	13	4		4
Nipissing District		3	3	13	12	25		3	3	55	42	97	4	6	10
Norfolk	7	7	14	129	131	260				14	7	21	28	23	51
Northumberland				27	17	44				15	8	23	2		2
Ontario		1	1	28	35	63		1	1	22	22	44	5	3	8
Oxford	1		1	20	19	39				14	10	24	4	1	5
Parry Sound Dist	2		2	7	6	13	2		2	7	3	10	3	2	5
Peel				21	28	49				7	9	16	3	5	8
Perth	1		1	10	12	22	1		1	8	7	15	5	3	8
Peterborough				10	18	28				10	11	21			
Prescott				3	7	10				3	6	9		2	2
Prince Edward				5	2	7				3	2	5			
Rainy River Dist				6	1	7				6	1	7	1	1	2
Renfrew				5	2	7				4		4			
Russell					1	1					1	1		1	1
Simcoe				219	165	384				152	82	234	14	9	23
Stormont				6	3	9				5	1	6	1		1
Sudbury	5		5	5		5	5		5	5		5	4		4
Thunder Bay Dist		6	6	16	11	27		5	5	11	9	20	3	8	11
Victoria	1		1	14	22	36	1		1	12	18	30	3	1	4
Waterloo	8	6	14	207	214	421	4		4	106	38	144	60	57	117
Welland	12	11	23	182	106	388	6	2	8	76	38	114	35	43	78
Wellington	8	4	12	288	302	590	2		2	105	44	149	60	69	129
Wentworth	45	31	76	845	804	1,649	31	11	42	290	127	417	169	173	342
York	4		4	219	222	441	4		4	178	162	340	22	24	46
Unascertained				7	2	9				2	1	3	5	1	6
Temiskaming				4		4				4		4	2		2
Sask				1	1	2									
Total	136	99	235	3,374	3,265	6,639	66	29	95	1,707	934	2,641	668	628	1296

TABLE No. 6—HAMILTON.

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in the cases admitted during year.

Causes.	Men.	Women	Total.	Inherited Predisposition.			Un-ascertained.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	
Moral.							
Adverse Conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	6	5	11	2	5	7	4
Mental Strain, Worry and Overwork (not included in above)	13	9	22	7	4	11	11
Religious Excitement	1	2	3	.....	2	2	1
Love Affairs, including seduction	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Fright and Nervous Shock	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	1
Physical.							
Alcoholism	19	2	21	8	.....	8	13
Sexual Excess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal Diseases	4	1	5	1	.....	1	4
Masturbation	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Insolation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident or Injury	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parturition and Puerperium	.....	9	9	.....	3	3	6
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Climacteric Period	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privation and Overwork	1	6	7	.....	2	2	5
Epilepsy	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Other Convulsive Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of Brain and Skull	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1
Senility	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	1
Exophthalmic Goitre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abuse of Drugs	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1
Loss of Special Sense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uræmia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Auto-infection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Bodily Diseases	2	7	9	1	2	3	6
Hereditary.							
Congenital Defect	4	3	7	.....	2	2	5
Unascertained	71	47	118	15	14	29	89
Not Insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	136	99	235	35	39	74	161

TABLE No. 7—HAMILTON.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

	Admitted During Year			Since Opening		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paternal Branch	12	10	22	87	55	142
Maternal Branch	9	7	16	75	60	135
Paternal and Maternal Branches	2	5	7	22	31	53
Collateral Branches	15	13	28	103	112	215
No Hereditary Tendency	61	42	103	299	267	566
Unascertained	37	22	59	315	215	530
Totals	136	99	235	901	740	1,641

TABLE No. 8—HAMILTON.

Showing summary of probational discharges during the year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number Granted Probational Discharge	51	55	106
Discharged, Recovered while on Probation	8	12	20
" Improved	18	27	45
" Unimproved			
Died			
Returned to Hospital	10	7	17
Absent on Probation on October 31st, 1915	15	9	24

TABLE No. 9—HAMILTON.

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Specific Infectious Diseases :—						
Typhoid Fever	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Influenza	.....	1	1	2	3	5
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	1	2	3	13	9	22
Septicæmia	1	1	2	13	7	20
Dysentery	1	2	3	15	16	31
Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis	7	5	12	157	175	332
Jaundice	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Constitutional Diseases :—						
Rheumatism	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Arthritis Deformans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diabetes Mellitus	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Diseases of the Digestive System :—						
Mouth, salivary glands	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pharynx	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonsils	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Œsophagus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteritis	1	.....	1	6	13	19
Diseases of the Intestines :—Colitis	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Diseases of the Liver	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14
" " Pancreas	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" " Peritoneum	.....	.....	.....	11	8	19
Intestinal Obstruction	3	.....	3	8	3	11
Diseases of the Respiratory System :—						
Diseases of the Nose and Larynx	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" " Bronchi	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
" " Lungs	9	4	13	73	42	115
" " Pleura	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Diseases of the Circulatory System :						
Diseases of the Pericardium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " Heart	3	2	5	74	58	132
Arterio-sclerosis	1	.....	1	17	7	24
Aneurism	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands :—						
Anæmia	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
Pernicious Anæmia	.....	1	1	9	12	21
Leucæmia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exophthalmic Goitre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purpura Hæmorrhage	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	.....	1	1	26	16	42
Carried Forward	28	20	48	452	395	847

TABLE No. 9—HAMILTON—*Continued.*

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	28	20	48	452	395	847
Diseases of the Nervous System :—						
Diseases of the Nerves	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" " Spinal Cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " Meninges	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
Organic Diseases of the Brain—(Tumor, Abscess, Embolism, Thrombosis, Hæmorrhage, and other gross lesions)	4	4	8	63	66	129
Functional Nervous Diseases, (Paralysis Agitans, Chorea, Eclampsia, Hysteria)	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Epilepsy	1	.....	1	92	55	147
Mental Diseases :—						
Exhaustion of Acute Mental Disease	2	5	7	56	127	183
Exhaustion of Chronic Mental Disease	5	8	13	75	95	170
General Paresis	9	.....	9	153	18	171
Intoxications :—						
Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Morphinism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heat Stroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debility of Old Age	11	.....	11	140	121	261
Accident	.....	.....	.....	14	2	16
Suicide	1	1	2	9	16	25
Surgical Diseases	.....	.....	.....	12	12	24
Gynæcological Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Malignant New Growths, or Cancer	.....	2	2	11	27	38
Totals	61	41	102	1,081	945	2,026

TABLE No. 10—HAMILTON.

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Infection Psychoses :—									
(a) Fever Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Infection Delirium	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	1	1
(c) Post Infection Psychoses	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Exhaustion Psychoses :—									
(a) Collapsed Delirium	1	3	4	....	3	3	....	2	2
(b) Acute Confusional Psychoses	2	2	4	1	2	3	....	....	....
(c) Neurastheuia	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Intoxication Psychoses :—									
(a) Acute Intoxication	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
(b) Chronic "	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(a) Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	13	....	13	12	1	13	1	....	1
(b) Delirium Tremens	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Korsakow's Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Acute Alcoholic Hallucinosis	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Alcoholic Hallucinatory Dementia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) " Paranoia	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
(g) " Paresis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(h) Morphinism (i) Cocainism	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....
Thyroigenous Psychoses :—									
(a) Mixœdematous Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Cretinism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dementia Praecox :									
(a) Hebaphrenic	8	5	13	4	2	6	2	....	2
(b) Catatonic	37	41	78	10	16	26	5	5	10
(c) Paranoid	11	7	18	5	7	12	2	2	4
General Paresis	10	....	10	1	....	1	10	....	10
Organic Dementias :—									
(a) Cerebral Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Huntingdon's Chorea	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
(c) Multiple Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Cerebral Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Tabetic Psychoses	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) Arterio Sclerotic Psychoses	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1
(g) Cerebral Tumor, Abscess, Hæmorrhage	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Traumatic	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Involution Psychoses :—									
(a) Melancholia	4	7	11	2	4	6	4	1	5
(b) Pre-senile Delusional Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Senile Dementia	10	10	20	....	5	5	11	7	18
Manic Depressive Psychoses :—									
(a) Manic States	6	4	10	2	7	9	10	10	20
(b) Depressed States	7	5	12	1	4		7	5	12
(c) Mixed States	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	2
Carried Forward	124	91	215	40	54	94	55		90

TABLE No. 10—HAMILTON—*Continued.*

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	124	91	215	40	54	94	55	35	90
Paranoia	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....
Psychoses from Constitutional Neuroses:—									
(a) Epileptic Psychoses	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	2
(b) Hysterical Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Sexualis Psychopathia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
States of Deficient Mental Development:—									
(a) Imbecility	5	4	9	2	1	3	1	2	3
(b) Idiocy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Not Diagnosed	3	....	3	3	....	3	4	2	6
Not Insane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	136	99	235	46	58	104	61	41	102

TABLE No. 11—HAMILTON.

Periods.	Alleged duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on Oct. 31st, 1915.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged recovered during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who died during the year.
Under 1 month	34	28	.....	2	.....	13
From 1 to 2 months	31	21	.....	.....	.....	4
" 2 " 3 "	16	15	1	.....	.....	7
" 3 " 4 "	13	10	3	.....	.....	4
" 4 " 5 "	7	26	1	3	.....	3
" 5 " 6 "	7	18	6	7	.....	.....
" 6 " 9 "	11	32	11	15	.....	5
" 9 " 12 "	16	23	1	3	.....	4
" 12 " 18 "	10	53	2	17	.....	5
" 18 months to 2 years	16	43	2	10	.....	5
" 2 to 3 years	12	90	1	8	.....	4
" 3 " 4 "	8	65	.....	3	.....	7
" 4 " 5 "	4	81	1	.....	.....	3
" 5 " 10 "	17	279	1	3	.....	10
" 10 " 15 "	14	154	.....	1	.....	6
" 15 " 20 "	9	122	.....	.....	.....	10
" 20 years and upwards	10	236	.....	2	.....	12
Totals	235	1,296	30	74	.....	102

ROCKWOOD HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, KINGSTON.

Kingston, February 4th, 1916.

Re Annual Report.

To E. R. Rogers, Esq., and W. W. Dunlop, Esq.,
Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith report for the year ending October, 1915.

During that period the number of patients admitted to Rockwood was one hundred and thirty-six, and the number discharged, one hundred and fifty-three.

From the medical side, it has been one of the most successful years of the Hospital. The number of voluntary applicants is increasing from day to day. We are also receiving letters from the friends of patients all over the country, seeking treatment at Rockwood Hospital, and in so far as facilities will admit, we are endeavouring to grant this accommodation.

Many improvements have been made throughout the Hospital, and others are under way. The windows erected in days gone by for safety are now being removed, and replaced by windows purely hospital in their aspect. When this work is completed it will add very much to the physical beauty of the institution, and greatly enhance the hygenic character of the wards. It aids materially in the treatment, to have well lighted and well aired wards, corridors and rooms. The patients mentally effected respond quickly to methods and to surroundings which inspire confidence and hope.

Another step in advance has been the introduction of steam-heating to the various cottages. The old furnaces with their noise, dust and uncertainty have passed, and all points in the Hospital section are now heated from the central building. The change spells a marked improvement.

There has also been during the year a general advancement in every department. This is especially marked in the farm gardens and park, which under the able direction of the officials in charge have become something that Rockwood, and the Province, may be proud of.

Rockwood Hospital has contributed largely of her officers and resources, to the defence of our beloved country. Doctors Graham, Briscoe, Fisher, McCausland, and Williams, all at one time attached to Rockwood, are doing their duty either in the hospital, or on the field of battle. Many of our attendants skilled in nursing have joined various hospital units, and it is a pleasure to learn from time to time that they are acquitting themselves in harmony with the true spirit of Rockwood.

For the Ontario Overseas Hospital, Rockwood has contributed well in the equipping of this unit. From December, 1915, and early January, 1916, our staff of nurses worked nobly in preparing the necessary surgical dressings for this Hospital unit. The work performed was a credit to Rockwood, and I am sure will be of great assistance to the surgical and medical efficiency of the Ontario Military Hospital. My thanks are due to the staff, one and all, irrespective of training or position, who worked faithfully day and night to bring this meritorious work to a successful termination.

There has been no serious illness either among the patients or the staff, nor has there been any untoward incident in the life of the institution during the past year.

The spirit of Rockwood has long been known, and I am glad to say it is increasing day by day, and I feel safe in asserting that never in her history has she so thoroughly and effectively demonstrated her work.

I have the honour to be, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

Edw. Ryan.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1915

TABLE No. 1—KINGSTON.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending October 31st, 1915.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	311	268	579			
In Residence, October 31st, 1914	.....	.....	.....	311	267	578
Admitted during year 1914-1915 :						
By Warrant	11	1	12			
By Medical Certificate and Voluntary	69	55	124	80	56	136
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	391	323	714
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	26	27	53			
" improved	19	14	33			
" unimproved	.....	1	1			
" not insane	3	.....	3			
Total number discharged during year.	48	42	90			
Died	29	28	57			
Deported	2	1	3			
Eloped	3	.....	3			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....	82	71	153
Remaining in Hospital, October 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....	309	252	561
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital	.....	.....	.....	2,818	2,388	5,206
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital	1,280	1,139	2,419			
Total number died since opening of Hospital	890	692	1,582			
Total number deported since opening of Hospital	10	3	13			
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital	85	1	86			
Total number transferred since opening of Hospital	244	301	545	2,509	2,136	4,645
Total remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....	309	252	561
Daily average population	312	257	569			
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	113,909	93,837	207,746			
Number of applications on fyle	4	2	6			

TABLE No. 2—KINGSTON.

Showing social state and religion of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

	Admissions of Year.			In residence Oct. 31, 1915.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.									
Single	57	25	82	233	136	369	1,631	1,048	2,679
Married	20	26	46	75	101	176	1,135	1,281	2,416
Widowed	2	5	7	1	14	15	44	52	96
Divorced	1		1				1	1	2
Separated					1	1	7	6	13
Unascertained									
Total	80	56	136	309	252	561	2,818	2,388	5,206
RELIGION.									
Baptists	2		2	6	4	10	50	43	93
Congregationalists				1	1	2	11	8	19
Church of England	13	10	23	48	43	91	544	458	1,002
Methodists	23	21	44	86	79	165	652	618	1,270
Presbyterians	8	5	13	35	35	70	415	384	799
Roman Catholics	21	15	36	85	72	157	863	729	1,592
Other Denominations	8	5	13	29	16	45	186	110	296
Unascertained	5		5	19	2	21	97	38	135
Total	80	56	136	309	252	561	2,818	2,388	5,206

TABLE No. 3—KINGSTON.

Showing nativity of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

Nativity.	Admissions of Year.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Admissions	80	56	136	2,818	2,388	5,206
Total born in Canada	60	49	109	1,954	1,695	3,649
Armenia				2		2
Assyria						
Austria	4		4	4		4
Australia						
Belgium						
Bulgaria						
Central America						
China						
Denmark						
England	4	1	5	221	150	371
France				2	1	3
Finland				1	2	3
Galicia					1	1
Germany	7	2	9	42	20	62
Greece						
Holland						
Hungary	1		1	1		1
Ireland	1	3	4	337	306	643
Italy				4		4
Japan				1		1
Macedonia						
Other British Possessions				6	4	10
Norway						
Roumania						
Russia	2		2	16	2	18
Scotland	1	1	2	98	95	193
Switzerland				6		6
Spain						
Sweden				3		3
Turkey						
United States				37	31	68
West Indies				1	1	2
Other Countries				4	8	12
Unascertained				78	72	150
Totals	80	56	136	2,818	2,388	5,206

TABLE No. 4—KINGSTON.

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Occupation.	Admitted this Year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional:— Clergy, Military and Naval Officers, Physicians, Lawyers, Architects, Artists, Authors, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, etc.	7	.....	7	81	2	83
Commercial:— Bankers, Merchants, Accountants, Clerks, Salesmen, Stenographers Typewriters, etc.	6	.....	6	215	6	221
Agricultural and Pastoral:— Farmers, Gardeners, Stock Men etc.	22	.....	22	848	4	852
Mechanics at Outdoor Vocations:— Railway and Stationary Engineers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Engine Fitters, Sawyers, Painters, Police, etc.	5	.....	5	273	.....	273
Mechanics, etc., at Sedentary Vocations:— Shoemakers, Bookbinders, Compositors, Weavers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Bakers, Factory Workers, etc.	2	2	4	195	142	337
Domestic Service:— Waiters, Cooks, Servants, etc.	1	7	8	27	486	513
Education and Higher Domestic Duties: Governesses, Teachers, Students Housekeepers, Nurses, etc.	2	36	38	36	1,284	1,320
Miners, Marine Engineers, Railway Employees, Seamen, etc.	4	.....	4	70	.....	70
Laborers	18	.....	18	777	.....	777
No Occupation	10	11	21	116	205	321
Unascertained	3	.....	3	137	180	317
Other Occupations	.....	.....	.....	43	79	122
Total	80	56	136	2,818	2,388	5,206

TABLE No. 5—KINGSTON.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which patients have been admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

Counties and Districts.	Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.			Warrant cases.						Remaining in residence.		
							Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.					
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				4	2	6				3	2	5			
Brant				6	7	13				6	7	13			
Bruce				3	6	9				3	5	8			
Carleton	2		2	205	164	369				166	125	291	24	14	38
Dufferin															
Dundas				37	33	70							2	2	4
Durham	2	2	4	58	53	111	2		2	16	6	22	2	7	9
Elgin				3	4	7				3	4	7			
Essex				3	2	5				3	2	5			
Frontenac	22	18	40	574	517	1,091	1		1	170	106	276	50	67	117
Glengarry				56	53	109							5	5	10
Grenville				58	52	110							1	2	3
Grey	1		1	8	10	18				7	9	16	1	1	2
Haldimand				6	7	13				6	6	12			
Halton				3	2	5				2	1	3			
Hastings	8	13	21	307	258	565	1		1	135	67	202	48	39	87
Haliburton				2	1	3				2		2	1	1	2
Huron				6	5	11				6	5	11			
Kent				4	1	5				4		4			
Lambton				12	2	14				12	2	14			
Lanark	1		1	126	126	252				97	87	184	7	6	13
Leeds	2	2	4	93	83	176				79	57	136	8	3	11
Lennox and Addington	9	6	15	203	182	385	1		1	96	46	142	23	18	41
Lincoln				9	7	16				9	5	14			
Middlesex				9	6	15				9	4	10	1		1
Muskoka District				1	1	2					1	1			
Nipissing District				1	1	2					1	1	1		1
Norfolk				7	5	12				7	5	12	1		1
Northumberland	8	3	11	153	183	336	4	1	5	95	66	161	39	27	66
Ontario	1		1	21	23	44	1		1	19	22	41	2		2
Oxford				14	4	18				14	3	17			
Parry Sound Dist.															
Peel				4	1	5				4	1	5			
Perth				10	10	20				10	9	19			
Peterborough		1	1	18	24	42				8	9	17	3	3	6
Prescott				48	30	78				41	24	65	1	2	3
Prince Edward	1	3	4	120	89	209				37	17	54	24	12	36
Rainy River Dist.				1		1				1		1			
Renfrew	9	7	16	218	205	423				59	22	81	35	31	66
Russell					2	2								1	1
Simcoe				14	12	26				13	11	24			
Stormont				55	48	103				111	73	184	2	2	4
Thunder Bay Dist.				1		1							1		1
Victoria				10	13	23				10	12	22	3		3
Waterloo	1		1	14	4	18				12	4	16	1		1
Welland				8	5	13				8	5	13	1	1	2
Wellington				6	4	10				4	4	8			
Wentworth				18	21	39				14	13	27	1	3	4
York		1	1	55	69	124				38	50	88	9	3	12
Unascertained				207	49	256				29	7	36	2	1	3
Other Counties	2		2	8	2	10	1		1	1		1	3	1	4
War Prisoners	11		11	11		11							7		7
Total	80	56	136	2,818	2,388	5,206	11	1	12	1,366	905	2,271	309	252	561

TABLE No. 6—KINGSTON.

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in the cases admitted during year.

Causes.	Men.	Women	Total.	Inherited Predisposition.			Unascertained.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	
MORAL.							
Adverse Conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	11	3	14				
Mental Strain, Worry and Overwork (not included in above)	8	6	14				
Religious Excitement	1	1	2				
Love Affairs, including seduction	1	1	2				
Fright and Nervous Shock		1	1				
PHYSICAL.							
Alcoholism	11	1	12	4	3	7	
Sexual Excess							
Venereal Diseases	1	1	2				
Masturbation	1		1				
Insolation	1	1	2				
Accident or Injury	4	1	5				
Pregnancy		2	2				
Parturition and Puerperium		4	4				
Lactation							
Climacteric Period		4	4				
Fevers		1	1				
Privation and Overwork		1	1				
Epilepsy	7	2	9	2		2	
Other Convulsive Diseases	1		1				
Diseases of Brain and Skull							
Senility	6	2	8				
Exophthalmic Goitre							
Epidemic Influenza							
Abuse of Drugs		2	2				
Loss of Special Sense							
Uræmia		1	1				
Other Auto-infection		5	5		1	1	
Other Bodily Diseases	6	3	9	3	9	12	
HEREDITARY				18	16	34	
Congenital Defect	3	2	5	1	1	2	
Unascertained	15	11	26	49	26	75	
Not Insane	3		3	3		3	
Total	80	56	136	80	56	136	

TABLE No. 7—KINGSTON.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

	Admitted during year.			Since 1908.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Paternal Branch	13	10	23	90	85	175
Maternal Branch	6	6	12	63	62	125
Paternal and Maternal Branches	1	1	2	13	11	24
Collateral Branches	5	7	12	47	48	95
No Hereditary Tendency	9	4	13	58	37	95
Unascertained	43	28	71	315	212	527
Not Insane	3	....	3	6	.....	6
Totals	80	56	136	592	455	1,047

TABLE No. 8—KINGSTON.

Showing summary of Probational discharges during the year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number granted probational discharge	33	37	70
Discharged, Recovered while on probation	13	21	34
" Improved "	9	7	16
" Unimproved "	.....	.....	.....
Not insane	1	.....	1
Died	.....	1	1
Returned to Hospital	8	8	16
Absent on Probation on Oct. 31st, 1915	2	.....	2
	33	37	70

TABLE No. 9—KINGSTON.

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since 1908.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Specific Infectious Diseases:—						
Typhoid Fever	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Septicaemia	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Tuberculosis	8	4	12	32	27	59
Constitutional Diseases:—						
Rheumatism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arthritis Deformans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diabetes Mellitus	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Diseases of the Digestive System:—						
Mouth, Salivary Glands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pharynx	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonsils	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Œsophagus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stomach	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Diseases of the Intestines:—	1	1	2	6	7	13
Diseases of the Liver	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" " Pancreas	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" " Peritoneum	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—						
Diseases of the Nose and Larynx	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " Bronchi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " Lungs	.....	4	4	27	30	57
" " Pleura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—						
Diseases of the Pericardium	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" " Heart	2	3	5	21	15	36
Arterio-sclerosis	3	2	5	14	4	18
Aneurism	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands:—						
Anæmia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pernicious Anæmia	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Leucæmia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exophthalmic Goitre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adrenal Glands	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	.....	1	1	3	5	8
Carried Forward	14	19	33	115	98	213

TABLE No. 9—KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since 1908.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	14	19	33	115	98	213
Diseases of the Nervous System:—						
Diseases of the Nerves						
" " Spinal Cord				1		1
" " Meninges						
Organic Diseases of the Brain, (Tumor, Abscess, Embolism, Thrombosis, Hæmorrhage, and other gross lesions)	1		1	12	11	23
Functional Nervous Diseases, (Paralysis Agitans, Chorea, Eclampsia, Hysteria)						
Epilepsy	1	1	2	4	3	7
Mental Diseases:—						
Exhaustion of Acute Mental Disease	1	1	2	8	4	12
Exhaustion of Chronic Mental Disease	2	1	3	3	5	8
General Paresis	5	1	6	26	2	28
Intoxications:—						
Alcoholism						
Morphinism				1		1
Metallic Poisoning						
Heat Stroke						
Debility of Old Age	2	1	3	9	5	14
Accident				3	1	4
Suicide	2		2	4	1	5
Surgical Diseases					1	1
Gynæcological Diseases						
Malignant New Growths, or Cancer	1	3	4	3	16	19
Died while on probation, cause unknown.		1	1		1	1
Total	29	28	57	189	148	337

TABLE No. 10—KINGSTON.

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Infection Psychoses:—									
(a) Fever Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Infection Delirium	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	....	....
(c) Post Infection Psychoses	....	3	3	....	1	1	....	....	....
Exhaustion Psychoses:—									
(a) Collapsed Delirium	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	3	3
(b) Acute Confusional Psychoses	....	3	3	....	1	1	....	....	....
(c) Neurasthenia	....	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	....
Intoxication Psychoses:—									
(a) Acute Intoxications	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Chronic "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(a) Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	4	....	4	10	....	10	....	....	....
(b) Delirium Tremens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Korsakow's Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Acute Alcoholic Hallucinosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Alcoholic Hallucinatory Dementia	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) " Paranoia	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(g) " Paresis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
(h) Morphinism	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
(i) Cocainism	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Thyroigenous Psychoses:—									
(a) Mixœdematous Psychoses	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Cretinism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Exophthalmic Goitre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Dementia Praecox:—									
(a) Hebaphrenic	1		1	1	2	3	....	3	3
(b) Catatonic	4	3	7	....	2	2	4	1	5
(c) Paranoid	19	7	26	6	4	10	6	3	9
General Paresis:—	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	1	6
Organic Dementias:—									
(a) Cerebral Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Huntingdon's Chorea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Multiple Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Cerebral Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Tabetic Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) Arterio Sclerotic Psychoses	5	1	6	....	....	....	2	1	3
(g) Cerebral Tumor, Abscess, Hæmorrhage	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
(h) Traumatic	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Involution Psychoses:—									
(a) Melancholia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Pre-senile Delusional Psychoses	2	1	3	3	....	3	....	....	....
(c) Senile Dementia	3	2	5	2	2	4	2	7	9
Manic Depressive Psychoses:—									
(a) Manic States	9	6	15	10	6	16	....	4	4
(b) Depressed States	8	13	21	6	15	21	1	1	2
(c) Mixed States	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Carried Forward	62	46	108	42	40	82	22	26	48

TABLE No. 10—KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	62	46	108	42	40	82	22	26	48
Paranoia:	3	3	6	2	2	4	....	1	1
Psychoses from Constitutional Neuroses:—									
(a) Epileptic Psychoses	8	2	10	2	....	2	4	1	5
(b) Hysterical Psychoses	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....
(c) Sexualis Psychopathia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
States of Deficient Mental Development:—									
(a) Imbecility	2	3	5	1	....	1	1	....	1
(b) Idiocy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Not Diagnosed:	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1
Not Insane:	3	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	....
Total	80	56	136	50	43	93*	29	28	57

* Deported, 3.

TABLE No. 11—KINGSTON.

Periods.	Alleged duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on 31st October, 1915.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged recovered during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who died during the year.
Under 1 month	11	9	4	1	.....	5
From 1 to 2 months	13	14	1	4	.....	1
" 2 " 3 "	9	6	6	1	.....	3
" 3 " 4 "	11	7	7	2	1	2
" 4 " 5 "	1	11	3	1	.....	1
" 5 " 6 "	2	6	7	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 9 "	7	11	7	.....	.....	3
" 9 " 12 "	4	17	7	2	.....	3
" 12 " 18 "	5	31	7	6	.....	7
" 18 months to 2 years	2	18	.....	1	.....	3
" 2 to 3 years	9	35	3	4	.....	7
" 3 " 4 "	6	26	.....	.....	.....	3
" 4 " 5 "	2	22	.....	1	.....	2
" 5 " 10 "	1	68	1	3	.....	6
" 10 " 15 "	2	78	.....	2	.....	3
" 15 " 20 "	2	48	.....	2	.....	2
" 20 years and upwards	1	154	.....	2	.....	6
Unascertained	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	136	561	53	33	1	57

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, LONDON.

To E. R. Rogers, Esq., and W. W. Dunlop, Esq.,
Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sirs,—I beg to present the forty-fifth Annual Report of the Hospital for the Insane, London, for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

TABLE No. 1.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	511	555	1,066			
In Residence, October 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....	537	600	1,137
Admitted during year 1915—						
By Warrant	28	9	37			
By Medical Certificate	79	105	184	107	114	221
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	644	714	1,358
Discharges during year—						
As recovered	27	30	57			
As improved	17	20	37			
As unimproved	2	8	10			
As not insane	.....	.....	.....			
Total number discharged during year	46	58	104			
Died	51	48	99			
Deported	1	.....	1			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
Transferred	1	.....	1	100	106	206
Remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....	544	608	1,152
Total admitted since opening of Hospital	.....	.....	.....	3,889	3,576	7,465
" discharged " " " "	1,664	1,613	3,277			
" died " " " "	1,285	1,091	2,376			
" deported " " " "	13	4	17			
" eloped " " " "	137	16	153			
" transferred " " " "	246	244	490	3,345	2,968	6,313
Total remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....	544	608	1,152
Daily average population	538.8	593.9	1128.7			
Collective day's stay of all patients in residence during year	199,348	222,159	421,507			
Number of applications on file	1	4	5			

The total number under treatment during the year was thirteen hundred and fifty-eight, an increase of three as compared with the previous year. The total number of discharges during the year amounted to one hundred and four, or forty-seven per cent. of the admissions. Although this rate is very much lower than the average of the past few years, it is still higher than the average discharge rate since the opening of the institution.

During the year, there were ninety-nine deaths. A very considerable number of these deaths were due to diseases of the respiratory system. The gradual increase in the death rate from respiratory diseases indicates the urgent need at this institution of an isolation hospital where infectious diseases of all kinds, more especially pulmonary tuberculosis, can be properly segregated.

Water Supply and Fire Appliances.

We are now abundantly supplied with pure water. Our own supply has proved in the past quite sufficient for our ordinary domestic purposes and a connection made during the past summer with the water mains of the City of London will, at all times, ensure an abundant supply in the event of a fire.

While the water supply and the fire mains and hydrants are in first class condition, the same cannot be said regarding many of the fire fighting appliances. A suitable fire hall with sleeping accommodation for several men and at least one paid fireman, a fire alarm system and new ladders, etc., are, in my opinion, necessary to protect the lives and property entrusted to our charge. I would also recommend that the question of fire escapes from the Main Building and Cottages be carefully considered. In the event of a serious fire, especially in the cottages, lives might be jeopardized for want of suitable fire escapes.

Heating System.

During the year a great improvement has been made in our heating system, and at the present time our hospital, three cottages and the Superintendent's residence are all heated by hot water from steam generated in the main boiler house. The system appears to work to perfection and rooms which could never be heated under the old system are now very comfortable in the coldest weather. Sufficient time has not elapsed to show how much saving will be effected under this new arrangement.

Patriotic Work.

Since the war began in August, 1914, a large number of our employees have enlisted. Many of them have passed through all the engagements in which the Canadian troops took part and while several have been seriously wounded, none, at the date of writing, have lost their lives. Every week one or more of our young men are going and the difficulty of getting suitable employees is bound to become quite a serious matter.

We have established a Patriotic Association in connection with our institution to which practcally all our employees are contributing monthly and in addition we have an active branch of the Red Cross Society. Many of the patients, as well as the nurses and other employees, spend their spare moments in making supplies of various kinds for sick and wounded soldiers at the front.

Religious Services.

I must again tender my sincere thanks to the clergymen of the various churches in the City of London for faithfully conducting divine service every Sunday during the year.

Visiting Pathologist.

The report of Dr. Fidlar, visiting Pathologist, is appended.

I have the honour to be, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. Robinson,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, LONDON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1915

TABLE No. 1—LONDON.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending October 31st, 1915.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	511	555	1,066			
In residence, October 31st, 1914				537	600	1,137
Admitted during year 1915:—						
By Warrant	28	9	37			
By Medical Certificate	79	105	184	107	114	221
Total number under treatment during year				644	714	1,358
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	27	30	57			
" improved	17	20	37			
" unimproved	2	8	10			
" not insane						
Total number discharged during year.	46	58	104			
Died	51	48	99			
Deported	1		1			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred	1		1	100	106	206
Remaining in Hospital, October 31st, 1915				544	608	1,152
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital				3,889	3,576	7,465
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital	1,664	1,613	3,277			
Total number died since opening of Hospital	1,285	1,091	2,376			
Total number deported since opening of Hospital	13	4	17			
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital	137	16	153			
Total number transferred since opening of Hospital	246	244	490	3,345	2,968	6,313
Total remaining in Hospital, October 31st, 1915				544	608	1,152
Daily average population	534.8	593.9	1,128.7			
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	199,348	222,159	421,507			
Number of applications on fyle	1	4	5			

TABLE No. 2—LONDON.

Showing social state and religion of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

	Admissions of Year.			In residence Oct. 31, 1915.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.									
Single	65	49	114	395	313	708	2,173	1,381	3,554
Married	41	65	106	141	277	418	1,676	2,140	3,816
Widowed	1	.....	1	6	17	23	38	55	93
Divorced	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Separated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals	107	114	221	544	608	1,152	3,889	3,576	7,465
RELIGION.									
Baptists	8	14	22	44	47	91	269	282	551
Congregationalists	1	2	3	4	6	10	32	29	61
Church of England	11	17	28	80	88	168	700	620	1,320
Methodists	33	37	70	133	172	305	925	981	1,906
Presbyterians	23	18	41	118	147	265	860	769	1,629
Roman Catholics	20	23	43	94	105	199	620	589	1,209
Other Denominations	5	3	8	23	38	61	256	184	440
Unascertained	6	.....	6	48	5	53	227	122	349
Totals	107	114	221	544	608	1,152	3,889	3,576	7,465

TABLE No. 3—LONDON.

Showing nativity of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

Nativity.	Admissions of Year.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Admissions	107	114	221	3,889	3,576	7,465
Total born in Canada	90	92	182	2,472	2,312	4,784
Armenia						
Assyria				2	1	3
Austria						
Australia						
Belgium						
Bulgaria						
Central America						
China				1		1
Denmark					2	2
England	8	12	20	486	374	860
France				3	5	8
Finland						
Galicia						
Germany	1	1	2	48	45	93
Greece						
Holland				2		2
Hungary						
Ireland	1	3	4	372	431	803
Italy		1	1	3	4	7
Japan						
Macedonia						
Other British Possessions				6	2	8
Norway						
Roumania						
Russia	2		2	6	4	10
Scotland	5	5	10	281	222	503
South America						
Spain						
Sweden				6		6
Turkey				5		5
United States				116	102	218
West Indies				2	1	3
Unascertained				78	71	149
Totals	107	114	221	3,889	3,576	7,465

TABLE No. 4—LONDON.

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Occupation.	Admitted this Year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional:— Clergy, Military and Naval Officers, Physicians, Lawyers, Architects Artists, Authors, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, etc.	8	.....	8	75	25	100
Commercial:— Bankers, Merchants, Accountants Clerks, Salesmen, Stenographers, Typewriters, etc.	9	6	15	292	40	332
Agricultural and Pastoral:— Farmers, Gardeners, Stock Men, etc.	35	.....	35	1,528	121	1,649
Mechanics at Outdoor Vocations:— Railway and Stationary Engineers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Engine Fitters, Sawyers, Painters, police, etc.	29	.....	29	327	.....	327
Mechanics, etc., at Sedentary Vocations:— Shoemakers, Bookbinders, Compositors, Weavers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Bakers, Factory Workers, etc.	4	2	6	300	119	419
Domestic Service:— Waiters, Cooks, Servants, etc.	.....	5	5	22	507	529
Education and Higher Domestic Duties: Governesses, Teachers, Students Housekeepers, Nurses, etc.	2	76	78	51	2,171	2,222
Miners, Marine Engineers, Railway Employees, Seamen, etc.	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	53
Laborers	18	.....	18	974	1	975
No Occupation	2	25	27	81	246	327
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	186	346	532
Totals	107	114	221	3,889	3,576	7,465

TABLE No. 5—LONDON.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which patients have been admitted during the year, and since opening of Hospital.

Counties and Districts.	Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.			Warrant cases. Admitted during year.			Warrant cases. Admitted since opening.			Remaining in residence.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District ..	2	....	2	11	7	18	....	....	....	8	2	10	2	...	2
Brant	....	....	....	38	36	74	....	....	....	20	12	32	1	4	5
Bruce	9	6	15	290	230	520	6	1	7	154	76	230	58	54	112
Carleton.....	....	....	....	4	7	11	....	....	....	.....	2	2	...	...	....
Dufferin.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Durham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	1
Elgin.....	7	6	13	269	262	531	....	....	....	77	27	104	37	42	79
Essex	17	14	31	272	236	508	7	3	10	107	59	166	47	53	100
Frontenac	....	....	....	5	8	13	....	....	....	.....	1	1	...	....	....
Glengarry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grenville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	9	19	....	....	....
Grey	....	....	....	20	20	40	....	....	....	11	3	14	5	3	8
Haldimand.....	....	....	....	22	24	46	....	....	....	7	3	10	....	....	....
Halton.....	....	....	....	10	7	17	....	....	....	2	5	7	...	1	1
Hastings.....	....	....	....	5	9	14	....	....	....	136	79	213	...	1	1
Huron	9	8	17	372	364	736	2	....	2	80	42	122	55	68	123
Kent	15	8	23	286	284	570	2	....	2	196	63	259	55	53	108
Lambton	7	11	18	416	321	737	4	1	5	4	2	6	56	47	103
Lanark	....	....	....	3	3	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leeds	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lennox and Addington	....	....	....	3	1	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Lincoln.....	....	....	....	11	6	17	....	....	....	8	1	9	....	....	....
Middlesex	22	38	60	935	952	1,887	4	2	6	281	160	441	119	167	286
Muskoka District..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nipissing District.	....	1	1	.....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	1
Norfolk	....	....	....	34	37	71	....	....	....	23	13	36	....	....	....
Northumberland ..	....	....	....	15	10	25	....	....	....	4	2	6	....	....	....
Ontario	....	....	....	6	13	19	....	....	....	1	8	9	1	...	1
Oxford	7	13	20	327	256	583	2	2	4	152	45	197	46	47	92
Parry Sound District.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peel	....	....	....	4	6	10	....	....	....	3	5	8	....	....	....
Perth	9	9	18	327	271	598	1	....	1	139	65	204	54	46	100
Peterborough	....	....	....	1	6	7	....	....	....	1	6	7	...	....	....
Prescott.....	....	....	....	2	3	5	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....
Prince Edward ...	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	.....	1	1	...	1	1
Rainy River District	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Renfrew.....	....	....	....	13	21	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russell.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Simcoe	1	....	1	7	7	14	....	....	....	5	7	12	1	4	5
Stormont	....	....	....	12	14	26	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Thunder Bay District.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Victoria	....	....	....	33	22	55	....	....	....	9	9	18	....	....	....
Waterloo	....	....	....	8	7	15	....	....	....	7	7	14	1	1	2
Welland	....	....	....	20	16	36	....	....	....	3	5	8	....	....	....
Wellington.....	....	....	....	20	25	45	....	....	....	14	11	25	2	1	3
Wentworth	....	....	....	47	48	95	....	....	....	6	9	15	2	2	4
York	1	....	1	32	25	57	....	....	....	30	31	61	1	9	10
Unascertained	....	....	....	7	5	12	....	....	....	1	....	1	...	2	2
Totals.....	107	114	221	3,889	3,576	7,465	28	9	37	1,502	771	2,273	544	608	1152

TABLE No. 6—LONDON.

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in the cases admitted during year.

Causes.	Men.	Women	Total.	Inherited Predisposition.			Un-ascertained.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	
MORAL.							
Adverse Conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	6	3	9	3	2	5	.....
Mental Strain, Worry and Overwork (not included in above)	9	9	18	4	5	9	.....
Religious Excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Love Affairs (including seduction)	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....
Fright and Nervous Shock	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
PHYSICAL.							
Alcoholism	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual Excess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal Diseases	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masturbation	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolation	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....
Accident or Injury	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Parturition and Puerperium	.....	4	4	.....	3	3	.....
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Climacteric Period	.....	5	5	.....	4	4	.....
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privation and Overwork	3	8	11	3	5	8	.....
Epilepsy	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Convulsive Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of Brain and Skull	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senility	17	18	35	7	9	16	.....
Exophthalmic Goitre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abuse of Drugs	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loss of Special Sense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uræmia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Auto-infection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Bodily Diseases	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
HEREDITARY.							
Congenital Defect	18	27	45	12	15	27	.....
Unascertained	35	30	65	.....	.....	.....	143
Not Insane	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	107	114	221	34	44	78	143

TABLE No. 7—LONDON.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

	Admitted during year.			Since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Paternal Branch	12	10	22	100	104	204
Maternal Branch	7	9	16	100	128	228
Paternal and Maternal Branches	6	9	15	28	39	67
Collateral Branches	15	22	37	289	238	527
No Hereditary Tendency	30	37	67	707	726	1,433
Unascertained	37	27	64	295	268	563
Totals	107	114	221	1,519	1,503	3,022

TABLE No. 8—LONDON.

Showing summary of Probational discharges during the year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number Granted Probational Discharge	62	69	131
Discharged, Recovered while on probation	23	24	47
" Improved " "	14	17	31
" Unimproved " "	1	5	6
Died			
Returned to Hospital	14	14	28
Absent on Probation on Oct. 31st, 1915	10	9	19
Totals	62	69	131

TABLE No. 9—LONDON.

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Specific Infectious Diseases:—						
Typhoid Fever				6	3	9
Influenza				3	1	4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis					1	1
Diphtheria						
Erysipelas				7	8	15
Septicæmia	1		1	10	11	21
Dysentery	1		1	52	67	119
Syphilis				1	1	2
Tuberculosis				166	204	370
Constitutional Diseases:—						
Rheumatism				1	1	2
Arthritis Deformans				1	1	2
Diabetes Mellitus				6	2	8
Diseases of the Digestive System:—						
Mouth, salivary glands						
Pharynx						
Tonsils						
Œsophagus						
Diseases of the Intestines:—						
Diseases of the Liver				13	14	27
Diseases of the Pancreas				1	1	2
Diseases of the Peritoneum	1	1	2	31	22	53
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—						
Diseases of the Nose and Larynx						
" " Bronchi				19	12	31
" " Lungs	13	24	37	81	89	170
" " Pleura	1		1	6	1	7
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—						
Diseases of the Pericardium					1	1
" " Heart	8	2	10	83	83	166
Arterio-sclerosis	3	10	13	14	18	32
Aneurism				4	1	5
Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands:—						
Anæmia				3	3	6
Pernicious Anæmia				1	1	2
Leucæmia				1		1
Exophthalmic Goitre				1	1	2
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System				17	7	24
Carried Forward	28	37	65	528	554	1,082

TABLE No. 9—LONDON—*Continued.*

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	28	37	65	528	554	1,082
Diseases of the Nervous System:—						
Diseases of the Nerves	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10
" " Spinal Cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" " Meninges	.....	.....	.....	11	7	18
Organic Diseases of the Brain, (Tumor, Abscess, Embolism, Thrombosis, Hæmorrhage and other gross lesions)	2	1	3	93	63	156
Functional Nervous Diseases, (Paralysis Agitans, Chorea, Eclampsia, Hysteria)	.....	1	1	28	11	39
Epilepsy	4	1	5	121	73	194
Mental Diseases:—						
Exhaustion of Acute Mental Disease	.....	1	1	77	63	140
Exhaustion of Chronic Mental Disease	.....	.....	.....	61	59	120
General Paresis	14	2	16	134	19	153
Intoxications:—						
Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morphinism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heat Stroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Debility of Old Age	2	3	5	190	181	371
Accident	1	.....	1	9	7	16
Suicide	.....	.....	.....	11	9	20
Surgical Diseases	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Gynæcological Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malignant New Growths, or Cancer	.....	2	2	15	34	49
Totals	51	48	99	1,285	1,091	2,376

TABLE No. 10—LONDON.

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Infection Psychoses:—									
(a) Fever Delirium	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Infection Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Post Infection Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Exhaustion Psychoses:—									
(a) Collapsed Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Acute Confusional Psychoses	2	6	8	1	4	5	2	4	6
(c) Neurasthenia	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Intoxication Psychoses:—									
(a) Acute Intoxications	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Chronic "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(a) Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
(b) Delirium Tremens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Korsakow's Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Acute Alcoholic Hallucinosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Alcoholic Hallucinatory Dementia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) " Paranoia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(g) " Paresis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(h) Morphinism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(i) Cocainism	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Thyroigenous Psychoses:—									
(a) Mixœdematous Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Cretinism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dementia Præcox:—									
(a) Hebaphrenic	34	23	57	10	8	18	5	9	14
(b) Catatonic	11	9	20	5	8	13	2	4	6
(c) Paranoid	7	6	13	3	3	6	2	1	3
General Paresis	8	....	8	1	....	1	14	2	16
Organic Dementias:—									
(a) Cerebral Sclerosis	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Huntingdon's Chorea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
(c) Multiple Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Cerebral Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Tabetic Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) Arterio Sclerotic Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(g) Cerebral Tumor, Abscess, Hæmorrhage	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Involution Psychoses:—									
(a) Melancholia	2	11	13	2	3	5	7	5	12
(b) Pre-senile Delusional Psychoses	3	9	12	2	....	2	1	3	4
(c) Senile Dementia	6	8	14	2	6	8	9	15	22
Manic Depressive Psychoses:—									
(a) Manic States	9	17	26	7	8	15	1	1	2
(b) Depressed States	5	8	13	4	15	19	....	....	....
(c) Mixed States	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carried Forward	91	98	189	40	55	95	43	44	87

TABLE No. 10—LONDON—*Continued.*

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	91	98	189	40	55	95	43	44	87
Paranoia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Psychoses from Constitutional Neuroses:—									
(a) Epileptic Psychoses	4	6	10	1	2	3	6	2	8
(b) Hysterical Psychoses	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Sexualis Psychopathia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
States of Deficient Mental Development:—									
(a) Imbecility	12	9	21	3	1	4	2	2	2
(b) Idiocy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not Diagnosed	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Not Insane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	107	114	221	46	58	104	51	48	99

TABLE No. 11—LONDON.

Periods.	Alleged duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on Oct 31st, 1915	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged recovered during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who died during the year.
Under 1 month	35	14	2	....	2	8
From 1 to 2 months	20	17	7	1	1	4
" 2 " 3 "	16	15	4	2	1	3
" 3 " 4 "	15	16	2	6	....	2
" 4 " 5 "	11	13	7	2	....	2
" 5 " 6 "	13	12	9	5	1	2
" 6 " 9 "	15	34	12	10	....	5
" 9 " 12 "	7	23	4	2	....	8
" 12 " 18 "	9	50	7	2	2	10
" 18 months to 2 years	19	42	2	3	....	4
" 2 to 3 years	14	65	....	1	1	6
" 3 " 4 "	9	62	....	2	1	3
" 4 " 5 "	13	66	....	....	....	1
" 5 " 10 "	7	212	1	1	....	9
" 10 " 15 "	7	170	....	....	....	4
" 15 " 20 "	2	121	....	....	1	5
" 20 years and upwards	9	220	....	....	....	23
Totals	221	1,152	57	37	10	99

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, MIMICO.

To Edwin R. Rogers, Esq., and William W. Dunlop, Esq.,
Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Sirs,—In accordance with the requirements of the Statute I have the honour to submit herewith the Twenty-first Annual Report of this Hospital for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
There were in residence on October 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....	360	340	700
Admitted during the year by Warrant	50	23	73			
Admitted during the year by Certificate	41	34	75			
Total admitted during the year				91	57	148
Total number under treatment during year				451	397	848
Discharged during the year recovered	12	11	23			
Discharged during the year improved	29	17	46			
Discharged during the year unimproved	1	.....	1			
Total discharged during the year	42	28	70			
Number died during the year	39	24	63			
Number eloped during the year	5	.....	5			
Number deported during the year	1	2	3			
Number transferred during the year	14	9	23			
Total number leaving the hospital during year	.....	.....	.....	101	63	164
Total number remaining in Hospital on October 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....	350	334	684

Admissions.

During the past year there were one hundred and forty-eight patients admitted—seventy-three by warrant and seventy-five by medical certificates. Of this number ninety-one were men and fifty-seven were women; seventy-five were single and sixty-nine were married, while three men and one woman had lost their helpmates. Of the seventy-five single persons admitted fifty-seven were men and eighteen were women, while of the sixty-nine married persons admitted exclusive of the widowed, thirty-one were men and thirty-eight were women. Among the men an hereditary tendency could be traced in twenty-five cases and among the women it was found to exist in fourteen cases amounting in all about twenty-six per cent. of the total admissions.

Adverse conditions in life, such as loss of friends, business troubles and so forth were believed to have been the cause in eighteen cases, fourteen men and four women, while mental strain, worry and over work were given as causes in twenty-seven cases, sixteen men and eleven women. Eight cases, seven men and one woman, were ascribed to alcohol and nine cases to sexual excesses and venereal disease. Two-thirds of these cases were men.

Of the total number admitted twenty-nine were reported to have been ill for a period less than two months prior to admission while seventy-two had been ill a year or more before being sent to the hospital for treatment.

One hundred of the total number admitted were born in Canada, sixty men and forty women, while forty-eight were born in other countries, England leading with twenty-five per cent.

Discharges.

During the year seventy patients were discharged from this Hospital, forty-two men and twenty-eight women, and three patients were deported having been residents of the Province for a period less than two years. Of the total number discharged thirty-two had been under treatment in the hospital for a period less than one year while all the number discharged as improved, fourteen, had been in residence for ten years.

Sixty-two patients were allowed to go home with their friends on probation, thirty-eight men and twenty-four women; of this number twenty-two were ultimately discharged and their names written off the Institution records. Eleven of the total number who were given probational privileges were unable to remain at their homes and their friends were obliged to reurn them to the hospital custody.

Deaths.

During the past year sixty-three patients died at this Hospital, thirty-nine men and twenty-four women. Of this whole number thirty-six died under the age of fifty years, five between fifty and sixty years, twelve between sixty and seventy and ten between seventy and seventy-eight years. Ten per cent. of the deaths were due to Exhaustion of Acute Mania and twenty-five per cent. to the combined causes of Epilepsy and Tuberculosis and about ten per cent. to Apoplexy and Senility.

Typhoid Fever.

Only last year the Institution was entirely free from cases of Typhoid Fever and it was believed that the sanitary conditions were so good that there would be continued exemption from this disease, but without being able to determine the source of infection there were four cases of Typhoid to record during the past year. In one case, that of an employee, the infection was probably acquired from outside sources and of course this was possible in the three cases among the patients all of whom partook of fruit and other foods supplied direct by relatives and friends. The samples of water submitted to the Bacteriologist were reported free or almost free from colon bacilli and it is a fair inference that if any of the cases of infection had come from the water supply that they would have been distributed over the ten cottages instead of having been limited to one, and there probably would have been more cases. Soon after the fever had been established in the employee the whole staff of attendants, nurses and other servants was inoculated on the chance that its origin might have been local and there were no further cases among them. When the diagnosis was clearly determined in the cases among the patients all the remaining patients in that particular cottage were inoculated and there were no further cases.

War Contribution.

This hospital has shared with every other organization in the Province in its willing contributions to the war in men, money and service. At the time of writing thirty-one men, which is a little over the total number of regularly employed attendants, have left the service here to join the colors and although the loss of such a large number of men from one staff is embarassing, still it has been the steady aim of the management to promote in every possible way the patriotic spirit which finds expression in enlistment by those who are physically qualified. Two of the former assistant medical officers of this place, namely, Dr. B. L. Wickware and Dr. E. J. Leary, have for months been engaged in the military hospitals at the Front, and Dr. Louis Yealland has just resigned his position here to accept one at a London Hospital where many of the war-shock cases are treated.

Frequent contributions have been and will be made in money to the various patriotic funds and I am happy to report that much has been given in addition in a personal way outside of the well organized channels. In service the women particularly have contributed liberally of their time and energy in the making of garments for our heroes at the Front.

Overcrowded Cottages.

The overcrowded state of the cottages has not only not been relieved during the past year but it has gradually become more marked. Diminution in the comfort of the patients must necessarily attend overcrowding and efficiency in the management is at the same time rendered more difficult to attain.

Oyster Shell Scale on Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

Notwithstanding the regular hand-spraying of the trees in the spring there has been a good deal of damage inflicted by the oyster shell scale upon the apple trees during the past year or two, and some varieties of ornamental trees as well, notably the mountain ash, have suffered seriously. Radical measures for pruning the affected trees have apparently prevented the total loss of any of them.

Water Supply to the North Farm.

A very large piece of work was undertaken during the summer in making provision for a pipe to carry water from the main hospital to the buildings at the North Farm and the brick making plant. The digging of a trench five feet deep and about three thousand yards long and the laying of a six-inch pipe in the bottom of the trench and the filling in again of this excavation provided a volume of physical work for a large number of male patients.

By an agreement with the Corporation of New Toronto a junction was made between the water systems of the Corporation and this Institution so that in the event of the disablement during a fire of the fire apparatus of either system the other would be able to yield auxiliary services.

Farm and Garden.

The weather conditions during the past season were very unfavorable for the farming and gardening operations, especially regarding roots and vegetables. The frequent rains and the excessive humidity in the intervals between showers pre-

vented the clay soil from becoming dry enough to permit proper cultivation and warm enough to promote the growth of the roots and vegetables. The crop of potatoes especially was short in quantity and the quality was not of the highest standard. The hay crop was good and also the corn for ensilage. The yield of strawberries was quite up to the average but that of raspberries was much below as was also other small fruits and apples.

Officers and Employees.

There were about the same number of changes among the employees as during the past year. Lately, however, there has been a marked shortage in the supply of women for the various departments of the service here and as it will probably continue for a year or more it may become necessary to offer somewhat increased wages to those who are entering the service. This shortage is apparently due to the combination of three operating causes, namely, the practical suspension of immigration, the entrance of many into departments formerly filled by men and the proportionately increased ratio of marriages among the diminished remnant.

On July 1st, Dr. Douglas resigned his position as third physician and he was succeeded by Dr. Pearson, of London, Ont.

Gratefully acknowledging your valuable counsel and consideration during the past year.

I have the honour to be Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

N. H. Beemer,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, MIMICO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1915

TABLE No. 1—MIMICO.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending 31st October, 1915.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	340	320	660			
In Residence 31st October, 1914	.....	.....	.....	360	340	700
Admitted during year 1914-15:—						
By Warrant	50	23	73			
By Medical Certificate	41	34	75	91	57	148
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	451	397	848
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	12	11	23			
" improved	29	17	46			
" unimproved	1	.....	1			
" not insane	.....	.....	.....			
Total number discharged during year	42	28	70			
Died	39	24	63			
Deported	1	2	3			
Eloped	5	.....	5			
Transferred	14	9	23	101	63	164
Remaining in Hospital 31st October, 1915	.....	.....	.....	350	334	684
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital	.....	.....	.....	1,781	1,630	3,411
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital	577	529	1,106			
Total number died since opening of Hospital	517	439	956			
Total number deported since opening of Hospital	44	9	53			
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital	43	1	44			
Total number transferred since opening of Hospital	250	318	568	1,431	1,296	2,727
Total remaining in Hospital 31st October, 1915	.....	.....	.....	350	334	684
Daily average population	345.49	332.07	677.56			
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	126,102	121,206	247,308			
Number of applications on fyle	23	26	49			

TABLE No. 2—MIMICO.

Showing social state and religion of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital

	Admissions of Year.			In residence.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.									
Single	57	18	75	242	131	373	1,098	637	1,735
Married	31	38	67	95	177	272	652	949	1,601
Widowed	3	1	4	13	25	38	31	42	73
Divorced	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Separated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	91	57	148	350	334	684	1,781	1,630	3,411
RELIGION.									
Baptists	3	.....	3	9	12	21	58	74	132
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	7	10
Church of England	16	13	29	66	67	133	356	358	714
Methodists	14	12	26	75	87	162	397	418	815
Presbyterians	18	15	33	79	69	148	349	315	664
Roman Catholics	23	13	36	75	70	149	415	339	754
Other Denominations	14	3	17	33	22	55	136	72	208
Unascertained	3	1	4	8	6	14	67	47	114
Totals	91	57	148	350	334	684	1,781	1,630	3,411

TABLE No. 3—MIMICO.

Showing nativity of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

Nativity.	Admissions of year.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissions	91	57	148	1,781	1,630	3,411
Total born in Canada	60	40	100	1,173	1,107	2,280
Armenia						
Assyria						
Austria	1		1	16	2	18
Australia				1		1
Belgium						
Bulgaria	1		1	1		1
Central America						
China						
Denmark				1		1
England	7	3	10	205	168	373
France				5	2	7
Finland	6		6	24	6	30
Galicia	1		1	1		1
Germany	1	1	2	21	8	29
Greece	1		1	1		1
Holland	1		1	1		1
Hungary					1	1
Ireland	3	2	5	158	186	344
Italy	1	1	2	11	2	13
Japan						
Macedonia				1		1
Other British Possessions				1	7	8
Norway				8	2	10
Roumania				3		3
Russia	1	2	3	17	9	26
Scotland	1	3	4	70	75	145
South America						
Spain					1	1
Sweden	2	2	4	13	10	23
Turkey						
United States	2	1	3	30	29	59
West Indies				2		2
Unascertained	2	2	4	17	15	32
Totals	91	57	148	1,781	1,630	3,411

TABLE No. 4—MIMICO.

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Occupation.	Admitted this year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional :— Clergy, Military and Naval Officers, Physicians, Lawyers, Architects, Artists, Authors, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, etc	2	.....	2	67	7	74
Commercial :— Bankers, Merchants, Accountants, Clerks, Salesmen, Stenographers, Typewriters, etc	6	2	8	140	18	158
Agricultural and Pastoral :— Farmers, Gardeners, Stock Men, etc.	29	.....	29	512	.....	512
Mechanics at Outdoor Vocations :— Railway and Stationary Engineers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Engine Fitters, Sawyers, Painters, Police, etc	9	.....	9	177	2	179
Mechanics, etc., at Sedentary Vocations: Shoemakers, Bookbinders, Compositors, Weavers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Bakers, Factory Workers, etc	9	3	12	116	55	171
Domestic Service :— Waiters, Cooks, Servants, etc	.....	4	4	9	222	231
Education and Higher Domestic Duties :— Governesses, Teachers, Students, Housekeepers, Nurses, etc	.....	44	44	23	1,118	1,141
Miners, Marine Engineers, Railway Employees, Seamen, etc	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38
Laborers	34	.....	34	578	2	580
No Occupation	.....	4	4	59	159	218
Unascertained	2	.....	2	62	47	109
Totals	91	57	148	1,781	1,630	3,411

TABLE No. 5—MIMICO.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which patients have been admitted during the year, and since opening of Hospital.

Counties and Districts.	Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.			Warrant cases.						Remaining in residence.		
							Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.					
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District ..	6	1	7	65	66	131	5	....	5	52	33	85	21	15	36
Brant	....	....	....	7	5	12	....	....	....	3	1	4	1	1	2
Bruce	....	....	....	3	4	7	....	....	....	2	1	3	...	1	1
Carleton	....	....	....	10	11	21	....	....	....	8	6	14	1	...	1
Dufferin	....	....	....	6	3	9	....	....	....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Dundas	....	....	....	3	5	8	....	....	....	2	3	5	2	...	2
Durham ..	....	1	1	13	19	32	....	....	....	7	8	15	5	4	9
Elgin	....	....	....	6	.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	4	1	...	1
Essex	....	....	....	5	2	7	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Frontenac	....	....	....	11	17	28	....	....	....	4	7	11	1	...	1
Glengarry	....	....	....	2	2	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Grenville	....	....	....	4	6	10	....	....	....	2	3	5	....	....	....
Grey	....	1	1	19	17	36	....	1	1	12	8	20	3	6	9
Haldimand	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	1
Halton	....	....	....	6	11	17	....	....	....	1	2	3	...	3	3
Haliburton	....	....	....	3	3	6	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	....
Hastings	....	....	....	23	33	56	....	....	....	15	25	40	...	1	1
Huron	....	....	....	5	6	11	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....
Kent	....	....	....	4	.....	4	....	....	....	4	....	4	2	...	2
Lambton	....	....	....	5	5	10	....	....	....	4	3	7	...	1	1
Lanark	....	....	....	9	8	17	....	....	....	7	6	13	....	....	....
Leeds	....	....	....	1	3	4	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	....
Lennox and Addington	....	....	....	4	5	9	....	....	....	3	5	8	....	....	....
Lincoln	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	1
Manitoulin	....	1	1	16	10	26	....	1	1	8	5	13	2	5	7
Middlesex	....	....	....	16	6	22	....	....	....	8	1	9	3	1	4
Muskoka District .	2	1	3	52	45	97	....	1	1	25	13	38	4	8	12
Nipissing District.	17	4	21	148	67	215	12	1	13	114	34	148	41	26	67
Norfolk	....	....	....	3	4	7	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....
Northumberland ..	....	....	....	26	24	50	....	....	....	13	9	22	3	...	3
Ontario	11	6	17	136	151	287	3	3	6	67	38	105	22	29	51
Oxford	....	....	....	9	2	11	....	....	....	7	2	9	2	...	2
Parry Sound District	6	6	12	61	44	105	1	2	3	37	17	54	16	15	31
Peel	5	2	7	85	83	168	....	....	....	34	24	58	16	17	33
Perth	....	....	....	9	2	11	....	....	....	4	....	4	2	...	2
Peterborough	9	7	16	115	146	261	5	2	7	67	40	107	26	37	63
Prescott	....	....	....	4	3	7	....	....	....	4	3	7	....	....	....
Prince Edward ...	....	....	....	2	6	8	....	....	....	2	2	4	...	1	1
Rainy River District	1	4	5	30	21	51	1	4	5	26	18	44	6	8	14
Renfrew	....	....	....	4	5	9	....	....	....	4	3	7	....	....	....
Russell	....	....	....	3	1	4	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....
Simcoe	9	13	22	242	210	452	3	2	5	92	59	131	51	38	89
Stormont	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Thunder Bay District	14	5	19	82	41	123	13	4	17	76	35	111	24	11	35
Victoria	7	4	11	137	122	259	5	2	7	93	35	128	29	30	59
Waterloo	....	....	....	5	2	7	....	....	....	3	1	4	1	...	1
Welland	....	....	....	2	2	4	....	....	....	2	2	4	1	...	1
Wellington	....	....	....	4	3	7	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	...	1
Wentworth	....	....	....	....	9	9	....	....	....	....	3	3	...	2	2
York	4	1	5	364	383	747	2	....	2	191	171	362	58	73	131
Unascertained	....	....	....	9	3	12	....	....	....	2	3	5	1	...	1
Totals	91	57	148	1,781	1,630	3,411	50	23	73	1,020	619	1,639	350	334	684

TABLE No. 6—MIMICO.

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in the cases admitted during year.

Causes.	Men.	Women	Total.	Inherited Predisposition.			Un-ascertained.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	
MORAL.							
Adverse Conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc)	14	4	18	1	.....	1	17
Mental Strain, Worry and Overwork (not included in above)	16	11	27	4	4	8	19
Religious Excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Love Affairs, including seduction	1	2	3	.....	1	1	2
Fright and Nervous Shock	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
PHYSICAL.							
Alcoholism	7	1	8	2	1	3	5
Sexual Excess	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	2
Venereal Diseases	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Masturbation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolation	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Accident or Injury	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	2
Pregnancy	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	1
Parturition and Puerperium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Climacteric Period	.....	6	6	.....	2	2	4
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privation and Overwork	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Epilepsy	2	5	7	2	1	3	4
Other Convulsive Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of Brain and Skull	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senility	.....	5	5	.....	1	1	4
Exophthalmic Goitre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abuse of Drugs	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Loss of Special Sense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uræmia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Auto-infection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Bodily Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HEREDITARY.							
Congenital Defect	12	6	18	9	2	11	7
Unascertained	27	7	34	4	.....	4	30
Not Insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	91	57	148	25	14	39	109

TABLE No. 7—MIMICO.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the year.

	Admitted during year.		
	Male.	Female	Total.
Paternal Branch	5	5	10
Maternal Branch	7	3	10
Paternal and Maternal Branches	8	4	12
Collateral Branches	5	2	7
No Hereditary Tendency	11	12	23
Unascertained	55	31	86
Totals	91	57	148

TABLE No. 8—MIMICO.

Showing summary of Probational Discharges during the year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number granted probational discharge	38	24	62
Discharged recovered while on probation	6	6	12
" Improved " "	4	5	9
" Unimproved " "	1	.....	1
Died	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Hospital	10	1	11
Absent on probation on 31st October, 1915	17	12	29

TABLE No 9—MIMICO.

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Specific Infectious Diseases —						
Typhoid Fever				5	5	10
Influenza					2	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis						
Diphtheria						
Erysipelas				3	2	5
Septicæmia	1		1	7	4	11
Dysentery				9	18	27
Syphilis				1		1
Tuberculosis	3	6	9	56	83	139
Constitutional Diseases :—						
Rheumatism				2		2
Arthritis Deformans						
Diabetes Mellitus				3	4	7
Diseases of the Digestive System :—						
Mouth, salivary glands						
Pharynx						
Tonsils						
Œsophagus						
Diseases of the Intestines :—						
Diseases of the Liver				4	1	5
Diseases of the Pancreas				1	1	2
Diseases of the Peritoneum	1		1	8	7	15
Diseases of the Respiratory System :—						
Diseases of the Nose and Larynx				1		1
Diseases of the Bronchi				1	2	3
Diseases of the Lungs	2	1	3	32	27	59
Diseases of the Pleura				1		1
Diseases of the Circulatory System :—						
Diseases of the Pericardium		1	1	1	1	2
Diseases of the Heart	2	3	5	45	41	86
Arterio-sclerosis	2		2	3	5	8
Aneurism					1	1
Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands :—						
Anæmia				6	7	13
Pernicious Anæmia	1		1	4		4
Leucæmia				1		1
Exophthalmic Goitre					1	1
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System				3	2	5
Carried Forward	12	11	23	197	214	411

TABLE No. 9—MIMICO—*Continued.*

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	12	11	23	197	244	411
Diseases of the Nervous System :—						
Diseases of the Nerves	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Diseases of the Spinal Cord	3	.....	3	9	2	11
Diseases of the Meninges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Organic Diseases of the Brain, (Tumor, Abscess, Embolism, Thromboids, Hæmorrhage, and other gross lesions)	4	1	5	41	29	70
Functional Nervous Diseases, (Paralysis Agitans, Chorea, Eclampsia, Hysteria)	1	.....	1	5	2	7
Epilepsy	5	4	9	66	19	85
Mental Diseases :—						
Exhaustion of Acute Mental Disease	2	1	3	46	32	78
Exhaustion of Chronic Mental Disease	3	.....	3	39	28	67
General Paresis	5	1	6	39	15	54
Intoxications :—						
Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morphinism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heat Stroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debility of Old Age	3	4	7	59	77	136
Accident	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Suicide	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Surgical Diseases	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Gynæcological Diseases	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Malignant New Growths, or Cancer	1	.....	1	6	9	15
Unknown (died while on probation)	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Totals	39	24	63	517	439	956

TABLE No. 10—MIMICO.

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Infection Psychoses:—									
(a) Fever Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Infection Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Post Infection Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Exhaustion Psychoses:—									
(a) Collapsed Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Acute Confusional Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Neurasthenia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Intoxication Psychoses:—									
(a) Acute Intoxications	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Chronic "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(a) Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	1	1	2	4	1	5	1	....	1
(b) Delirium Tremens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Korsakow's Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Acute Alcoholic Hallucinosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Alcoholic Hallucinatory Demeutia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) " Paranoia	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(g) " Paresis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(h) Morphinism	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
(i) Cocainism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thyroigenous Psychoses:—									
(a) Mixœdematous Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Cretinism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dementia Præcox:—									
(a) Hebaphrenic	8	5	13	3	2	5	7	3	10
(b) Catatonic	10	8	18	3	....	3	3	2	5
(c) Paranoid	10	4	14	4	1	5	1	....	1
General Paresis	3	2	5	....	....	....	5	1	6
Organic Dementias:—									
(a) Cerebral Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Huntingdon's Chorea	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
(c) Multiple Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Cerebral Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Tabetic Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) Arterio Sclerotic Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(g) Cerebral Tumor, Abscess, Hæmorrhage	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1
Involution Psychoses,—									
(a) Melancholia	3	1	4	....	....	....	....	2	2
(b) Pre-senile Delusional Psychoses	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
(c) Senile Dementia	5	3	8	5	....	5	4	3	7
Manic Depressive Psychoses:—									
(a) Manic States	19	3	22	6	6	12	3	3	6
(b) Depressed States	8	13	21	10	5	15	4	3	7
(c) Mixed States	2	3	5	....	4	4	....	....	....
Carried Forward	72	44	116	36	20	56	30	17	47

TABLE No. 10—MIMICO—*Continued.*

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	72	44	116	35	20	56	30	17	47
Paranoia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Psychoses from Constitutional Neuroses:—									
(a) Epileptic Psychoses	1	4	5	....	....	....	6	4	10
(b) Hysterical Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Sexualis Psychopathia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
States of Deficient Mental Development:—									
(a) Imbecility	6	5	11	5	3	8	2	1	3
(b) Idiocy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not Diagnosed	12	4	16	1	5	6	1	2	3
Not Insane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	91	57	148	42	28	70	39	24	63

TABLE No. 11—MIMICO.

Periods.	Alleged duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on Oct. 31st, 1915.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged recovered during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who died during the year.
Under 1 month	18	19	1	1	.....	4
From 1 to 2 months	11	9	.....	.....	.....	3
" 2 " 3 "	6	10	.....	.....	.....	2
" 3 " 4 "	8	17	.....	1	.....	2
" 4 " 5 "	8	7	2	1	.....	2
" 5 " 6 "	9	6	4	2	.....	.....
" 6 " 9 "	11	33	6	5	.....	3
" 9 " 12 "	5	24	5	4	.....	2
" 12 " 18 "	8	35	1	6	.....	3
" 18 months to 2 years.	5	32	2	3	.....	3
" 2 to 3 years	13	48	2	2	.....	4
" 3 " 4 "	10	53	.....	1	.....	4
" 4 " 5 "	7	38	.....	1	.....	2
" 5 " 10 "	8	136	.....	5	1	12
" 10 " 15 "	3	93	.....	6	.....	6
" 15 " 20 "	1	45	.....	3	.....	4
" 20 years and upwards	1	79	.....	5	.....	7
Unknown	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	148	684	23	46	1	63

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, PENETANGUISHENE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1915.

TO EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ., AND W. W. DUNLOP, ESQ.,

Inspectors of Ontario Hospitals for the Insane,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the Statutory requirements I have the honour to submit the Twelfth Annual Report of the Hospital for the Insane, Penetanguishene, for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

POPULATION.

At the beginning of the year there were one hundred and sixty-three male and two hundred and two female patients in residence. During the year eighteen men and seven women died, one man was deported, one man eloped, five women were transferred to other institutions and twenty-one men, fourteen women were admitted, leaving us with one hundred and sixty-four men and two hundred and four women at the end of the year.

WORK DONE.

The ordinary work on farm and garden was performed in a satisfactory manner. Two houses were moved from the lower part of sewage field to foundations prepared for them on higher ground. About five acres of land was stoned, underdrained and added to the sewage disposal field.

The reinforced cement base on coal dock was extended, a number of roofs were shingled, plastering and papering were extensively done in houses that were moved, Bursar's house, and Nurses' Home. The Nurses' Home was re-wired. The electrical distributing plant was moved from the old power house to the engine room at main building; wires were strung to the new pumping station and all outside wiring was overhauled and new poles put in. The pump and power motor were put in new pump house and worked fairly satisfactory. Telephone extension was made to power house. A new furnace was put in in Bursar's house and a milk room was built on dairy barn. Motors were installed at barn for chopping and in bakeshop for bread mixer. Some minor improvements were made to our heating plant but heating and hot water systems could not be completed at Nurses' Home as we have been since June without an assistant engineer.

CHURCH SERVICES.

We have again to thank the clergy of Penetanguishene for their continued kindness in bringing the glad message to our people.

Staff.

Dr. H. Wilfred Kerfoot, who came as Assistant Physician, November 19, 1914, answered his country's call and left for the front on May 7, 1915. His place was filled by Dr. Freeman R. Guest on May 9, 1915. Sydney Hardiment left on July 25th, and Moss Burnie followed him a week later, both feeling it to be their duty to fight for justice and liberty. The ordinary number of changes occurred among the employees, but we were able to fill their places with little delay. All officers, artisans and employees performed their duties faithfully, a good fellowship existed and all were loyal to those in authority.

Thanking you for your counsel and support,

I have the honour to be, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. Wilson,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, PENETANGUISHENE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1915

TABLE No. 1—PENETANGUISHENE.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending October 31st, 1915.

——	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	166	203	369			
In Residence October 31st, 1914				163	202	365
Admitted during year 1915:—						
By Warrant	18	11	29			
By Medical Certificate	3	3	6	21	14	35
Total number under treatment during year				184	216	400
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered						
" improved						
" unimproved						
" not insane						
Total number discharged during year						
Died	18	7	25			
Deported	1		1			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred		5	5	20	12	32
Remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915				164	204	368
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital				289	351	640
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital	17	22	39			
Total number died since opening of Hospital	78	101	179			
Total number deported since opening of Hospital	9		9			
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital	9		9			
Total number transferred since opening of Hospital	12	24	36			
Total number remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915				164	204	368
Daily average population	162.72	201.30	364.02			
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	598.93	734.76	1328.69			
Number of applications on file						

TABLE No. 2—PENETANGUISHENE.

Showing social state and religion of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital

	Admissions of Year.			In residence Oct. 31, 1915.			Admissions since opening		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.									
Single	18	7	25	131	116	247	112	181	393
Married	3	6	9	33	88	121	70	162	232
Widowed	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Divorced	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Separated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	14
Totals	21	14	35	164	204	368	289	351	640
RELIGION.									
Baptists	.....	2	2	5	13	18	11	15	26
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England	2	3	5	25	55	80	58	86	144
Methodists	5	1	6	38	43	81	53	69	122
Presbyterians	1	2	3	18	19	37	38	54	92
Roman Catholics	7	2	9	47	43	90	69	81	150
Other Denominations	3	4	7	14	14	28	30	27	57
Unascertained	3	.....	3	17	17	35	30	19	49
Totals	21	14	35	164	204	368	289	351	640

TABLE No. 3—PENETANGUISHENE.

Showing nativity of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

Nativity.	Admissions of Year.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Admissions	19	16	35	287	353	640
Total born in Canada	9	6	15	159	205	364
Armenia					1	1
Assyria					2	2
Austria	1		1	2		2
Australia						
Belgium						
Bulgaria						
Central America						
China						
Denmark					1	1
England	4	5	9	47	43	90
France				1	1	2
Finland	3	1	4	7	2	9
Galicia	1		1	1		1
Germany				5	5	10
Greece				1		1
Holland						
Hungary						
Ireland				20	46	66
Italy				4	1	5
Japan						
Macedonia				1		1
Other British Possessions						
Norway				1		1
Roumania						
Russia		1	1	4	4	8
Scotland		2	2	9	20	29
South America						
Spain						
Sweden				2	1	3
Turkey						
United States	1		1	8	6	14
West Indies						
Unascertained		1	1	15	15	30
Total	19	16	35	287	353	640

TABLE No. 4—PENETANGUISHENE.

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Occupation.	Admitted this Year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional :— Clergy, Military and Naval Officers, Physicians, Lawyers, Architects, Artists, Authors, Civil Engineers Surveyors, etc.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Commercial :— Bankers, Merchants, Accountants, Clerks, Salesmen Stenographers, Typewriters, etc.	1	.....	1	4	1	5
Agricultural and Pastoral :— Farmers, Gardeners, Stockmen, etc.	3	.....	3	66	.....	66
Mechanics at Outdoor Vocations :— Railway and Stationary Engineers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Engine Fitters, Sawyers, Painters, Police, etc.	1	.....	1	22	.....	22
Mechanics, etc., at Sedentary Vocations :— Shoemakers, Bookbinders, Compositors, Weavers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Bakers, Factory Workers, etc.	.....	.....	.....	10	11	21
Domestic Service :— Waiters, Cooks, Servants, etc.	.....	7	7	.....	127	127
Education and Higher Domestic Duties :— Governesses, Teachers, Students, Housekeepers, Nurses, etc.	.....	4	4	6	128	134
Miners, Marine Engineers, Railway Employees, Seamen, etc.	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Laborers	13	.....	13	134	1	135
No Occupation	1	3	4	17	54	71
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	25	29	54
Totals	21	14	35	289	351	640

TABLE No. 5—PENETANGUISHENE.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which patients have been admitted during the year, and since opening of Hospital.

Counties and Districts.	Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.			Warrant cases. Admitted during year.			Warrant cases. Admitted since opening.			Remaining in residence.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	3	4	16	9	25	1	3	4	10	6	16	11	8	19
Brant	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Bruce	....	....	....	1	5	6	....	....	....	1	3	4	1	4	5
Carleton	....	....	....	1	4	5	....	....	....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Dufferin	....	....	....	.....	4	4	....	....	....	.....	1	1	...	2	2
Dundas	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durham	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Elgin	....	....	....	1	4	5	....	....	....	1	3	4	1	4	5
Essex	....	....	....	.....	2	2	....	....	....	.....	2	2	...	1	1
Frontenac	....	....	....	.....	4	4	....	....	....	1	2	3	...	4	4
Glengarry	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenville	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey	....	....	....	14	5	19	....	....	....	11	4	15	8	3	11
Haldimand	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hastings	1	....	1	1	6	7	1	....	1	1	6	7	1	2	3
Huron	....	....	....	2	3	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	3
Kent	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lambton	....	....	....	1	3	4	....	....	....	1	1	2	...	1	1
Lanark	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
Leeds	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	.....	1	1	...	1	1
Lennox and Addington	....	....	....	1	6	7	....	....	....	.....	5	5	...	3	3
Lincoln	....	....	....	2	2	4	....	....	....	2	2	4	...	.....	.....
Middlesex	....	....	....	5	8	13	....	....	....	4	4	8	1	2	3
Muskoka District	....	....	....	12	10	22	....	....	....	9	7	16	7	6	13
Nipissing District	1	....	1	8	6	14	1	....	1	9	4	13	...	3	3
Norfolk	....	....	....	.....	3	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Northumberland	....	....	....	5	10	15	....	....	....	2	4	6	2	7	9
Ontario	1	....	1	16	13	29	1	....	1	15	6	21	12	10	22
Oxford	....	....	....	2	2	4	....	....	....	2	1	3	1	1	2
Parry Sound District	2	....	2	6	1	7	2	....	2	6	....	6	3	...	3
Peel	....	....	....	1	4	5	....	....	....	.....	2	2	1	3	4
Perth	....	....	....	1	3	4	....	....	....	1	2	3	...	1	1
Peterborough	1	....	1	6	3	9	1	....	1	6	3	9	5	2	7
Prescott	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	...	2
Prince Edward	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River District	1	....	1	8	3	11	1	....	1	8	3	11	5	1	6
Renfrew	....	....	....	1	3	4	....	....	....	2	1	3	...	3	3
Russell	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	3	3	6	68	86	154	2	1	3	27	29	56	27	41	68
Stormont	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	1	1	...	1	1
Thunder Bay District	3	2	5	7	7	14	3	2	5	7	7	14	6	3	9
Victoria	....	....	....	7	7	14	....	....	....	6	6	12	4	6	10
Waterloo	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	2	1	3	...	1	1
Welland	....	....	....	.....	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	...	1	1
Wellington	....	....	....	3	3	6	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	3	5
Wentworth	....	....	....	7	2	9	....	....	....	2	2	4	5	2	7
York	6	6	12	62	100	162	5	5	10	52	54	106	44	63	107
Unascertained	1	....	1	16	10	26	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	15
Totals	21	14	35	289	351	640	18	11	29	210	184	394	164	204	368

TABLE No. 6—PENETANGUISHENE.

Showing the assigned Causes of Insanity in the cases admitted during year.

Causes.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Inherited Predisposition.			Unascertained.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	
MORAL.							
Adverse Conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....
Mental Strain, Worry and Overwork (not included in above)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Religious Excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Love Affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fright and Nervous Shock	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
PHYSICAL.							
Alcoholism	3	2	5	.....	2	2	.....
Sexual Excess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masturbation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident or Injury	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parturition and Puerperium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Climacteric Period	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privation and Overwork	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Convulsive Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of Brain and Skull	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senility	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exophthalmic Goitre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abuse of Drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loss of Special Sense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uræmia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Auto-infection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Bodily Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HEREDITARY.							
Congenital Defect	1	2	3	.....	1	1	.....
Unascertained	13	4	17	5	1	6	24
Not Insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	21	14	35	6	5	11	24

TABLE No. 7—PENETANGUISHENE.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

	Admitted During Year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Paternal Branch	1	.....	1	24	32	56
Maternal Branch	2	2	4	17	29	46
Paternal and Maternal Branches	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12
Collateral Branches	2	1	3	20	21	41
No Hereditary Tendency	10	7	17	95	107	202
Unascertained	6	4	10	128	155	283
Totals	21	14	35	289	351	640

TABLE No. 8—PENETANGUISHENE.

Showing summary of Probational Discharges during the year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number Granted Probational Discharge	.....	3	3
Discharged, Recovered	.....	.....	.....
" Improved	.....	.....	.....
" Unimproved	.....	.....	.....
Died	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Hospital	.....	2	2
Absent on Probation on October 31st, 1915	.....	1	1

TABLE No. 9—PENETANGUISHENE.

Showing the Causes of Death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Specific Infectious Diseases:—						
Typhoid Fever				1		1
Influenza		1	1		1	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis						
Diphtheria						
Erysipelas				1	2	3
Septicæmia					1	1
Dysentery					3	3
Syphilis						
Tuberculosis	5	2	7	11	9	20
Constitutional Diseases:—						
Rheumatism						
Arthritis Deformans						
Diabetes Mellitus				1	1	2
Diseases of the Digestive System:—						
Mouth, salivary glands						
Pharynx						
Tonsils		1	1		1	1
Æsophagus						
Diseases of the Intestines:—						
Diseases of the Liver				1	2	3
" " Pancreas				1		1
" " Peritoneum		1	1		2	2
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—						
Diseases of the Nose and Larynx						
" " Bronchi					2	2
" " Lungs	4	2	6	7	5	12
" " Pleura				1		1
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—						
Diseases of the Pericardium						
" " Heart	1		1	16	20	36
Arterio-sclerosis	2		2	2		2
Aneurism						
Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands:—						
Anæmia					1	1
Pernicious Anæmia				1	2	3
Leukæmia						
Exophthalmic Goitre					1	1
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	3		3	6	1	7
Carried Forward	15	7	22	49	54	103

TABLE No. 9—PENETANGUISHENE—*Continued.*

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	15	7	22	49	54	103
Diseases of the Nervous System:—						
Diseases of the Nerves					1	1
" " Spinal Cord	1		1	1		1
" " Meninges				1		1
Organic Diseases of the Brain: (Tumor, Abscess, Embolism, Thrombosis, Hæmorrhage and other gross lesions)	2		2	8	13	21
Functional Nervous Diseases: (Paralysis Agitans, Chorea, Eclampsia, Hysteria)						
Epilepsy				1	5	6
Mental Diseases:—						
Exhaustion of Acute Mental Disease				1	2	3
Exhaustion of Chronic Mental Disease						
General Paresis				4	4	8
Intoxications:—						
Alcoholism						
Morphinism				1		1
Metallic Poisoning						
Heat Stroke						
Debility of Old Age				11	13	24
Accident					1	1
Suicide				1		1
Surgical Diseases					3	3
Gynæcological Diseases						
Malignant New Growths, or Cancer					5	5
Totals	18	7	25	78	101	179

TABLE No. 10—PENETANGUISHENE.

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Infection Psychoses:—									
(a) Fever Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Infection Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Post Infection Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Exhaustion Psychoses:—									
(a) Collapsed Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Acute Confusional Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Neurasthenia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Intoxication Psychoses:—									
(a) Acute Intoxications	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Chronic "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(a) Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Delirium Tremens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Korsakow's Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Acute Alcoholic Hallucinosis	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Alcoholic Hallucinatory Dementia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) " Paranoia	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2
(g) " Paresis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(h) Morphinism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(i) Cocainism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thyrolgenous Psychoses:—									
(a) Mixœdematous Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Cretinism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dementia Præcox:—									
(a) Hebaphrenic	2	2	4	....	....	....	2	1	3
(b) Catatonic	3	1	4	....	....	....	3	....	3
(c) Paranoid	6	2	8	....	....	....	7	2	9
General Paresis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Organic Dementias:—									
(a) Cerebral Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Huntingdon's Chorea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Multiple Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Cerebral Syphilis	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Tabetic Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) Arterio Sclerotic Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(g) Cerebral Tumor, Abscess, Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Involution Psychoses:—									
(a) Melancholia	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
(b) Pre-senile Delusional Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Senile Dementia	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	1
Manic Depressive Psychoses:—									
(a) Manic States	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	3
(b) Depressed States	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	2
(c) Mixed States	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carried Forward	18	10	28	....	....	....	18	6	24

TABLE No. 10—PENETANGUISHENE—*Continued.*

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	18	10	28	....	....	....	18	6	24
Paranoia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Psychoses from Constitutional Neuroses:—									
(a) Epileptic Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Hysterical Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Sexualls Psychopathia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
States of Deficient Mental Development:—									
(a) Imbecility	3	4	7	....	....	....	....	1	1
(b) Idlocy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not Diagnosed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not Insane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	21	14	35	....	....	....	18	7	25

TABLE No. 11—PENETANGUISHENE.

Periods.	Alleged duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on Oct. 31st, 1915.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged recovered during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who died during the year.
Under 1 month	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 2 " 3 "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 9 "	4	13	.....	.....	.....	2
" 9 " 12 "	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1
" 12 " 18 "	4	28	.....	.....	.....	1
" 18 months to 2 years	4	28	.....	.....	.....	1
" 2 to 3 years	4	44	.....	.....	.....	1
" 3 " 4 "	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 10 "	5	12	.....	.....	.....	9
" 10 " 15 "	1	61	.....	.....	.....	9
" 15 " 20 "	2	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	1	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	53	368	.....	.....	.....	25

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

November 1st, 1915.

To E. R. Rogers, Esq., and W. W. Dunlop, Esq.,
Inspectors of Hospitals for Insane, etc.,
Province of Ontario.

Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have the honour to submit the Seventy-fifth annual report of this Hospital for the year ending October 31, 1915.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	426	426	852			
In Residence October 31st, 1914	.....	.....	.....	501	544	1,045
Admitted during year 1915:						
By Warrant	59	17	76			
By Certificate	108	154	262	167	171	338
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	668	715	1,383
Discharges during year, minus deports:—						
As recovered	39	47	86			
" improved	37	45	82			
" unimproved	3	3	6			
" not insane	.....	1	1			
Total number discharged during year	79	96	175			
Died	54	54	108			
Deported	3	4	7			
Eloped	6	3	9			
Transferred	8	14	22	150	171	321
Total remaining in Hospital Oct. 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....	518	544	1,062

REPORT OF THE RECEPTION HOSPITAL.

In residence—November 1st, 1914	36	
Admitted during year	526	
Total number under treatment during year		562
Transferred from Reception Hospital to Toronto Hospital for Insane during year	105	
Transferred to Mimico Hospital	5	
" Hamilton Hospital	3	
" Kingston Hospital	1	
" Orillia Hospital	4	
" London Hospital	2	
" Homewood Sanatorium	2	
" Woodstock Hospital	2	
" House of Industry	2	
" House of Providence	1	
Discharged home	302	
Remaining in Residence, October 31st, 1915	33	
		562

A year ago the outlook for the Hospital appeared to be one of great promise both for the care of the patient and for scientific advancement. The staff in all its branches had been selected, and added to, with this object in view. When the call-to-arms was issued by our country, W. A. Ratcliffe was the first from the Hospital staff to respond. Since then, there has been a steady volunteering, and the following experienced and valued members in our employ have gone to the front:

Arthur Bullock.
Frederick Cranston.
Oliver Cummins.
William Duncan.
Douglas Duncan.
Geo. Henderson.
Donald McLean.
Geo. Patterson.
Thomas Rea.
Ernest B. Ross.
George A. Williams.
John Wood.
Sidney Wood.
Samuel Hutchinson.
William D. Wilson.
J. F. Marsh.
Robert Archibald.
William Rea.
Albert Mitchell.

Later the need for medical men was announced and Drs. T. D. Cumberland and L. E. Williams volunteered as privates in the No. 2 Casualty Clearing Hospital, and as such they reached England, where they were given their Commissions in the R. A. M. C. and are now at work in the battlefields of France and Belgium aiding the wounded.

Dr. C. S. McVicar, a veteran from the Boer campaign, and Miss Lena Davis, Lady Superintendent of the Training School joined the University Military Hospital staff.

Their places on the Medical Staff have been kept vacant so that when the war is over they may return to their former positions.

The Hospital work is being carried on as best we can. The task is an arduous one, but not more so, than that of many other institutions which are in this way bearing their share of the country's struggle.

Changes on the Staff.

Dr. Hugh A. McKay was promoted from this Hospital to take charge of the psychiatric work instituted by the Government in the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph. Dr. McKay had shown a keen interest in the clinical work here and was generally liked.

Dr. Claude A. McClenahan was transferred from Hamilton to this staff on the 8th of March, 1915.

Mr. James Corcoran who had been Bursar for several years and had reached a ripe old age in the service, passed away on the 12th of August, 1915. He was universally respected and liked as an upright and kind gentleman.

Mr. G. A. S. Edgar will succeed to the duties of Bursar on the 1st of November, 1915. He will come to this position with the advantage of having had years of experience in the business management of the Central Prison.

Training School for Nurses.

Shortly before the close of the year Miss Davis was called to the University Military Hospital staff of nurses. She had finished her course of lectures and demonstrations. I was generally pleased with the high standing which the different candidates showed in their annual examinations. All the members in our final class succeeded in graduating. Following are the names:

Alice M. Adshead.
Susanna C. Campbell.
Beatrice S. Cobbett.
Letitia Dodds.
Mary Walker.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your interest in the affairs of this Hospital, and for your advice and help,

I have the honour to be, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. Forster,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1915.

TABLE No. 1—TORONTO.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending October 31st, 1915.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	426	426	852			
In Residence October 31st, 1914				501	544	1,045
Admitted during year 1915:—						
By Warrant	59	17	76			
By Medical Certificate	108	154	262	167	171	338
Total number under treatment during year				668	715	1,383
Discharges during year, minus deports:—						
As recovered	39	47	86			
" improved	37	45	82			
" unimproved	3	3	6			
" not insane		1	1			
Total number discharged during year	79	96	175			
Died	54	54	108			
Deported	3	4	7			
Eloped	6	3	9			
Transferred	8	14	22	150	171	321
Remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915				518	544	1,062
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital				6,391	6,139	12,530
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital	3,178	3,300	6,478			
Total number died since opening of Hospital	1,733	1,410	3,143			
Total number deported since opening of Hospital	111	43	154			
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital	153	24	177			
Total number transferred since opening of Hospital	698	818	1,516	5,873	5,595	11,468
Total remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915				518	544	1,062
Daily average population	501	522	1,023			
Collective day's stay of all patients in residence during year	182,865	190,530	373,395			
Number of applications on fyle	12	8	20			

TABLE No. 2—TORONTO.

Showing Social State and Religion of Patients admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

	Admissions of Year.			In residence Oct. 31, 1915.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.									
Single	90	72	162	333	277	610	3,415	2,416	5,831
Married	71	79	150	149	197	346	2,885	3,564	6,449
Widowed	6	20	26	22	66	88	62	148	210
Divorced	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Separated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	14	4	18	28	10	38
Totals	167	171	338	518	544	1,062	6,391	6,139	12,530
RELIGION.									
Baptists	4	12	16	8	21	29	170	190	360
Congregationalists	1	2	3	3	10	13	61	87	149
Church of England	42	36	78	136	142	278	1,832	1,682	3,514
Methodists	12	31	43	100	97	197	1,174	1,223	2,397
Presbyterians	22	27	49	86	115	201	1,313	1,299	2,612
Roman Catholics	30	21	51	94	85	179	1,146	1,078	2,224
Other Denominations	22	15	37	55	45	100	473	440	913
Unascertained	34	27	61	36	29	65	221	140	361
Totals	167	171	338	518	544	1,062	6,391	6,131	12,530

TABLE No. 3—TORONTO.

Showing nativity of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

Nativity.	Admissions of Year.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Admissions	167	171	338	6,392	6,139	12,530
Total born in Canada	71	79	150	2,796	2,849	5,645
Armenia						
Assyria				2		2
Austria	1	1	2	11	6	17
Australia	2		2	2		2
Belgium						
Bulgaria	3		3	6		6
Central America						
China				3		3
Denmark				1		1
England	43	46	89	1,248	1,070	2,318
France				1	2	3
Finland	2	1	3	6	5	11
Galicia						
Germany	2		2	11	7	18
Greece				2		2
Holland				1		1
Hungary						
Ireland	6	15	21	1,185	1,214	2,399
Italy	1	1	2	18	1	19
Japan						
Macedonia	5		5	7		7
Other British Possessions		3	3	6	7	13
Norway	1		1	1	2	3
Roumania				1	4	5
Russia	9	6	15	31	27	58
Scotland	7	8	15	602	527	1,129
South America				1		1
Spain						
Sweden		1	1	1	3	4
Turkey	1		1	1		1
United States	7	5	12	212	233	450
West Indies	1	2	3	4	4	8
Unascertained	5	3	8	231	173	404
Totals	167	171	338	6,391	6,139	12,530

TABLE No. 4—TORONTO.

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Occupation.	Admitted this Year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional:— Clergy, Military and Naval Officers, Physicians, Lawyers, Architects, Artists, Authors, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, etc.	4	.....	4	263	15	278
Commercial:— Bankers, Merchants, Accountants, Clerks, Salesmen, Stenographers, Typewriters, etc.	27	8	35	779	91	870
Agricultural and Pastoral:— Farmers, Gardeners, Stock Men, etc.	7	.....	7	1,441	.....	1,441
Mechanics at Outdoor Vocations:— Railway and Stationary Engineers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Engine Fitters, Sawyers, Painters, Police, etc.	24	.....	24	652	1	653
Mechanics, etc., at Sedentary Vocations:— Shoemakers, Bookbinders, Compositors, Weavers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Bakers, Factory Workers, etc.	17	13	30	546	315	861
Domestic Service:— Waiters, Cooks, Servants, etc.	7	20	27	81	1,398	1,479
Education and Higher Domestic Duties: Governesses, Teachers, Students, Housekeepers, Nurses, etc.	2	90	92	242	3,259	3,501
Miners, Marine Engineers, Railway Employees, Seamen, etc.	2	.....	2	147	2	149
Laborers	58	.....	58	1,647	.....	1,647
No Occupation	16	40	56	251	673	924
Unascertained	3	.....	3	342	385	727
Totals	167	171	338	6,391	6,139	12,530

TABLE No. 5—TORONTO.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which patients have been admitted during the year, and since opening of Hospital.

Counties and Districts.	Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.			Warrant cases. Admitted during year.			Warrant cases. Admitted since opening.			Remaining in residence.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				14	18	32				6	1	7	2	4	6
Brant				49	60	109				2	3	5		1	1
Bruce				26	15	41				5		5	1	2	3
Carleton				81	66	147				12	2	14	1		1
Dufferin				8	10	18				3	1	4	1	1	2
Dundas				17	16	33				3	1	4			
Durham				173	164	337				34	17	51	7	5	12
Elgin				33	25	58				1		1	1	1	2
Essex				18	16	34				2	3	5	1		1
Frontenac				104	75	179				23	13	36		1	1
Glengarry				30	21	51				4	2	6	1		1
Grenville				19	17	36				5	1	6	1		1
Grey				120	95	215				58	17	75	2	1	3
Haldimand				26	26	52				5	1	6			
Halton				83	66	149				6	2	8		2	2
Hastings				116	89	205				53	27	80	2		2
Huron	2		2	67	60	127				4	1	5	4	3	7
Kent				26	23	49				6	2	8			
Lambton				30	24	54				3	2	5	1	1	2
Lanark				51	43	94				10	6	16			
Leeds				41	36	77				6	4	10	1		1
Lennox and Addington				26	21	47				12	1	13	1		1
Lincoln				101	85	186				14	10	24		1	1
Middlesex				83	79	162				1		1	1		1
Muskoka District	1		1	21	20	41				3	2	5		2	2
Nipissing District				7	6	13				1	2	3	1	1	2
Norfolk				19	21	40									
Northumberland				149	141	290				29	11	40	5	4	9
Ontario	1		1	199	181	380				65	30	95	10	6	16
Oxford				39	40	79				4	5	9	3	2	5
Parry Sound District		1	1	1	4	5							1	2	3
Peel				129	129	258				31	10	41	2	6	8
Perth				50	50	100				7		7			
Peterborough				103	99	202				44	15	59	7	1	8
Prescott				21	22	43				3	1	4			
Prince Edward				26	29	55				3		3		1	1
Rainy River District				5	4	9				4	2	6			
Renfrew				4	11	15							1		1
Russell				12	10	22				2	1	3			
Simcoe				77	70	147				26	12	38	7	7	14
Stormont				49	35	84				6	3	9	1	1	2
Thunder Bay District	1		1	2	3	5							2		2
Victoria				143	146	289				52	26	78	4	2	6
Waterloo	1		1	54	55	109				10	4	14	4	3	7
Welland				51	51	102				6	4	10	1	4	5
Wellington				151	152	303				14	4	18	2	3	5
Wentworth				237	211	448				39	9	48	3	2	5
York	161	170	331	3,348	3,453	6,801	59	17	76	1,199	667	1,866	435	473	906
Unascertained				152	45	197				87	14	101	2		2
Manitoba					1	1							1	1	2
Totals	167	171	338	6,391	6,139	12,530	59	17	76	1,913	939	2,852	518	544	1062

TABLE No. 6—TORONTO.

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in the cases admitted during year.

Causes.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Inherited Predisposition.			Unascertained.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	
MORAL.							
Adverse Conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mental Strain, Worry and Overwork (not included in above)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Religious Excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fright and Nervous Shock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PHYSICAL.							
Alcoholism	14	3	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual Excess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masturbation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident or Injury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parturition and Puerperium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Climacteric Period	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privation and Overwork	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Convulsive Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of Brain and Skull	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senility	12	18	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exophthalmic Goitre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abuse of Drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loss of Special Sense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uræmia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Auto-infection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Bodily Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HEREDITARY.							
Congenital Defect	10	20	30	10	20	30	.....
Unascertained	126	125	251	157	150	307	.....
Not Insane	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Totals	167	171	338	167	171	338	.....

TABLE No. 7—TORONTO.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the year.

	Admitted During Year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Paternal Branch	4	5	9
Maternal Branch	5	8	13
Paternal and Maternal Branches	1	4	5
Collateral Branches	.....	3	3
No Hereditary Tendency	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	157	151	308
Totals	167	171	338

TABLE No. 8—TORONTO.

Showing summary of Probational discharges during the year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number granted probational discharge	61	112	173
Discharged, recovered while on probation	14	32	46
" improved " "	19	27	46
" unimproved " "	.....	1	1
Not insane	.....	1	1
Died	.....	.....	.....
Transferred	.....	1	1
Returned to Hospital	19	30	49
Absent on probation on Oct. 31st, 1915	9	20	29
	61	112	173

TABLE No. 9—TORONTO.

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Specific Infectious Diseases:—						
Typhoid Fever	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Influenza	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Septicæmia	1	.....	1	3	11	14
Dysentery	1	.....	1	6	4	10
Syphilis	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Tuberculosis	5	5	10	47	83	130
Toxemia	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Carbuncle	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Constitutional Diseases:—						
Rheumatism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arthritis Deformans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diabetes Mellitus	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Stomach	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Diseases of the Digestive System:—						
Mouth, Salivary glands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pharynx	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonsils	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Œsophagus	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gastric ulcer	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Diseases of the Intestines:—						
Diseases of the Liver	.....	1	1	8	9	17
" " Pancreas	.....	1	1	3	2	5
" " Peritoneum	1	2	3	4	7	11
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—						
Diseases of the Nose and Larynx	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " Bronchi	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
" " Lungs	.....	.....	.....	32	37	69
" " Pleura	3	3	6	8	4	12
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—						
Diseases of the Pericardium	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
" " Heart	3	3	6	53	47	100
Arterio-sclerosis	1	2	3	21	7	28
Aneurism	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands:—						
Anæmia	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Pernicious Anæmia	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Leucæmia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exophthalmic Goitre	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	1	3	4	13	12	25
Kidney	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Carried Forward	18	22	40	221	248	469

TABLE No. 9—TORONTO—*Continued.*

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	18	22	40	221	248	469
Diseases of the Nervous System:—						
Diseases of the Nerves	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
" " Spinal Cord	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
" " Meninges	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Organic Diseases of the Brain, (Tumor, Abscess, Embolism, Thrombosis, Hæmorrhage, and other gross lesions)	1	.....	1	21	15	36
Functional Nervous Diseases, (Paralysis Agitans, Chorea Eclampsia, Hysteria)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy	1	2	3	25	25	50
Mental Diseases:						
Exhaustion of Acute Mental Disease	.....	10	10	21	39	60
Exhaustion of Chronic Mental Disease	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14
General Paresis	20	5	25	179	21	200
Intoxications:—						
Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Morphinism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Heat Stroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debility of Old Age	13	11	24	73	75	148
Accident	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Suicide	1	.....	1	9	5	14
Surgical Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gynæcological Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malignant New Growths, or Cancer	.....	4	4	6	10	16
Pellagra	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Totals	54	54	108	574	452	1,026
Unclassified	.....	.....	.....	1,159	958	2,117
	.....	.....	.....	1,733	1,410	3,143

TABLE No. 10—TORONTO.

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Infection Psychoses:—									
(a) Fever Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Infection Delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Post Infection Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Exhaustion Psychoses:—									
(a) Collapsed Delirium	3	8	11	1	1	2	....	3	3
(b) Acute Confusional Psychoses	....	....	....	4	1	5	....	....	....
(c) Neurasthenia	2	1	3	2	1	3	....	....	....
Psychothenia	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Intoxication Psychoses:—									
(a) Acute Intoxications	11	2	13	5	1	6	1	....	1
(b) Chronic "	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(a) Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Delirium Tremens	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....
(c) Korsakow's Psychoses	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
(d) Acute Alcoholic Hallucinosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Alcoholic Hallucinatory Dementia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) " Paranoia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(g) " Paresis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(h) Morphinism	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
(i) Cocainism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thyrolgenous Psychoses:—									
(a) Mixœdematous Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Cretinism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dementia Præcox:—									
(a) Hebaphrenic	18	24	42	8	4	12	3	3	6
(b) Catatonic	32	42	74	13	22	35	4	12	16
(c) Paranoid	16	15	31	2	10	12	3	....	3
General Paresis:	26	6	32	4	2	6	21	5	26
Organic Dementias:—									
(a) Cerebral Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Huntingdon's Chorea	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Multiple Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(d) Cerebral Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
(e) Tabetic Psychosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(f) Arterio Sclerotic Psychosis	2	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	....
(g) Cerebral Tumor, Abscess, Hæmorrhage.	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Involution Psychoses:—									
(a) Melancholia	8	6	14	1	12	13	....	4	4
(b) Pre-senile Delusional Psychosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Senile Dementia	12	18	30	3	6	9	16	17	33
Manic Depressive Psychosis:—									
(a) Manic States	6	19	25	14	23	37	1	6	7
(b) Depressed States	16	13	29	16	11	27	....	....	....
(c) Mixed States	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paranoia:	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carried Forward	158	156	314	76	95	171	51	50	101

TABLE No. 10—TORONTO—*Continued.*

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	158	156	314	76	95	171	51	50	101
Psychoses from Constitutional Neuroses:—									
(a) Epileptic Psychoses	5	4	9	4	1	5	2	2	4
Post apoplectic	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Hysterical Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Sexualis Psychopathia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Traumatic psychosis	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
States of Deficient Mental Development:—									
(a) Imbecility	3	2	5	2	2	4	1	....	1
(b) Idiocy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not Diagnosed	....	7	7	....	....	....	....	2	2
Not Insane	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Total	167	171	338	82	100	182	54	54	108

TABLE No. 11—TORONTO.

Periods.	Alleged duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on Oct. 31st 1915.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged recovered during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who died during the year.
Under 1 month	52	18	7	6	2	25
From 1 to 2 months	55	27	10	8	....	6
" 2 " 3 "	40	25	6	4	1	2
" 3 " 4 "	41	18	12	10	....	4
" 4 " 5 "	26	12	8	9	....	5
" 5 " 6 "	31	12	7	8	....	1
" 6 " 9 "	15	55	14	16	1	11
" 9 " 12 "	14	12	7	10	....	6
" 12 " 18 "	17	24	8	4	....	5
" 18 months to 2 years.	14	97	1	....	....	6
" 2 to 3 years	12	88	6	2	1	5
" 3 " 4 "	2	75	....	1	1	6
" 4 " 5 "	5	70	1	....	....	3
" 5 " 10 "	14	198	1	3	....	9
" 10 " 15 "	....	105	....	4	....	4
" 15 " 20 "	....	83	....	1	....	3
" 20 years and upwards	....	143	....	....	....	7
Totals	338	1,062	88*	86†	6	108

*Includes 2 deported. †Includes 4 deported.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM, GUELPH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1915.

VOLUNTARY BRANCH.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending October 31st, 1915.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital (both branches)	70	70	140			
In Residence October 31st, 1914	.....	.....	.....	34	18	52
Admitted during year 1915:						
By Warrant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By Medical Certificate.....	87	51	138	87	51	138
Total number under treatment during year..	.....	.....	.....	121	69	190
Discharges during year:						
As recovered.....	33	12	45			
" improved	45	24	69			
" unimproved.....	11	9	20			
" not insane	.....	.....	.....			
Total number discharged during year...	89	45	134			
Died.....	4	2	6			
Deported	.....	.....	.....			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
Transferred	3	1	4	97	48	145
Remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....	24	21	45
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	1,544	585	2,129
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital.....	1,422	525	1,947			
Total number died since opening of Hospital.....	44	16	60			
Total number deported since opening of Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital.....	31	3	34			
Total number transferred since opening of Hospital	23	20	43	1,520	564	2,084
Total remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915...,.....	.....	.....	.....	24	21	45
Daily average population (both branches) for year ending Dec. 31st, 1915....	98.65	.....	.....			
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	.....	.....	.....			
Number of applications on fyle.....	.....	.....	.....			

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM, GUELPH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1915.

INSANE BRANCH.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending October 31st, 1915.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital (both branches).....	70	70	140			
In Residence October 31st, 1914.....	.....	.....	.....	18	43	61
Admitted during year 1915:						
By Warrant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By Medical Certificate.....	36	34	70	36	34	70
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	54	77	131
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	6	13	19			
" improved	14	9	23			
" unimproved	6	7	13			
" not insane.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total number discharged during year....	26	29	55			
Died.....	5	2	7			
Deported	.....	.....	.....			
Eloped	2	.....	2			
Transferred	4	4	8	37	35	72
Remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915.	.....	.....	.....	17	42	59
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	526	523	1,049
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital.....	379	383	762			
Total number died since opening of Hospital	69	40	109			
Total number deported since opening of Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital.....	5	2	7			
Total number transferred since opening of Hospital	56	56	112	509	481	990
Total remaining in Hospital October 31st, 1915.....	.....	.....	.....	17	42	59
Daily average population (both branches) for year ending Dec. 31st, 1915	98.65	.....	.....			
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	.....	.....	.....			
Number of applications on fyle.....	.....	.....	.....			

PART II

OF THE

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities of the Province of Ontario

CONTAINING REPORT ON THE

Hospital for Feeble Minded, Orillia

AND THE

Hospital for Epileptics, Woodstock

AND THE

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Feeble Minded in Ontario

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER

1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1916

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TORONTO

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

TORONTO, January 15th, 1916.

To His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit herewith the Forty-eighth Annual Report upon the Hospitals for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic of Ontario, being for the official year ending 31st October, 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, January 15th, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Forty-eighth Annual Report upon the Hospitals for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptics of Ontario, being for the official year ending 31st October, 1915.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

EDWIN R. ROGERS,

W. W. DUNLOP,

Inspectors.

THE HONOURABLE W. J. HANNA, M.P.P.
Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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HOSPITALS FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTICS.

On the 31st October, 1915, there were in the Hospitals for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics 1,036 patients divided as follows:—

Orillia.			Woodstock.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
424	407	831	102	103	205

an increase in population over 1914 of 7.

On 31st October, 1915, there was an over-population of 88, with 368 applications on fyle.

Orillia:

The patients here have assisted in the Red Cross Work. They succeeded in making 508 suits of pyjamas for the Ontario Hospital at Orpington, England, in five days.

Two cottages are about completed and will relieve the present congestion.

In Woodstock a Recreation Hall has been erected. This will give pleasure to both patients and employees and no doubt prove beneficial.

Revenues.

The amount collected from paying patients for the year ending 31st October, 1915, was $26,145.09; from farm and miscellaneous $3,012.02, making a total revenue of $29,157.11.

Edwin R. Rogers.

W. W. Dunlop,

Inspectors.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

	Orillia Hospital.			Woodstock Hospital.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	362	378	740	104	104	208	466	482	948
In Residence, Oct. 31st, 1914	410	410	820	101	108	209	511	518	1,029
Admitted during year 1915:									
By Warrant	9	1	10	1	1	2	10	2	12
By Medical Certificate	25	14	39	17	17	34	42	31	73
Total number under treatment during year	444	425	869	119	126	245	563	551	1,114
Discharges during year:									
As recovered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
As improved	.....	3	3	4	10	14	4	13	17
As unimproved	.....	1	1	3	5	8	4	5	9
As not insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged during year	.....	4	4	7	15	22	7	19	26
Died	17	14	31	10	8	18	27	22	49
Deported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eloped	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Transferred	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital	1,329	1,158	2,487	257	214	471	1,586	1,372	2,958
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital	137	90	227	101	66	167	238	156	394
Total number died since opening of Hospital	715	634	1,349	50	42	92	765	676	1,441
Total number deported since opening of Hospital	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Total number transferred since opening of Hospital	41	27	68	4	3	7	45	30	75
Total remaining in Hospital, October 31st, 1915	424	407	831	102	103	205	526	510	1,036
Number of applications on file	.....	.....	350	12	6	18	.....	.....	368
Daily average population	418	408	826	101	105	206	519	513	1,032
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	152,656	149,276	301,932	36,927	38,240	75,167	189,583	187,516	377,099

TABLE No. 2.

Showing social state and religion of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospitals.

	Admissions of Year.	In Residence.	Admissions since opening.
SOCIAL STATE.			
Single	75	988	2,841
Married	10	47	114
Widowed	.....	1	1
Divorced	.....	.....	.....
Separated	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	2
Totals	85	1,036	2,958
RELIGION.			
Baptists	5	52	136
Congregationalists	.....	2	7
Church of England	22	200	593
Methodists	18	252	767
Presbyterians	11	207	556
Roman Catholics	14	149	458
Other Denominations	8	75	178
Unascertained	7	99	263
Totals	85	1,036	2,958

TABLE No. 3.

Showing Nativity of Patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospitals.

Nativity.	Admissions of Year.			Admissions since Opening.		
	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Total.	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Total.
Total Admissions	49	36	85	2,487	471	2,958
Total born in Canada	39	28	67	2,053	383	2,436
Armenia						
Assyria						
Austria				5		5
Australia						
Belgium						
Bulgaria						
Central America						
China						
Denmark						
England	5	6	11	143	52	195
France	1		1	4		4
Finland						
Galicia						
Germany	1		1	19	3	22
Greece						
Holland						
Hungary						
Ireland				93	12	105
Italy						
Japan						
Macedonia				5		5
Other British Possessions						
Norway						
Roumania				5		5
Russia	2		2	57	1	58
Scotland	1	2	3		11	11
South America						
Spain						
Sweden				5		5
Turkey						
United States				34	9	43
West Indies						
Unascertained				64		64
Totals	49	36	85	2,487	471	2,958

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Occupation.	Admitted this Year.			Since Opening.		
	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Total.	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Total.
Professional :— Clergy, Military and Naval Officers, Physicians, Lawyers, Architects, Artists, Authors, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Commercial :— Bankers, Merchants, Accountants, Clerks, Salesmen Stenographers, Typewriters, etc	.....	3	3	3	23	26
Agricultural and Pastoral: Farmers, Gardeners, Stock Men, etc.	.....	1	1	6	41	47
Mechanics at Outdoor Vocations :— Railway and Stationery Engineers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Engine Fitters, Sawyers, Painters, Police, etc	.....	.....	.....	2	15	17
Mechanics, etc., at Sedentary Vocations:— Shoemakers, Bookbinders, Compositors, Weavers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Bakers, Factory Workers, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32
Domestic Service :— Waiters, Cooks, Servants, etc	2	5	7	17	33	50
Education and Higher Domestic Duties :— Governesses, Teachers, Students, Housekeepers, Nurses, etc	.....	11	11	2	67	69
Miners, Marine Engineers, Railway Employees, Seamen, etc	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Laborers	5	5	10	20	68	88
No Occupation	42	10	52	2,437	181	2,618
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Totals	49	36	85	2,487	471	2,958

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which patients have been admitted during the year, and since opening of Hospitals.

Counties and Districts.	Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.			Warrant cases.						Remaining in residence.		
							Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.					
	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Total.	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Total.	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Total.	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Total.	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Total.
Algoma District	....	1	1	29	4	33	....	....	....	4	2	6	7	4	11
Brant	2	....	2	39	13	52	....	....	....	1	....	1	13	3	16
Bruce	....	....	....	65	6	71	....	....	....	9	....	9	15	3	18
Carleton	1	....	1	82	10	92	....	....	....	11	....	11	29	4	33
Dufferin	....	1	1	18	9	27	....	....	....	2	....	2	6	3	9
Dundas	....	....	....	17	1	18	....	....	....	4	....	4	7	....	7
Durham	....	....	....	37	2	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7
Elgin	1	....	1	29	7	36	....	....	....	4	1	5	7	4	11
Essex	....	1	1	52	5	57	....	....	....	5	....	5	18	....	18
Frontenac	1	....	1	89	3	92	1	....	1	29	....	29	21	....	21
Glengarry	....	....	....	17	....	17	....	....	....	4	....	4	6	....	6
Grenville	....	1	1	25	2	27	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	3
Grey	1	1	2	85	6	91	....	....	....	18	....	18	18	5	23
Haldimand	....	....	....	28	1	29	....	....	....	4	1	5	3	....	3
Halton	....	....	....	25	5	30	....	....	....	3	1	4	6	2	8
Hastings	3	....	3	63	8	71	2	....	2	12	....	12	24	2	26
Huron	....	1	1	61	9	70	....	....	....	9	....	9	10	6	16
Kent	....	....	....	52	7	59	....	....	....	5	....	5	16	5	21
Lambton	1	....	1	50	21	71	....	....	....	8	1	9	19	8	27
Lanark	....	....	....	17	2	19	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	1	6
Leeds	....	1	1	30	3	33	....	....	....	9	....	9	7	2	9
Lennox and Addington	1	....	1	37	1	38	....	....	....	9	....	9	15	....	15
Lincoln	....	....	....	21	7	28	....	....	....	4	1	5	7	3	10
Middlesex	....	3	3	96	36	132	....	1	1	7	1	8	32	15	47
Muskoka District	....	....	....	38	1	39	....	....	....	3	....	3	11	1	12
Nipissing District	4	2	6	21	5	26	1	....	1	5	....	5	16	3	19
Norfolk	....	1	1	24	7	31	....	....	....	10	....	10	7	1	8
Northumberland	....	2	2	31	4	35	....	....	....	8	....	8	10	2	12
Ontario	....	2	2	70	9	79	....	....	....	6	....	6	18	3	21
Oxford	....	....	....	63	24	87	....	....	....	8	....	8	22	8	30
Parry Sound District	1	....	1	6	1	7	1	....	1	1	....	1	9	1	10
Peel	....	....	....	33	1	34	....	....	....	6	....	6	12	2	14
Perth	....	....	....	42	14	56	....	....	....	9	....	9	11	4	15
Peterborough	2	2	4	43	6	49	2	....	2	10	....	10	15	4	19
Prescott	1	....	1	15	....	15	....	....	....	9	....	9	9	....	9
Prince Edward	....	....	....	20	3	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	8
Rainy River District	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Renfrew	2	....	2	44	2	46	....	....	....	6	....	6	22	1	23
Russell	....	....	....	11	2	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	8
Simcoe	1	3	4	168	17	185	1	....	1	21	1	22	51	8	59
Stormont	....	1	1	18	6	24	....	....	....	11	....	11	3	4	7
Thunder Bay District	....	....	....	1	4	5	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	3	3
Victoria	....	....	....	41	9	50	....	....	....	7	1	8	11	4	15
Waterloo	4	3	7	50	14	64	....	....	....	2	2	4	17	5	22
Welland	....	....	....	18	3	21	....	....	....	1	1	2	6	2	8
Wellington	....	....	....	46	10	56	....	....	....	4	....	4	11	5	16
Wentworth	5	2	7	122	32	154	....	....	....	11	....	11	51	14	65
York	18	8	26	467	123	590	2	1	3	45	10	55	203	54	257
Unascertained	....	....	....	30	6	36	....	....	....	4	....	4	1	2	3
Totals	49	36	85	2,487	471	2,958	10	2	12	353	26	379	831	205	1,036

TABLE No. 6.

Periods.	Alleged duration of attack prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospitals on Oct. 31st, 1915.		Periods of treatment of those who were discharged recovered during the year.		Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.		Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.		Periods of treatment of those who died during the year.	
	Woodstock Hospital.	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.
Under 1 month		4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months		3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 2 " 3 "		1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "		3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
" 4 " 5 "		7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
" 5 " 6 "		8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 9 "		12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
" 9 " 12 "	1	13	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
" 12 " 18 "	1	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
" 18 months to 2 years		19	14	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....
" 2 to 3 years	3	56	22	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	2
" 3 " 4 "	2	35	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 4 " 5 "	4	36	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	3
" 5 " 10 "	5	160	90	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	3	8
" 10 " 15 "	6	146	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
" 15 " 20 "	5	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" 20 years and upwards	9	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Totals	36	831	205	.....	1	3	13	1	8	31	18

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of patients in the Hospital for Feeble Minded, Orillia, during each of the thirty-six years from the 1st January, 1879, to the 31st October, 1915.

	Average daily number of patients in residence.			Number patients admitted each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.			Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of deaths upon number residents.			Number of patients remaining in Hospital at the end of each year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Average five years— 1879 to 1883	87	84	171	18	16	34	2	1	3	6	7	13	5.25	7.69	6.95	96	91	187
Average five years— 1884 to 1888	122	109	231	18	18	36	2	2	4	10	7	17	8.13	6.19	7.20	123	113	236
Average five years— 1889 to 1893	221	183	404	42	36	78	2	2	4	12	16	28	5.55	8.33	6.87	216	192	408
Average five years— 1894 to 1898	322	264	586	44	38	82	4	4	8	24	23	47	7.28	8.52	7.84	330	270	600
1899	353	295	648	39	43	82	3	6	9	29	28	57	8.12	9.33	8.67	357	300	657
1900	351	300	651	45	26	71	4	5	9	41	24	65	11.48	8.08	9.94	357	297	654
1901	354	300	654	33	22	55	8	1	9	32	16	48	9.12	5.29	7.36	350	302	652
1902	349	307	656	29	28	57	9	1	10	22	16	38	6.36	5.11	5.76	346	313	659
1903	348	324	672	30	39	69	4	3	7	24	7	31	6.89	2.05	4.49	348	342	690
Average five years	351	305	656	35	32	67	6	3	9	30	18	48	8.40	5.97	7.25	352	311	663
1904	350	350	700	39	43	82	3	2	5	23	18	41	6.37	4.94	5.65	361	364	725
1905	368	368	736	46	35	81	6	2	8	29	26	55	7.79	7.03	7.41	372	370	742
1906	375	377	752	43	40	83	5	4	9	40	22	62	10.64	5.71	8.15	376	385	761
1907	380	390	770	35	31	66	7	3	10	21	19	40	5.48	4.85	5.16	383	392	775
1908	384	390	774	36	28	64	5	2	7	22	31	53	5.65	8.01	6.83	389	387	776
Average five years	369	375	744	40	35	75	5	3	8	27	23	50	7.19	6.11	6.64	376	378	754
*1909	390	386	776	29	28	57	11	3	14	15	18	33	3.84	4.66	4.26	392	394	786
1910	384	383	787	30	18	48	5	7	12	20	16	36	5.07	4.17	4.58	397	389	786
1911	410	391	801	50	18	68	2	2	4	12	13	25	2.93	3.33	3.12	417	392	809
1912	412	400	812	19	29	48	1	2	3	17	17	34	4.12	4.25	4.18	415	402	817
1913	411	404	815	37	35	72	2	1	3	34	27	61	8.27	6.68	7.48	414	409	823
Average five years	402	393	795	33	26	59	4	3	7	20	18	38	4.85	4.62	4.72	407	397	804
1914	410	405	815	34	42	76	5	3	8	30	37	67	7.27	9.05	8.14	410	410	820
1915	418	408	826	34	15	49	.....	4	4	17	14	31	4.07	3.43	3.75	424	407	831

*Ten months ending October 31st, 1909.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of patients in the Hospital for Epileptics, Woodstock, during each of the years from the 1st April, 1906, to the 31st October, 1915.

	Average daily number of patients in residence.			Number of patients admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.			Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission			Percentage of deaths upon number residents.			Number of patients remaining in Hospital at the end of each year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1906 (Nine months)....	18	14	32	32	26	58	....	....	....	5	5	10	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3.85	10.53	6.67	26	19	45
1907.....	32	26	58	30	22	52	1	....	1	13	3	16	2	2	4	3.33	.0	1.92	5.26	5.71	5.48	38	35	73
1908.....	45	40	85	30	13	43	....	2	2	7	2	9	2	....	2	.0	15.38	4.65	3.39	.0	1.94	59	44	103
*1909.....	64	48	112	27	15	42	....	....	....	14	7	21	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3.39	2.27	2.68	70	51	121
1910.....	87	68	155	38	38	76	1	....	1	14	7	21	3	2	5	2.63	.0	1.32	3.45	2.94	3.22	90	78	168
1911.....	97	89	186	31	26	57	....	....	....	13	6	19	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	6.18	2.25	4.30	102	96	198
1912.....	99	95	194	27	16	43	....	....	....	15	8	23	11	11	22	.....	.....	.....	10.78	11.46	11.11	103	93	196
1913.....	105	106	206	14	23	37	....	....	....	8	3	11	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....	3.84	6.60	5.34	105	106	211
1914.....	105	105	210	10	17	27	....	....	....	5	8	13	9	7	16	.....	.....	.....	8.57	6.60	7.58	101	108	209
1915.....	101	105	206	18	18	36	....	....	....	7	15	22	10	8	18	.....	.....	.....	9.90	7.71	8.74*	102	103	205

*Ten months ending October 31st, 1909.

TABLE No. 9.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Hospital.	No. of deaths.	Daily average population.	Percentage of deaths to daily average population.
Orillia	31	826	3.75
Woodstock	18	206	8.74
Totals	49	1,032	4.75

TABLE No. 10.

The following table shows the number of beds in each of the Hospitals, number in residence, and applications on file at close of official year.

Asylums.	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 31st October, 1915.			Number of vacancies.			Over population.			Applications on file.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Orillia	362	378	740	424	407	831	.....	.....	.....	62	29	91	.....	.....	350
Woodstock	104	104	208	102	103	205	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18
Totals	466	482	948	526	510	1,036	2	1	3	62	29	91	.....	.....	368

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Hospitals, classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Total.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	2
Associate Physicians	2	1	3
Bursars	1	1	2
Stenographers	1	1	2
Storekeepers	1	.....	1
Matrons	1	1	2
Assistant Matrons	1	.....	1
Cooks	4	6	10
Laundresses	2	1	3
Housemaids and Dairymaids	10	.....	10
Seamstresses	4	1	5
Bakers	1	.....	1
Tailors and Shoemakers	2	.....	2
Laundryman	1	.....	1
Engineer and Assistants	1	1	2
Stokers	4	1	5
Bricklayers and Masons	1	.....	1
Carpenters	1	1	2
Painters	1	.....	1
Farmers	.....	1	1
Farmers' Assistants	1	5	6
Gardeners	1	1	2
Chief Attendants (males)	1	1	2
Supervisors (males)	3	1	4
Attendants (males)	19	5	24
Attendants (females)	14	10	24
Teachers	4	.....	4
Totals	83	40	123

TABLE No. 12.

Statement of revenue from paying patients and from farm and miscellaneous sources for the year, ending October 31st, 1915.

Hospital.	No. of paying patients.	From paying patients.	From farm and Miscellaneous.	Totals.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Orillia	127	12,326 01	854 67	13,180 68
Woodstock	129	13,819 08	2,157 35	15,976 43
Totals	256	26,145 09	3,012 02	29,157 11

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the expenditure on maintenance under the different headings of the estimates for the year, ending October 31st, 1915.

Heading of Estimates.	Orillia Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.
	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines	1,270 29	613 94
Groceries	33,001 48	11,100 33
Heat and Light	12,578 24	5,924 37
Clothing	7,507 53	880 80
Laundry	2,868 88	645 81
Repairs	6,252 57	1,520 22
Office	848 04	302 58
Farm	5,992 96	2,991 09
Miscellaneous	1,118 23	190 55
Total expenses	71,432 22	24,169 69
Salaries	33,596 25	17,307 92
Grand Totals	105,028 47	41,477 61

NOTES ON PER CAPITA STATEMENT.

Attached hereto is a statement of the cost of maintenance per patient per day for the twelve months ending October 31st, 1915, in the ten hospitals mentioned, as compared with the year 1914, being based on actual consumption.

It follows out the order of the sub-divisions of appropriations voted by the Legislature, and is calculated to two places of decimals of a cent. The figures in black-faced type represent totals.

Invoices for all purchases, properly certified by the Bursar and the Storekeeper, as to accuracy and receipt of goods, are checked in the Department before being submitted to the Treasury for payment.

A system of Daily Requisitions for all supplies, such as provisions, is carried out and these requisitions are forwarded to the Department semi-weekly. In case of coal, the amount consumed on each shift is weighed and weekly report of consumption made by the engineer.

Under headings "Provisions" and "Clothing" is shown only consumption by patients—the value of such supplies to officers, attendants, nurses and employees being included in the account "Employees' Meals and Uniforms" under the heading "Salaries."

Quarterly inventories of stock are taken at each Institution, and are checked with the ledger accounts of the Department.

Returns are made of all products of the Farm and Garden, as received, charges being made against the cost of maintenance, and the Farm and Garden given credit for the same; for this purpose a uniform price list is in use for all Institutions, regardless of size or fertility of farm. At the end of the year the value per patient per day of such products—fruits, vegetables, feed and fodder, meat and eggs—is deducted from the gross per capita cost and appears in the statement as "Farm Recoveries."

TABLE

Comparative Statement of Average Maintenance Cost per Capita

	Brockville.		Cobourg.		Hamilton.	
	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.
Days' residence of patients	268,165	259,512	57,723	56,415	456,368	452,124
Average number of patients	734.69	710.99	158.14	154.56	1,250.32	1,238.70
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
MEDICINES	.49	.41	.23	.24	.24	.32
Medicines and Medical comforts	.49	.41	.23	.24	.24	.32
PROVISIONS	11.85	14.61	9.03	9.02	13.90	16.80
Breakfast Foods and Cereals	.24	.29	.26	.21	.20	.26
Butter	1.87	1.93	1.26	1.30	2.25	2.72
Coffee and Tea	.43	.46	.41	.38	.52	.49
Eggs	.29	.39	.47	.39	.60	.33
Flour, Bread, etc	1.93	1.54	1.43	1.33	2.06	1.56
Fruit and Vegetables—Fresh	.43	.46	.39	.30	.70	.72
" " Canned and Dried	.49	.64	.09	.19	.44	.34
Milk	1.51	1.95	1.39	1.42	1.36	1.58
Potatoes	.39	.96	.16	.28	.46	.59
Salt, Spices, Pickles, etc	.06	.06	0.3	.03	0.6	.09
Sugar and Syrup	.95	.85	.62	.52	.86	.82
Unenumerated Groceries	.99	.93	.50	.38	1.02	.78
Butchers' Meat	1.88	3.66	1.93	2.12	2.82	4.81
Fish and Fowl	.39	.49	.09	.17	.55	.71
FUEL, LIGHT AND WATER	8.01	8.13	5.88	6.14	6.37	7.07
Coal and Wood	5.67	5.83	4.23	4.42	4.77	5.64
Electricity	.61	.08	.85	.88	.50	.46
Gas	.79	1.35	.....	.....	.29	.22
Oil, Candles, Matches, etc	.08	.10	.....	.....	.02	.02
Water	.86	.77	.80	.84	.79	.73
CLOTHING	2.15	2.67	.97	.75	1.39	1.60
Clothing—Dry Goods	1.63	2.02	.77	.53	1.18	1.19
Boots, Shoes, etc	.52	.65	.20	.22	.21	.41
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING	.90	.77	.75	.68	.45	.61
Brushes, Brooms and Mops	.14	.15	.04	.04	.08	.09
Miscellaneous Expenses	.23	.17	.10	.08	.15	.16
Soap	.53	.45	.61	.56	.22	.36
GENERAL REPAIRS	2.23	2.31	.71	1.03	1.91	2.20
Furniture and Furnishings	1.55	2.04	.48	.42	1.52	1.65
Plant	.68	.27	.23	.61	.39	.55
OFFICE EXPENSES	.41	.40	.38	.33	.34	.28
Miscellaneous Items	.19	.19	.14	.08	.18	.15
Postage	.12	.10	.09	.08	.08	.06
Telephone and Telegraph	.10	.11	.15	.17	.08	.07
SALARIES	17.33	17.52	17.87	20.32	13.48	13.87
Supt. and Physicians	1.94	1.98	2.08	3.42	1.49	1.57
Bursar and Assistants	1.22	1.36	1.90	2.65	1.12	1.11
Matron and Assistants	2.59	2.65	4.70	5.06	2.49	2.32
Engineer and Assistants	1.63	1.79	3.38	3.38	1.15	1.21
Artisans, not Domestic	.85	.96	.61	.64	.54	.54
Teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attendants and Nurses	8.98	8.71	4.95	5.17	6.67	7.08
Temporary Assistance	.12	.07	.25	.....	.02	.04

No. 14

per Day for the Twelve Months ending 31st October, 1915.

Kingston.		London.		Mimico.		Orillia.		Penetang.		Toronto.		Woodstock.	
This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.
206,082	209,617	409,118	404,428	238,854	234,169	301,859	298,638	132,767	133,097	357,932	344,207	74,987	76,542
564.61	574.29	1,120.86	1,108.02	654.39	641.55	827.01	818.19	363.74	364.65	980.63	943.03	205.44	209.70
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts.
.72	.72	.28	.28	.49	.52	.42	.50	.19	.20	.41	.42	.83	.99
.72	.72	.28	.28	.49	.52	.42	.50	.19	.20	.41	.42	.83	.99
13.17	14.22	11.48	13.95	11.25	12.05	10.23	10.11	9.62	9.55	13.83	16.82	14.34	14.06
.30	.27	.23	.36	.27	.41	.28	.33	.17	.18	.19	.19	.19	.22
2.16	2.07	2.13	2.21	1.91	2.80	2.20	2.14	1.86	1.81	2.45	2.98	3.16	3.61
.43	.58	.66	.62	.35	.31	.32	.31	.55	.41	.47	.43	.38	.40
.23	.36	.24	.24	.20	.22	.25	.15	.02	.01	.49	.64	.11	.13
1.73	1.51	1.58	1.50	1.69	1.55	2.25	1.77	1.69	1.63	1.65	1.43	2.12	1.63
.65	.35	.44	.86	.57	.65	.44	.41	.39	.26	.36	.34	.72	.88
.70	1.14	.45	.70	.15	.18	.20	.41	.27	.23	.45	.51	.66	.67
1.05	1.22	1.21	1.41	1.03	1.05	1.22	1.21	1.58	1.54	1.86	1.91	2.94	2.99
.53	.61	.36	.49	.28	.32	.29	.24	.28	.25	.67	.74	.69	.70
.12	.07	.07	.09	.05	.06	.05	.05	.01	.01	.08	.09	.05	.06
.94	.85	.83	.94	.94	.72	.75	.62	.26	.22	.80	.86	1.08	.79
.93	.89	.74	.71	.78	.54	.68	.49	.60	.45	.74	.66	.40	.38
2.95	3.75	1.97	3.51	2.47	2.71	1.06	1.63	1.36	1.84	2.83	5.19	.99	1.02
.45	.55	.57	.31	.56	.54	.24	.35	.58	.71	.79	.85	.85	.58
7.07	7.92	4.88	5.59	7.37	7.99	3.62	4.05	5.57	6.04	6.37	6.59	8.13	8.83
7.02	7.86	3.91	4.66	6.80	7.37	2.85	3.26	4.03	4.61	4.93	5.14	4.97	5.52
.....	.....	.75	.74	.47	.48	.60	.62	.39	.25	.25	.22	.80	.99
.....	.....	.20	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.73	.69	.....	.....
.05	.06	.02	.03	.10	.14	.02	.02	.02	.06	.03	.05	.03	.03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	.15	1.13	1.12	.43	.49	3.33	2.29
2.30	2.08	1.89	1.87	2.03	1.71	2.07	2.11	1.81	1.16	1.25	1.15	1.11	.60
1.82	1.56	1.37	1.33	1.54	1.27	1.34	1.55	1.34	.77	1.02	.96	.97	.40
.48	.52	.52	.54	.49	.44	.73	.56	.47	.39	.23	.19	.14	.20
1.16	1.34	.91	.88	1.24	1.08	.88	.82	.64	.56	.86	1.06	.97	.96
.27	.30	.16	.16	.18	.20	.17	.14	.09	.06	.12	.15	.14	.10
.44	.36	.17	.22	.27	.23	.06	.07	.22	.17	.19	.19	.28	.31
.45	.68	.58	.50	.79	.65	.65	.61	.33	.33	.55	.72	.55	.55
3.16	3.64	2.05	2.33	1.76	2.61	1.70	1.72	1.32	1.21	1.66	2.01	2.23	2.08
2.47	2.51	1.63	1.80	1.21	1.89	1.22	.96	.87	.81	1.28	1.60	1.46	1.33
.69	1.13	.42	.53	.55	.72	.48	.76	.45	.40	.38	.41	.77	.75
.54	.69	.32	.36	.44	.49	.28	.28	.27	.21	.33	.37	.41	.38
.32	.43	.18	.22	.21	.26	.12	.13	.14	.09	.19	.22	.14	.13
.12	.13	.07	.07	.10	.10	.10	.08	.05	.04	.03	.04	.11	.10
.10	.13	.07	.07	.13	.13	.06	.07	.08	.08	.11	.11	.16	.15
20.06	21.69	15.22	15.94	16.57	16.95	10.66	10.33	15.97	15.64	14.61	15.88	19.53	18.44
2.50	3.17	1.74	1.72	2.61	2.60	1.85	1.79	2.56	2.33	1.87	2.19	5.07	4.78
1.88	1.24	1.15	1.18	1.39	1.54	.91	.98	1.88	1.88	1.47	1.61	2.53	2.44
2.72	3.07	2.58	2.53	2.35	2.34	2.62	2.34	2.95	3.13	2.35	2.40	4.18	3.04
1.58	1.64	1.59	1.78	2.02	2.13	.94	.90	1.65	1.80	.98	1.02	1.19	1.55
1.33	1.34	.94	.94	.90	.92	.60	.60	1.80	1.80	.63	.66	.96	.84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.95	11.05	7.22	7.78	7.29	7.37	3.38	3.44	5.10	4.67	7.17	7.94	5.53	5.72
.10	.18	.....	.01	.01	.05	.04	.01	.93	.03	.14	.06	.07	.07

TABLE

Comparative Statement of Average Maintenance Cost per Capita

	Brockville.		Cobourg.		Hamilton.	
	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.
Days' residence of patients	268,165	259,512	57,723	56,415	456,368	452,124
Average number of patients	734.69	710.99	158.14	154.56	1,250.32	1,238.70
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
ALLOWANCES	4.49	4.85	4.11	4.11	3.74	4.94
Employees' Meals and Uniforms	4.25	4.65	3.96	3.91	3.67	4.84
Employees' Other Allowances	.24	.20	.15	.20	.07	.10
FARM AND GARDEN	7.06	7.27	1.75	1.72	4.94	4.91
Feed and Fodder	3.75	3.59	.15	.13	2.29	2.33
Miscellaneous Farm Expenses	1.10	1.50	.31	.33	.96	.88
Seeds, etc	.31	.32	.10	.11	.28	.29
Salaries	1.90	2.06	1.19	1.15	1.41	1.41
CONTINGENCIES	.78	.87	.65	.73	.89	.53
Amusements, Religion, Education	.15	.18	.06	.08	.05	.06
Elopers, Cost of Recovery	.02	.02	.....	.....	.01	.....
Freight, Duties, etc	.12	.19	.11	.12	.08	.08
Ice	.05	.17	.24	.23	.34	.02
Incidental Expenses	.38	.22	.18	.25	.38	.31
Officers' Travelling Expenses	.06	.09	.06	.05	.03	.06
Per Capita cost per day, less Salaries	31.98	35.38	19.16	19.49	29.02	31.91
" " " " " of Salaries	23.72	24.43	23.17	25.58	18.63	20.22
Total gross per Capita cost per day	55.70	59.81	42.33	45.07	47.65	52.13
Less total recovery per Capita per day	15.89	14.16	10.61	3.40	14.95	16.56
Net per Capita burden payable by Province	39.81	45.65	31.72	41.67	32.70	35.57

N.B.—The accompanying is a Comparative Statement of the cost of maintenance per patient per day for the twelve months ending 31st October, 1915, in the ten Hospitals for the Insane, as compared with the twelve months ending 31st October, 1914, based on actual consumption and calculated to two places of decimals of a cent. The figures in black-faced type represent totals.

Under the headings "Provisions" and "Clothing" is shown the actual consumption by patients—the value of such supplies to officers, attendants, nurses and employees being included in the account "Employees' Meals and Uniforms."

Where no charge is shown for light or water, these are included in the cost of coal.

No. 14—*Continued.*

per Day for the Twelve Months ending 31st October, 1915.—*Continued.*

Kingston.		London.		Mimico.		Orillia		Penetang.		Toronto.		Woodstock.	
This Year.	Last Year.	This Year	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.	This Year.	Last Year.
206,082	209,617	409,118	504,428	228,854	234,169	301,859	298,638	132,767	133,097	357,962	344,207	74,987	76,542
564.61	574.29	1,120.86	1,108.02	654.39	641.55	827.01	818.19	363.74	364.65	980.63	943.03	205.44	209.70
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts.
5.87	**6.24**	**4.98**	**5.06**	**4.98**	**6.75**	**3.14**	**2.92**	**3.27**	**4.13**	**3.62**	**4.38**	**5.27**	**6.12**
5.63	6.02	4.94	4.98	4.83	6.58	3.09	2.89	3.10	3.87	3.56	4.33	5.00	5.95
.24	.22	.04	.08	.15	.17	.05	.03	.17	.26	.06	.05	.27	.17
1.35	**4.59**	**5.09**	**5.11**	**5.21**	**4.99**	**3.11**	**3.14**	**6.55**	**5.72**	**.86**	**.91**	**12.16**	**11.11**
2.25	2.46	2.60	2.37	2.08	1.59	1.80	1.79	4.12	2.74	.22	.20	6.54	5.62
.78	.72	.77	1.10	1.10	1.20	.65	.51	.35	.79	.11	.08	1.31	1.61
.26	.21	.30	.20	.38	.38	.19	.14	.23	.18	.01	.02	.77	.70
1.06	1.20	1.42	1.44	1.65	1.82	.47	.70	1.85	2.01	.52	.61	3.54	3.18
1.02	**1.06**	**.47**	**.51**	**.62**	**.63**	**.39**	**.51**	**.52**	**.51**	**.87**	**.90**	**.25**	**.43**
.21	.33	.08	.14	.10	.14	.08	.07	.02	.03	.04	.06	.04	.06
.03	.01	.01	.02	.02	.01	.....	.....	.19	.....	.01	.....	.01	.02
.16	.15	.07	.07	.05	.14	.12	.22	.....	.12	.15	.15	.11	.12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.15	.03	.02	.....	.....	.23	.24	.....	.....
.58	.33	.29	.24	.29	.19	.15	.19	.28	.26	.40	.34	.05	.17
.04	.24	.02	.04	.02	.....	.01	.01	.93	.10	.04	.11	.04	.06
32.43	**35.06**	**25.95**	**29.44**	**28.76**	**30.26**	**22.23**	**22.54**	**24.64**	**23.15**	**25.92**	**29.62**	**36.80**	**36.26**
26.99	29.13	21.62	22.44	23.20	25.52	14.27	13.95	21.09	21.78	18.75	20.87	28.34	27.24
59.42	**64.19**	**47.57**	**51.88**	**51.96**	**55.78**	**36.50**	**36.49**	**45.73**	**44.93**	**44.67**	**50.49**	**65.23**	**64.00**
14.45	**13.37**	**16.08**	**15.43**	**16.28**	**15.07**	**8.85**	**7.83**	**8.17**	**7.10**	**15.18**	**16.30**	**32.15**	**31.37**
44.97	50.82	31.49	36.45	35.68	40.71	27.65	28.66	37.56	37.83	29.49	34.19	33.08	32.63

TABLE No.

Comparisons, Appropriation, Expenditure, Consumption, Population

—		Brockville.	Cobourg.	Hamilton.
Days' residence of patients,		268,165	57,723	456,368
Average number of patients		734 69	158.14	1,250 32
Medicines	Appropriation	$1,500	200	1,500
	Expenditure	1,296 65	132 88	1,192 91
	Consumption	1,309 67	133 51	1,077 26
Provisions	Appropriation	$47,000	8,200	83,000
	Expenditure	41,219 20	7,542 49	72,059 15
	Consumption	31,778 51	5,213 23	63,459 06
Fuel, Light and Water	Appropriation	$26,000	4,450	35,000
	Expenditure	24,518 98	3,679 21	25,130 17
	Consumption	21,492 45	3,397 32	29,095 15
Clothing, etc.	Appropriation	$7,000	900	9,700
	Expenditure	6,735 84	697 04	8,914 28
	Consumption	5,774 37	562 43	6,349 35
Laundry, etc.	Appropriation	$2,500	550 00	3,000
	Expenditure	2,484 14	410 51	2,432 26
	Consumption	2,421 24	435 01	2,041 40
General Repairs, etc.	Appropriation	$6,500	1,000	10,000
	Expenditure	6,493 16	547 71	9,601 98
	Consumption	5,982 64	412 07	8,732 41
Office	Appropriation	$1,200	300	1,500
	Expenditure	1,113 86	239 36	1,486 49
	Consumption	1,096 26	219 59	1,549 59
Salaries	Appropriation	$61,402	15,110	74,404
	Expenditure	51,579 01	11,002 21	67,935 55
	Consumption	63,623 63	13,377 59	85,028 76
Farm, etc.	Appropriation	$9,000	400	8,500
	Expenditure	8,953 52	327 09	8,481 29
	Consumption	13,852 17	327 59	16,136 97
Contingencies	Appropriation	$2,600	650	3,500
	Expenditure	2,066 51	375 00	3,493 45
	Consumption	2,095 67	375 00	4,081 08
Total Maintenance	Appropriation	$164,702	31,760	230,104
	Expenditure	146,361 87	24,953 50	200,727 53
	Consumption	145,426 61	24,453 34	317,551 03
Capital Accounts	Appropriation	$55,838	4,000	28,900
	Expenditure	53,340 88	1,486 92	26,263 92
Grand Total	Appropriation	$220,540	35,770 00	259,004
	Expenditure	199,702 75	26,440 42	226,991 45
REVENUE COLLECTIONS.				
From paying patients this year to date		$26,522 97	5,651 71	44,138 00
" " last "		21,366 27	1,385 19	50,881 76
Patients Revenue per capita this year ... cents		9 89	9 77	9 67
" " " last " ... cents		8 23	2 45	11 25
From Farm and Misc. Sales this year		$543 68	36 03	806 79
" " last "		382 60	112 35	725 94
Farm and Mis. Revenue per capita this year ... cents		20	06	10
" " " last " ... cents		15	20	16
Total Revenue this year		$27,066 65	5,687 74	44,944 79
" last "		21,748 87	1,497 54	51,607 70
Total Revenue per capita per day this year ... cents		10 09	9 83	9 77
" " " last " ... cents		8 38	2 65	11 41
Farm Production Consumption this year per capita. cents		5 80	78	5 18
" " last " ... cents		5 78	75	5 15
Total Recovery per capita this year ... cents		15 89	10 61	14 95
" " last " ... cents		14 16	3 40	16 56

14.—*Concluded.*

and Revenue for the 12 Months ending 31st October, 1915.

Kingston.	London.	Mimico.	Orillia.	Penetang.	Toronto.	Woodstock.
206,082	409,118	238,854	301,859	132.767	357,932	74,987
504 61	1,120 86	654 39	827 01	363 74	980 63	205 44
1,500	1,500	1,200	1,500	750	1,500	700
1,476 95	**1,152 18**	**1,166 21**	**1,270 29**	**256 07**	**1,467 66**	**613 94**
1,487 28	1,154 32	1,171 62	1,270 29	247 07	1,482 68	624 63
38,000	70,000	40,000	38,500	18,000	75,000 00	13,500
36,673 16	**50,778**	**32,946 38**	**33,001 48**	**13,988 60**	**67,015 38**	**11,100 33**
27,135 74	46,955 69	26,867 97	30,899 35	12,779 26	49,494 15	10,759 16
18,500	23,000	23,000	13,000	11,600	25,000	8,500
18,002	**20,312 51**	**21,122 32**	**12,578 24**	**8,866 18**	**24,158 50**	**5,924 37**
14,563 86	19,972 33	17,599 86	10,938 22	7,392 87	22,805 22	6,101 93
3,500	9,400	6,000	8,000	3,300	7,000	1,000
5,637 88	**8,822 56**	**4,918 43**	**7,507 53**	**2,632 45**	**6,652 27**	**880 80**
4,746 48	6,735 02	4,856 41	6,253 62	2,409 17	4,464 65	833 50
2,740	4,200	2,800	3,000 00	1,200	4,000	1,200
2,586 37	**3,802 55**	**2,734 52**	**2,868 88**	**684 24**	**3,128 26**	**645 81**
2,396 78	3,716 11	2,972 76	2,670 41	855 48	3,082 36	725 65
7,500	11,000	6,500	7,300	3,000	8,000 00	1,800
6,776 16	**8,922 32**	**5,513 19**	**6,252 57**	**2,427 15**	**6,012 67**	**1,520 22**
6,518 41	8,374 77	4,205 87	5,072 82	1,747 58	5,960 49	1,676 86
1,500	1,500	1,200	1,000	600	1,500	500
1,151 44	**1,313 38**	**1,070 66**	**848 04**	**356 85**	**1,160 17**	**302 58**
1,124 28	1,313 38	1,048 16	948 04	356 25	1,175 17	305 88
53,770	73,350	50,135	38,572	28,086	63,422	19,316
43,525 34	**68,070 52**	**43,531 54**	**33,596 25**	**23,664 18**	**54,153 88**	**17,307 92**
55,619 61	88,456 07	55,435 69	43,077 61	28,007 48	67,123 85	21,259 69
7,000	8,500	4,000	6,000	4,000	3,700	3,500
6,192 14	**8,469 48**	**2,821 47**	**5,992 96**	**3,961 83**	**1,278 36**	**2,991 09**
6,796 42	15,041 17	8,502 14	7,970 08	6,253 49	1,221 05	6,467 61
2,450	2,500	2,200	1,800	1,000	3,500	1,000
1,779 31	**1,905 86**	**1,456 50**	**1,118 23**	**641 87**	**3,104 80**	**190 55**
2,094 50	1,919 82	1,464 88	1,183 92	693 18	3,104 80	190 55
139,460	204,950	137,035	118,672	71,536	191,622	51,016
123,800 75	**173,549 36**	**117,281 22**	**105,034 47**	**57,479 42**	**168,131 95**	**41,477 61**
122,483 36	194,638 68	124,125 36	110,184 36	60,741 83	159,914 42	48,945 46
24,000	60,200	21,050	116,500	24,400	356,300	20,400
10,051 91	**40,090 95**	**11,077 45**	**66,345 93**	**16,869 58**	**2,209 84**	**6,169 68**
163,460	265,150	158,085	235,172	95,936	547,922	71,416
133,852 66	**213,640 31**	**128,358 67**	**171,389 40**	**74,349 00**	**170,341 79**	**47,647 29**
19,688 79	**46,472 68**	**25,473 59**	**12,326 01**	**4,045 79**	**53,185 30**	**13,819 08**
20,031 62	40,620 20	21,874 89	11,382 40	2,495 24	54,862 70	13,693 80
9.55	**11.35**	**10.67**	**4.08**	**3.05**	**14.86**	**18.42**
9.55	10.04	9.34	3.81	1.88	15.94	17.89
819 61	**771 29**	**505 92**	**854 67**	**499 61**	**685 32**	**2,157 35**
874 13	524 98	673 96	1,300 15	404 82	936 77	2,215 22
40	**19**	**21**	**28**	**38**	**19**	**2 88**
42	13	28	44	30	27	2 89
20,508 40	**47,243 97**	**25,979 51**	**13,180 68**	**4,545 40**	**53,870 62**	**15,976 43**
20,905 75	41,145 18	22,548 85	12,682 55	2,800 06	55,799 47	15,909 02
9.95	**11.54**	**10.88**	**4.36**	**3.43**	**15.05**	**21.30**
9.97	10.17	9.62	4.25	2.18	16.21	20.78
4.50	**4.54**	**5.40**	**4.49**	**4.74**	**13**	**10.85**
3.40	5.26	5.45	3.58	4.92	09	10.50
14.45	**16.08**	**16.28**	**8.85**	**8.17**	**15.18**	**32.15**
13.37	15.43	15.07	7.83	7.10	16.30	31.37

Main Building, Orillia.

Industrial Class, Orillia Hospital.

May-Day, Orillia Hospital.

Bird's-eye View of Buildings and Grounds, Woodstock.

Cottages, Woodstock.

The Pond, Woodstock.

APPENDIX

TO FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, CONTAINING THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA, AND THE HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS, WOODSTOCK.

HOSPITAL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, ORILLIA.

Report for the Year ending October, 31st, 1915.

E. R. Rogers, Esq.; W. W. Dunlop, Esq.,
Inspectors of Asylums, etc., Toronto, Ont.

Sirs,—I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Hospital for Feeble-Minded, Orillia, for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

The movement of our population for the past year is shown by the following figures: Admissions, 34 males and 15 females, a total of 49; deaths, 20 males and 18 females, a total of 38. Discharges during the same period were 4. The daily average population for the year 1915 was 826, eleven above that of 1914. It will thus be seen that the population has been kept up to the extreme limits of the accommodation of the Hospital.

In the year that has closed the great war has left its impression upon the people of our Institution. Friction, rarely in evidence here we are thankful to say, was totally absent, and a kindlier, deeper note seemed to permeate the life of the Institution. Each day brought its round of toil and burden of responsibility and measure of happiness 'tis true, but over all there was the constant pressure and gloom of the world tragedy through which we are passing. Not only our entire staff, officers and employees, but also the patients, old and young, who are capable of appreciating the seriousness of the situation, have made sacrifices for the cause. The contribution of our employees to Patriotic Funds have reached a creditable aggregate, amounting in the year to $2,225.00.

To the full limit of their resources our people have responded in work and gifts to the appeal of the Orillia Red Cross Society and the contributions from our Institution for the year will make a creditable showing. Probably our greatest achievement was the making of 508 suits of pyjamas for the Ontario Hospital in England in five days.

Most gratifying of all, however, has been the response to the call to arms, thirteen men having enlisted from the institution, besides six sons of the older employees.

The work of the Institution, since I was last privileged to make a report has gone on smoothly. The schools and the inside departments have been successfully conducted, much to the advantage and happiness of the patients who are capable of responding to instruction.

The farm operations were unusually successful and made 1915 a record year in our history. Of grain and hay we had a satisfactory yield, and we hope to have sufficient oats for horses and hay for cattle to last until the spring. Of all kinds of vegetables we had such an abundance that we were enabled to ship a mixeed carload to another institution. Our return in potatoes, considering the average results all over the country, was particularly gratifying. We had a total yield of 5,500 bushels or about 225 bushels to the acre. The quality in all but one variety was fully up to the average.

The year on which we are entering will witness the completion and occupation of the two cottages which have been in the course of erection for the past two years. This will mark virtually the culmination of the policy of development entered upon five years ago. It may be interesting to recall what has been done during that period. In the preceding paragraph we referred to the potato crop of 1915. In 1910 the potato crop on the farm and garden of this institution aggregated 150 bushels and we were buying potatoes before the 1st of September. This

year we hope to have 1,000 bushels of potatoes to sell to other institutions for seed in the spring of 1916.

The programme of expansion was inaugurated in 1911 by the purchase of additional farming land. The western portion of the Dunn farm, 155 acres, and the Scott place, 112 acres, were secured at a reasonable figure. The Dunn property was purchased more for its potential than its present value to the institution. It contained an almost inexhaustible supply of pure spring water in a natural reservoir less than one mile from our buildings. The need of an adequate water service was pressing. We had not sufficient for domestic purposes from the old system and for fire protection there was none. With our own labor and without one dollar's expense for supervision we installed a new waterworks system which is the pride and comfort of the institution to this day. For this service alone the purchase of the Dunn property has been amply justified. But it is also developing into a great farm. Of the 155 acres in the original purchase 110 measured the area of an old mill pond, thickly overgrown with scrub, cumbered with roots and stumps and almost covered with water. A most attractive and promising enterprise for the employment of our surplus labor! So when we had our waterworks completed we turned to the clearing and draining of this great area, and in the year on which we have entered the last acre of it will, we hope, be under cultivation.

The establishment of a select dairy herd, the construction of a modern dairy barn, of new greenhouses, boathouses, etc., followed in due course. The policy of improvement touched also the swine and horses. Registered Yorkshires were purchased to lay the foundation of what has been the most consistently profitable branch of our agricultural operations. Pure-bred Clydes have been gradually substituted for indifferent types and now we have six registered mares in our stables.

Probably the most satisfying of all the improvements was the reconstruction of the plumbing throughout the entire institution. Wholesome and sanitary conditions have resulted, and we rather pride ourselves on the order and cleanliness that are maintained with a population not the least difficult to manage.

During these five years an ever present and difficult problem has been that of accommodation. The pressure for admissions has become severe as time went on. Five years ago the population was 778. Without adding a foot of additional space, we have increased the number until in 1915 we maintained a daily average of 826. The new cottages will be a blessing to the Province and worthy monuments to the benevolent and humane policy of the Government in the treatment of a sadly afflicted class. Their completion will mean immediate relief from the congested conditions in our present buildings and the admission of the many deserving cases that have been on our files so long. It would be premature to give a description of the buildings now. Suffice to say that they have been erected by the construction branch of the Provincial Secretary's department, and that in every detail they will mean the latest word in institutional architecture and equipment.

I cannot conclude without bearing grateful testimony to the loyal co-operation and assistance of staff and employees. If some success has attended our labors here it is due in a large measure to the faithfulness and efficiency of our fellow workers.

I have the honour to be,

Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. DOWNEY,

Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1—ORILLIA.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending Oct. 31st, 1915.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	362	378	740			
In residence Oct. 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....	410	410	820
Admitted during year 1915:						
By Warrant	9	1	10			
By Medical Certificate	25	14	39	34	15	49
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	444	425	869
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	.....	.....	.....			
As improved	.....	3	3			
As unimproved	.....	1	1			
As not insane	.....	.....	.....			
Total number discharged during year	.....	4	4			
Died	17	14	31			
Deported	.....	.....	.....			
Eloped	2	.....	2			
Transferred	1	.....	1	20	18	38
Remaining in Hospital Oct. 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....	424	407	831
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital	.....	.....	.....	1,329	1,158	2,487
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital	137	90	227			
Total number died since opening of Hospital	715	634	1,349			
Total number deported since opening of Hospital	2	.....	2			
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital	10	.....	10			
Total number transferred since opening of Hospital	41	27	68	905	751	1,656
Total remaining in Hospital Oct. 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....	424	407	831
Daily average population	418	408	826			
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	152,656	149,276	301,932			
Number of applications on fyle	.....	.....	350			

TABLE No. 2.—ORILLIA.

Showing social state and religion of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

	Admissions of year.			In residence Oct. 31, 1915.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.									
Single	34	15	49	420	403	823	1,316	1,145	2,461
Married				4	3	7	11	12	23
Widowed					1	1		1	1
Divorced,									
Separated									
Unascertained							2		2
Total	34	15	49	424	407	831	1,329	1,158	2,487
RELIGION.									
Baptists	3		3	20	15	35	58	40	98
Congregationalists					1	1	3	3	6
Church of England	7	5	12	69	78	147	241	235	476
Methodists	5	1	6	99	99	198	332	298	630
Presbyterians	4	2	6	79	80	159	234	223	457
Roman Catholics	7	3	10	82	50	132	250	168	418
Other Denominations	1	4	5	24	40	64	79	70	149
Unascertained	7		7	51	44	95	132	121	253
Total	34	15	49	424	407	831	1,329	1,158	2,487

TABLE No. 3—ORILLIA.

Showing nativity of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

Nativity.	Admissions of Year.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Admissions	34	15	49	1,329	1,158	2,487
Total born in Canada	29	10	39	1,093	960	2,053
Armenia						
Assyria						
Austria				4	1	5
Australia						
Belgium						
Bulgaria						
Central America						
China						
Denmark						
England	4	1	5	74	69	143
France		1	1	3	1	4
Finland						
Galicia						
Germany	1		1	12	7	19
Greece						
Holland						
Hungary						
Ireland				50	43	93
Italy						
Japan						
Macedonia						
Other British Possessions				3	2	5
Norway						
Roumania						
Russia		2	2	1	4	5
Scotland		1	1	32	25	57
South America						
Spain						
Sweden				3	2	5
Turkey						
United States				19	15	34
West Indies						
Unascertained				35	29	64
Total	34	15	49	1,329	1,158	2,487

TABLE No. 4—ORILLIA.

Showing the Occupation of those admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Occupation.	Admitted this Year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional:— Clergy, Military and Naval Officers, Physicians, Lawyers, Architects, Artists, Authors, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial:— Bankers, Merchants, Accountants, Clerks, Salesmen, Stenographers, Typewriters, etc.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Agricultural and Pastoral:— Farmers, Gardeners, Stock Men, etc.	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Mechanics at Outdoor Vocations:— Railway and Stationary Engineers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Engine Fitters, Sawyers, Painters, Police, etc.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Mechanics, etc., at Sedentary Vocations:— Shoemakers, Bookbinders, Compositors, Weavers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Bakers, Factory Workers, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic Service: Waiters, Cooks, Servants, etc.	.....	2	2	.....	17	17
Education and Higher Domestic Duties:— Governesses, Teachers, Students, Housekeepers, Nurses, etc.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Miners, Marine Engineers, Railway Employees, Seamen, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers	5	.....	5	20	.....	20
No Occupation	29	13	42	1,297	1,140	2,437
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	34	15	49	1,329	1,158	2,487

TABLE No. 5—ORILLIA.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which patients have been admitted during the year, and since opening of Hospital.

Counties and Districts.	Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.			Warrant cases.						Remaining in residence.		
							Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.					
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	....	....	....	14	15	29	....	....	....	2	2	4	2	5	7
Brant	2	....	2	23	16	39	....	....	....	1	....	1	10	3	13
Bruce	....	....	....	34	31	65	....	....	....	5	4	9	8	7	15
Carleton	1	....	1	44	38	82	....	....	....	6	5	11	11	18	29
Dufferin	....	....	....	7	11	18	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	3	6
Dundas	....	....	....	12	5	17	....	....	....	3	1	4	3	4	7
Durham	....	....	....	17	20	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	7
Elgin	....	1	1	11	18	29	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	4	7
Essex	....	....	....	30	22	52	....	....	....	2	3	5	10	8	18
Frontenac	1	....	1	50	39	89	1	....	1	16	13	29	14	7	21
Glengarry	....	....	....	12	5	17	....	....	....	4	....	4	5	1	6
Grenville	....	....	....	14	11	25	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	3
Grey	1	....	1	49	36	85	....	....	....	13	5	18	10	8	18
Haldimand	....	....	....	20	8	28	....	....	....	4	....	4	2	1	3
Halton	....	....	....	14	11	25	....	....	....	1	2	3	2	4	6
Hastings	2	1	3	31	32	63	2	....	2	7	5	12	15	9	24
Huron	....	....	....	35	26	61	....	....	....	6	3	9	6	4	10
Kent	....	....	....	26	26	52	....	....	....	2	3	5	9	7	16
Lambton	1	....	1	29	21	50	....	....	....	4	4	8	12	7	19
Lanark	....	....	....	10	7	17	....	....	....	4	1	5	2	3	5
Leeds	....	....	....	17	13	30	....	....	....	6	3	9	4	3	7
Lennox and Addington	....	1	1	19	18	37	....	....	....	2	7	9	8	7	15
Lincoln	....	....	....	11	10	21	....	....	....	2	2	4	4	3	7
Middlesex	....	....	....	64	32	96	....	....	....	6	1	7	24	8	32
Muskoka District	....	....	....	19	19	38	....	....	....	2	1	3	6	5	11
Nipissing District	1	3	4	9	11	20	1	....	1	4	....	4	7	8	15
Norfolk	....	....	....	10	14	24	....	....	....	5	5	10	2	5	7
Northumberland	....	....	....	13	18	31	....	....	....	5	3	8	6	4	10
Ontario	....	....	....	41	29	70	....	....	....	5	1	6	10	8	18
Oxford	....	....	....	32	31	63	....	....	....	7	1	8	12	10	22
Parry Sound District	1	....	1	4	2	6	1	....	1	1	....	1	3	6	9
Peel	....	....	....	11	22	33	....	....	....	3	3	6	3	9	12
Perth	....	....	....	19	23	42	....	....	....	7	2	9	3	8	11
Peterborough	2	....	2	19	24	43	2	....	2	5	5	10	9	6	15
Prescott	1	....	1	11	4	15	....	....	....	7	2	9	8	1	9
Prince Edward	....	....	....	8	12	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	7
Rainy River District	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Renfrew	1	1	2	20	24	44	....	....	....	1	5	6	11	11	22
Russell	....	....	....	4	7	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6
Simcoe	1	....	1	88	80	168	1	....	1	14	7	21	20	31	51
Stormont	....	....	....	11	7	18	....	....	....	11	....	11	....	3	3
Thunder Bay District	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Victoria	....	....	....	22	16	38	....	....	....	5	1	6	3	5	8
Waterloo	2	2	4	25	25	50	....	....	....	2	....	2	8	9	17
Welland	....	....	....	9	9	18	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	3	6
Wellington	....	....	....	26	20	46	....	....	....	2	2	4	4	7	11
Wentworth	3	2	5	62	60	122	....	....	....	3	8	11	21	30	51
York	14	4	18	255	212	467	1	1	2	31	14	45	107	96	203
Unascertained	....	....	....	16	14	30	....	....	....	2	2	4	....	1	1
Temiskaming	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Haliburton	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	3
Total	34	15	49	1,329	1,158	2,487	9	1	10	219	135	353	424	407	831

TABLE 6—ORILLIA.

Showing the assigned Causes of Insanity in the Cases admitted during Year.

Causes.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Inherited Predisposition.			Un-ascertained.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc)							
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)							
Religious excitement							
Love affairs, including seduction							
Fright and nervous shock							
Physical:							
Alcoholism							
Sexual excess							
Venereal diseases							
Masturbation							
Insolation*							
Accident or injury							
Pregnancy							
Parturition and pauperism							
Lactation							
Climacteria period							
Fevers							
Privation and overwork							
Epilepsy							
Other convulsive diseases							
Diseases of brain and skull							
Senility							
Exophthalmic goitre							
Epidemic influenza							
Abuse of drugs							
Loss of special sense							
Uræmia							
Other auto-infection							
Other bodily diseases							
Hereditary:							
Congenial defect							
Unascertained							
Not insane							
Total							

* Never filled by Hospital Feeble-Minded.

TABLE No. 7.—ORILLIA

Showing hereditary tendency to Insanity in patients admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

	Admitted during Year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Paternal Branch	2	.....	2
Maternal Branch	4	2	6
Paternal and Maternal Branches	3	1	4
Collateral Branches	1	2	3
No Hereditary Tendency	7	5	12
Unascertained	17	5	22
Totals	34	15	49

TABLE No. 8—ORILLIA.

Showing summary of Probational discharges during the year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number Granted Discharge	.....	4	4
Discharged, Recovered	.....	.....	.....
" Improved	.....	3	3
" Unimproved	.....	1	1
Died	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Hospital	.....	.....	.....
Absent on Probation on October 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....
	.....	4	4

TABLE No. 9—ORILLIA

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Specific Infectious Diseases:—						
Typhoid-Fever				17	16	33
Influenza				2	7	9
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis				3	10	13
Diphtheria				2	2	4
Erysipelas				3	2	5
Septicaemia	1	1	2	6	5	11
Dysentery				13	14	27
Syphilis				3		3
Tuberculosis	5	3	8	172	166	338
Constitutional Diseases:—						
Rheumatism				1		1
Arthritis Deformans				1		1
Diabetes Mellitus				2		2
Diseases of the Digestive System:—						
Mouth, salivary glands						
Pharynx						
Tonsils					1	1
Œsophagus				1	2	3
Diseases of the Intestines:—						
Diseases of the Liver				9	5	14
" " Pancreas				2	1	3
" " Peritoneum	1		1	33	22	55
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—						
Diseases of the Nose and Larynx				3	2	5
" " Bronchi				11	8	19
" " Lungs		3	3	42	51	93
" " Pleura	1		1	8	2	10
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—						
Diseases of the Pericardium				2	1	3
" " Heart	1	2	3	57	52	109
Arterio-sclerosis				1	2	3
Aneurism						
Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands:—						
Anæmia				8	9	17
Pernicious Anæmia				4	7	11
Leucæmia					2	2
Exophthalmic Goitre						
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System				16	6	22
Totals—*Carried Forward*	9	9	18	422	395	817

TABLE No. 9—ORILLIA—*Continued.*

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Totals—*Brought Forward*	9	9	18	422	395	817
Diseases of the Nervous System:—						
Diseases of the Nerves.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
" " Spinal Cord.....	1	.....	1	3	6	9
" " Meninges.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	11
Organic Diseases of the Brain. (Tumor, Abscess, Embolism, Thrombosis, Hæmorrhage, and other gross lesions).....	.....	.....	.....	14	15	29
Functional Nervous Diseases, (Paralysis Agitans, Chorea, Eclampsia, Hysteria).....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Epilepsy.....	6	1	7	99	83	182
Mental Diseases:—						
Exhaustion of Acute Mental Disease.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" " Chronic " "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
General Paresis.....	.....	.....	.....	53	37	90
Intoxications:—						
Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morphinism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic Poisoning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heat Stroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Debility of Old Age.....	1	3	4	89	62	151
Accident.....	.....	1	1	5	4	9
Suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgical Diseases	.....	.....	.....	15	9	24
Gynæcological Diseases.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malignant New Growths, or Cancer.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Totals	17	14	31	716	633	1,349

TABLE No. 10—ORILLIA.

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Infection Psychoses:—									
(a) Fever Delirium									
(b) Infection Delirium									
(c) Post Infection Psychoses									
Exhaustion Psychoses:—									
(a) Collapsed Delirium									
(b) Acute Confusional Psychoses									
(c) Neurasthenia									
Intoxication Psychoses:—									
(a) Acute Intoxications									
(b) Chronic "									
(a) Alcoholism (acute and chronic)									
(b) Delirium Tremens									
(c) Korsakow's Psychoses									
(d) Acute Alcoholic Hallucinosis									
(e) Alcoholic Hallucinatory Dementia									
(f) " Paranoia									
(g) " Paresis									
(h) Morphinism									
(i) Cocainism									
Thyroigenous Psychoses:									
(a) Mixœdematous Psychoses									
(b) Cretinism									
Dementia Præcox:—									
(a) Hebaphrenic									
(b) Catatonic									
(c) Paranoid									
General Paresis									
Organic Dementias:—									
(a) Cerebral Sclerosis									
(b) Huntingdon's Chorea									
(c) Multiple Sclerosis									
(d) Cerebral Syphilis									
(e) Tabetic Psychoses									
(f) Arterio Sclerotic Psychoses									
(g) Cerebral Tumor, Abscess, Hemorrhage									
Involution Psychoses:—									
(a) Melancholia									
(b) Pre-senile Delusional Psychoses									
(c) Senile Dementia									
Manic Depressive Psychoses.—									
(a) Manic States									
(b) Depressed States									
(c) Mixed States									
Carried Forward									

TABLE No. 10—ORILLIA—*Continued.*

Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paranoia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Psychoses from Constitutional Neuroses:—									
(a) Epileptic Psychoses	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Hysterical Psychoses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Sexualis Psychopathia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
States of Deficient Mental Development:—									
(a) Imbecility	25	9	34	....	3	3	6	5	11
(b) Idiocy	9	5	14	....	1	1	11	9	20
Not Diagnosed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not Insane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	34	15	49	....	4	4	17	14	31

TABLE No. 11—ORILLIA.

Periods.	Alleged duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on Oct. 31st, 1915.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged recovered during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who died during the year.
Under 1 month	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" 3 " 4 "	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2
" 5 " 6 "	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 9 "	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2
" 9 " 12 "	.....	13	.....	1	.....	1
" 12 " 18 "	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	.....	19	.....	.....	1	4
" 2 to 3 years	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	2
" 3 " 4 "	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	3
" 5 " 10 "	.....	160	.....	1	.....	3
" 10 " 15 "	.....	146	.....	1	.....	4
" 15 " 20 "	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	1
" 20 years and upwards.	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	6
Totals	.....	831	.....	3	1	31

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1915.

TO EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ., AND W. W. DUNLOP, ESQ.,

Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane and Epileptics.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit to you the Tenth Annual Report of the Hospital for Epileptics, for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

We had remaining in residence November 1st, 1914, 209 patients. We admitted during the year 18 males and 18 females, total 36 patients. Total number under treatment during the year 245. Total number discharged 22. Discharged improved 14. Unimproved 8. Total number who died during the year 18, being 10 males and 8 females. We had remaining in residence October 31st, 1915, 205 patients.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Recreation Hall is almost completed. It is a splendid building of pleasing architecture, ample provision having been made for convenience and comfort. We are looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the time when it will be ready for occupancy as we realize that it will add greatly to the general improvement of the Hospital and will be appreciated by both employees and patients.

The Green-house has been improved by the building of cement beds. The interior of two of the cottages have been painted and the exterior of farmer's house, also some of the farm buildings. One hundred and twenty rods of wire fence was erected. The grounds and driveways have been improved.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The crops, generally, were very satisfactory, but some difficulty was experienced in harvesting them owing to the constant wet weather. The hay was extra good, this we managed to store with very little damage from rain. The corn was the heaviest crop we have ever produced. Wheat, barley and oats were all good. The roots yielded well. The potatoes were a complete failure owing to the rot. The vegetable and garden produce turned out well and will more than supply the Institution.

SEEDS. At the request of the Dominion Government, the Provincial Government, decided to grow seeds at some of the institutions in order to help meet the possible scarcity of seed which was feared would take place on account of the war, as the greater portion of the seeds that we use are produced in Belgium, and this country being in a state of war it is believed that there will be a great shortage. It was a new venture but we had very fair results with all seeds and with the experience gained this year we could, if necessary, enter into this production on a satisfactory basis. The different seeds that we produced were: Onions, carrots, beets, parsnips and mangolds.

Improvement of Patients.

During the year we have been able to discharge a few as improved, many others have made good advancement as shown in the lessening of the number of seizures and the attacks which they have are much less in severity, as a result of this improvement their mental faculties are much brighter.

Our patients are encouraged to do work of some kind daily, in all cases where they are able to do so, but we have quite a percentage of our population that are affected with paralysis and this leaves them incapable of work.. Then we have a number whose hearts have been effected from the frequent and severe seizures leaving them in such a weakened condition that they cannot stand exertion to the extent of work. As a result of frequent attacks many of our stronger patients are left incapable of work except at intervals, so that the amount of work that can be obtained by patients' labor is very uncertain and is much more limited than would be the case with the patients in the Hospitals for the Insane. We find work very beneficial for all who are able to perform it. It makes them more contented and less irritable. We endeavor to carry out as far as possible regular and judicious exercise. The cases cited below show some of the improvements that have been made and many similar cases could be given.

A. F. Married woman, age on admission forty-eight. Physical health good. No heredity tendencies. Epilepsy developed at the age of twenty-two commencing just after recovering from an attack of Rheumatic Fever. Frequency of attacks previous to admission one or more each day. Mental faculties somewhat impaired. She was admitted to the Hospital May 1st, 1913. Had three attacks in May, one in June, one in December, 1914, since that attack she has been perfectly free of seizures and is getting quite bright mentally.

E. O. Married woman, age on admission twenty-nine. No heredity tendencies. Father's side of house very intemperate. She was admitted May 9th, 1914. History as given showed that she had been having several attacks each week previous to admission, epilepsy having developed at the age of nineteen, supposed to have been caused from shock. She had since admission one attack in May, three in June, one in July, four in August, 1914, since then she has been perfectly free of attacks and is quite bright mentally.

M. H. Single woman, age on admission twenty-seven. Developed epilepsy at the age of five years. Frequency of attacks one every few weeks. Admitted June 26th, 1909. Had an attack in July, 1909, since that time she has been perfectly free from seizures. On admission she was quite deficient mentally, has brightened up to a marked extent but is not capable of looking after herself.

F. W. Married woman. Admitted February 1st, 1910. Had epilepsy for a number of years, attacks fairly frequent. Mentally much below the normal. Had one attack in April, 1910, one in 1911, and one in 1912, since then she has been perfectly free from seizures, has brightened up mentally but not sufficiently to look after herself.

C. M. Single woman. Age fifty-three. Admitted February 24th, 1911. Good physical condition. Frequency of attacks previous to admission three a month. Developed epilepsy at the age of eighteen, supposed to have been caused by injury. This woman has had but two attacks since her admission and for the past two years has been perfectly free from seizures, is much brighter mentally and will soon be able to go to her own home.

D. W. Single man. Age forty-seven. Admitted November 5th, 1907. Mentally quite deficient, frequency of attacks, daily. This man has shown splendid

improvement, much brighter mentally and the last two and a half years has been perfectly free of attacks.

F. W. Married man. Age on admission thirty-five. He was classified in application form on admission as feeble-minded. Admitted April 21st, 1910. Frequency of attacks previous to admission three to five a month of the Grand Mal type. For the past two years he has not had a seizure and is almost normal mentally.

Religious Services.

These have been carried on as usual each Sabbath, our people look forward to them with a great deal of interest, taking part in the singing with much enthusiasm. To the clergymen of the City of Woodstock, we are much indebted for their faithful attendance and I am sure they will appreciate the new hall as much as we ourselves as at the present we are very much handicapped owing to our limited room.

Conclusion.

Three of our employees enlisted for Overseas Service, two of them going with the Second Contingent and have been in the trenches in France, for a number of weeks, one of whom has been killed in action. The other one is still in Canada in active training. We were sorry to lose the services of these men but we were proud to have three out of sixteen male employees ready to fight for the defence and honor of their country.

I desire to thank you for your co-operation and advise in all matters pretaining to the welfare of the Hospital.

I have the honour to remain, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Williams,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS, WOODSTOCK, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCT. 31st, 1915.

TABLE No 1—WOODSTOCK.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospitals for the official year ending Oct 31st, 1915.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Capacity of Hospital	104	104	208			
In Residence Oct. 31st, 1914				101	108	209
Admitted during year 1915 —						
By Warrant	1	1	2			
By Medical Certificate	17	17	34	18	18	36
Total number under treatment during year				119	126	245
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered		1	1			
As improved	4	10	14			
As unimproved	3	5	8			
As not insane						
Total number discharged during year	7	15	22			
Died	10	8	18			
Deported						
Eloped						
Transferred				17	23	40
Remaining in Hospital, Oct. 31st, 1915				102	103	205
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital				257	214	471
Total number discharged since opening of Hospital	101	66	167			
Total number died since opening of Hospital	50	42	92			
Total number deported since opening of Hospital						
Total number eloped since opening of Hospital						
Total number transferred since opening of Hospital	4	3	7	155	111	266
Total remaining in Hospital, Oct. 31st, 1915				102	103	205
Daily average population	101.17	104.76	205.93			
Collective day's stay of all patients in residence during year	36,927	38,240	75 167			
Number of applications on fyle	12	6	18			

TABLE No, 2—WOODSTOCK.

Showing social state and religion of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

	Admissions of Year.			In Residence.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.									
Single	14	12	26	87	78	165	211	169	380
Married	4	6	10	15	25	40	46	45	91
Widowed									
Divorced									
Separated									
Unascertained									
Totals	18	18	36	102	103	205	257	214	471
RELIGION.									
Baptists	1	1	2	5	12	17	18	20	38
Congregationalists				1		1	1		1
Church of England	3	7	10	23	30	53	62	55	117
Methodists	7	5	12	29	25	54	69	68	137
Presbyterians	2	3	5	25	23	48	57	42	99
Roman Catholics	2	2	4	9	8	17	24	16	40
Other Denominations	3		3	8	3	11	21	8	29
Unascertained				2	2	4	5	5	10
Totals	18	18	36	102	103	205	257	214	471

TABLE No. 3—WOODSTOCK.

Showing nativity of patients admitted during the year and since opening of Hospital.

Nativity.	Admissions of Year.			Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Admissions	18	18	36	257	214	471
Total born in Canada	15	13	28	210	173	383
Armenia						
Assyria						
Austria						
Australia						
Belgium						
Bulgaria						
Central America						
China						
Denmark						
England	2	4	6	24	28	52
France						
Finland						
Galicia						
Germany				3		3
Greece						
Holland						
Hungary						
Ireland				6	6	12
Italy						
Japan						
Macedonia						
Other British Possessions						
Norway						
Roumania						
Russia					1	1
Scotland	1	1	2	6	5	11
South America						
Spain						
Sweden						
Turkey						
United States				8	1	9
West Indies						
Unascertained						
Totals	18	18	36	257	214	471

TABLE No. 4—WOODSTOCK.

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital

Occupation.	Admitted this year.			Since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional:— Clergy, Military and Naval Officers, Physicians, Lawyers, Architects, Artists, Authors, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, etc.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Commercial:— Bankers, Merchants, Accountants, Clerks, Salesmen. Stenographers, Typewriters, etc.	3	.....	3	21	2	23
Agricultural and Pastoral:— Farmers, Gardeners, Stock Men, etc.	1	.....	1	41	.....	41
Mechanics at Outdoor Vocations:— Railway and Stationary Engineers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Engine Fitters, Sawyers. Painters, Police, etc.	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Mechanics, etc., at Sedentary Vocations:— Shoemakers, Bookbinders, Compositors, Weavers. Tailors, Seamstresses, Bakers, Factory Workers, etc	.....	.....	.....	17	15	32
Domestic Service:— Waiters, Cooks, Servants, etc.	.....	5	5	2	31	33
Education and Higher Domestic Duties:— Governesses, Teachers, Students, Housekeepers, Nurses, etc.	4	7	11	9	58	67
Miners, Marine Engineers, Railway Employees, Seamen, etc.	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Laborers	5	.....	5	68	.....	68
No occupation	4	6	10	73	108	181
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Totals	18	18	36	257	214	471

TABLE No. 5—WOODSTOCK.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which patients have been admitted during the year, and since opening of Hospital.

Counties and Districts.	Admitted during year.			Admitted since opening.			Warrant cases. Admitted during year.			Warrant cases. Admitted since opening.			Remaining in residence.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	....	1	2	2	4	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Brant	....	....	....	7	6	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3
Bruce	....	....	....	3	3	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3
Carleton	....	....	....	3	7	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4
Dufferin	1	....	1	5	4	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3
Dundas	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Durham	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Elgin	....	....	....	3	4	7	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	4
Essex	1	....	1	3	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Frontenac	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glengarry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grenville	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grey	1	....	1	2	4	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	5
Haldimand	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Halton	....	....	....	4	1	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	2
Hastings	....	....	....	5	3	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3
Huron	1	....	1	7	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	6
Kent	....	....	....	4	3	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5
Lambton	....	....	....	12	9	21	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	4	8
Lanark	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Leeds	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Lennox and Addington	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lincoln	....	....	....	6	1	7	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	3
Middlesex	3	....	3	22	14	36	1	....	1	1	....	1	7	8	15
Muskoka District	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Nipissing District	....	2	2	1	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Norfolk	....	1	1	4	3	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Northumberland	2	....	2	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Ontario	....	2	2	1	8	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Oxford	....	....	....	12	12	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	8
Parry Sound District	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Peel	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Perth	....	....	....	12	2	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4
Peterborough	1	1	2	3	3	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4
Prescott	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Rainy River District	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Renfrew	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Russell	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Simcoe	....	3	3	9	8	17	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	5	8
Stormont	1	....	1	4	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4
Thunder Bay District	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
Victoria	....	....	....	4	5	9	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	4
Waterloo	1	2	3	11	3	14	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	1	5
Welland	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Wellington	....	....	....	4	6	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5
Wentworth	....	2	2	14	18	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	9	14
York	4	4	8	64	59	123	....	1	1	5	5	10	29	25	54
Unascertained	....	....	....	4	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Totals	18	18	36	257	214	471	1	1	2	19	7	26	102	103	205

TABLE No. 6—WOODSTOCK.

Showing the assigned causes of Epilepsy in the cases admitted during year.

Causes.	Men.	Women	Total.	Inherited Predisposition.			Un-ascertained.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	
Moral:—							
Adverse Conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)							
Mental Strain, Worry and Over-work (not included in above)							
Religious Excitement							
Love Affairs, including seduction							
Fright and Nervous Shock	1	3	4				
Physical:—							
Alcoholism							
Sexual Excess							
Venereal Diseases							
Masturbation	1		1				
Insolation							
Accident or Injury	4		4				
Pregnancy							
Parturition and Puerperium		1	1				
Lactation							
Climacteric Period		1	1				
Fevers							
Privation and Overwork	1		1				
Epilepsy							
Other Convulsive Diseases							
Diseases of Brain and Skull		1	1				
Senility							
Exophthalmic Goitre							
Epidemic Influenza							
Abuse of Drugs							
Lose of Special Sense							
Uræmia							
Other Auto-Infection							
Other Bodily Diseases		3	3				
Hereditary:—							
Congenital Defect	1	1	2				
Unascertained	10	8	18				
Not Insane							
Totals	18	18	36				

TABLE No. 7—WOODSTOCK.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

	Admitted during Year.			Since Opening.		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Paternal Branch	2	2	4	14	13	27
Maternal Branch	4	1	5	21	12	23
Paternal and Maternal Branches	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Collateral Branches	1	.....	1	17	14	31
No Hereditary Tendency	5	3	8	179	151	330
Unascertained	6	12	18	25	20	45
Total	18	18	36	257	214	471

TABLE No. 8—WOODSTOCK.

Showing summary of Probational Discharges during the year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number granted Discharge	.....	.....	.....
Discharged, Recovered	.....	.....	.....
Discharged, Improved	1	1	2
Discharged, Unimproved	.....	.....	.....
Died	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Hospital	1	9	10
Absent on Probation on October 31st, 1915	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	10	12

TABLE No. 9—WOODSTOCK.

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Specific Infectious Diseases:—						
Typhoid Fever						
Influenza						
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis						
Diphtheria						
Erysipelas						
Septicæmia					1	1
Dysentery						
Syphilis						
Tuberculosis	1		1	2		2
Constitutional Diseases:—						
Rheumatism						
Arthritis Deformans						
Diabetes Mellitus						
Diseases of the Digestive System:—						
Mouth, salivary glands						
Pharynx						
Tonsils						
Œsophagus					1	1
Diseases of the Intestines:—						
Diseases of the Liver						
Diseases of the Pancreas						
Diseases of the Peritoneum					1	1
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—						
Diseases of the Nose and Larynx						
Diseases of the Bronchi				1		1
Diseases of the Lungs	1		1	5	6	11
Diseases of the Pleura						
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—						
Diseases of the Pericardium						
Diseases of the Heart	2		2	4	3	7
Arterio-sclerosis						
Aneurism						
Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands:—						
Anæmia				2	2	4
Pernicious Anæmia						
Leucæmia						
Exophthalmic Goitre						
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System						
Carried Forward	4		4	14	14	28

TABLE No. 9—WOODSTOCK.—*Continued.*

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the year and since the opening of the Hospital.

Cause of Death.	Died during year.			Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought Forward	4	.....	4	14	14	28
Diseases of the Nervous System:—						
Diseases of the Nerves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the Spinal Cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the Meninges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Organic Diseases of the Brain (Tumor, Abscess, Embolism, Thrombosis, Hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	2	1	3	5	1	6
Functional Nervous Diseases (Paralysis Agitans, Chorea, Eclampsia, Hysteria)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Epilepsy	3	6	9	26	23	49
Mental Diseases:—						
Exhaustion of Acute Mental Disease	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Exhaustion of Chronic Mental Disease	.....	1	1	2	3	5
General Paresis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intoxications:—						
Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morphinism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heat Stroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debility of Old Age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgical Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gynæcological Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malignant New Growths, or Cancer	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	10	8	18	50	42	92

TABLE No. 11—WOODSTOCK.

Periods.	Alleged duration of epilepsy prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on Oct. 31st, 1915.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged recovered during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who died during the year.
Under 1 month	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....
From 1 to 2 months	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
" 2 " 3 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	.....	7	.....	.....	2	1
" 4 " 5 "	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 9 "	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....
" 9 " 12 "	1	7	.....	1	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1
" 18 months to 2 years	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	3	23	.....	5	.....	2
" 3 " 4 "	2	26	.....	.....	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	4	17	.....	1	1	3
" 5 " 10 "	5	90	1	2	1	8
" 10 " 15 "	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	36	205	1	13	8	18

Office of the Inspector of the Feeble-Minded, Ontario.
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
March 1st, 1916.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Tenth Annual Report on the Feeble-Minded in Ontario for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HELEN MACMURCHY,
Inspector.

HON. W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary of Ontario.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN ONTARIO.

In the fifty years since Confederation the work of caring for the dependent, delinquent and defective, has greatly increased. Prison Reform and the care of those suffering from mental disease have been the great problems of the twentieth century so far, but if these have been the pressing problems for the last fifteen years, there is little doubt that the care of mental defectives, who are as numerous as the insane, numbering about 7,700 in Ontario, will be the chief problem for the next fifteen years. We may reasonably expect, if we set about it now in earnest in Ontario, to have this problem fairly under control somewhere about 1925, thus greatly reducing the enormous cost of the work above referred to, not only in gold, but in things more precious than gold.

The Province looks to its leaders—educational, municipal, political, social and religious—to free us from the constant financial drain, the ever-present vexation and thwarting and disappointment, the loss of efficiency, the degeneracy, pauperism, immorality, danger and crime directly traceable to the neglect of mental defectives in the community, thus sapping its vitality and filling charitable institutions, gaols and reformatories with unfortunates who never would have been born if adequate provision had been made for the custodial care of those who have been permitted to be their parents.

We Must Think Provincially.

The care of the feeble-minded must be looked at in a large way. We must think provincially. We have waste land that should be afforested and would then bring in a large provincial revenue. We need a great many new roads, and we need improvements made on roads that are already built. We need many buildings to house mental defectives. We ought to begin now to train the higher grade mental defectives to be masons, bricklayers, carpenters, builders and laborers so that they can build these institutions for themselves and for each other. We need a great deal of farm and garden work to produce food for mental defectives. They can be taught to weave, knit and otherwise make their own clothes. There are a great many mental defectives of the age of ten to sixteen years who should be taught these things now, when they can learn them best.

A Big Plan Needed.

There has been a revolution in our ideas about mental defect, following on the more accurate knowledge of the subject now possessed by every intelligent person. The layman knows more about the subject now than the physician knew fifty or even twenty-five years ago. Mental defect is now thought of as a "destructive social force," not an individual misfortune. A big plan is needed to deal with a big problem. Not a tinkering or a picayune or temporary policy, but rather an adequate policy, laid down on broad lines, and dealing with at least the most important aspects of the question. Though it affects the whole Province, every municipality has its own responsibility.

What are We Doing for the Feeble-Minded?

Are we doing our best for the feeble-minded? No. Certainly not. The higher grades are not being improved and enabled to earn their own living. We try to teach them in our schools things that they cannot learn and require them to do things that only normal people can do. The lower grades are neglected and utterly miserable. There are families of imbeciles in Ontario who are degraded beyond description and degrading others.

We are not dealing with the problem itself, but only with a symptom here and there. The disease shows in our schools, orphanages, children's aid societies, courts, refuges, prisons, and instead of diagnosing it, and employing suitable remedies, we shut our eyes, and let the body politic suffer harm and loss. For this the Province pays. The people pay. The national character is by so much degenerated, by so much degraded. Whose business is it to begin the crusade? YOURS.

The Money Comes Out of the Same Pocket.

The question as to whether the municipalities or the Province should establish and maintain training schools and farm colonies for the feeble-minded is at present much discussed, and there are arguments on both sides. In the end the money comes out of the same pocket and the surplus of labor may be better used under a plan for general organization than it can possibly be in institutions under no general plan.

Make a Budget.

Since the money comes out of the same pocket, and since we have as many mental defectives to care for as we have insane, we must prepare our budget accordingly.

Institutions are needed—there are probably in the orphanages alone in the Province of Ontario about 600 feeble-minded children whose admission to a training school for feeble-minded is urgently necessary. Nothing but harm and expense can come of refusing to deal properly with them. It will cost less to do this and do it properly than it does now to care for them in places not intended for them and where they are doing great harm to others.

The situation in other charitable institutions is the same, and, worse than that, there are in every city, town, village, township, county, and unorganized district in the Province neglected, uncared-for mental defectives, who are costing the people of the Province far more as they are than they would cost if they were all cared for in a suitable institution of the training school and industrial farm colony type. A business plan with an adequate budget is therefore a first necessity.

Make a Policy.

A definite policy for the care of the feeble-minded must be formulated and adopted. It is known that there is a large number of feeble-minded in Ontario. Where are they and what should be done for them?

From ten per cent. to twenty per cent. of all those in gaols and reformatories are mental defectives. Which are they and where shall they go?

The feeble-minded are in every county house of refuge and other refuges, just as the insane were not so many years ago. When are we going to take them out of this unsuitable place and put them in a proper place? What arrangements are we going to make to safeguard the feeble-minded who are at large in the community? They are making suffering and trouble, and no one is appointed to care for them.

A broad plan with a clear and well-defined purpose as to finance, management and legislative enactment, giving the required powers, with due regard to public opinion and private rights would, if plainly stated and explained, go a long way towards accomplishing the aims of an educational campaign. When such a plan has been shown to be a success as provided and used for the wards of the state and the wards of the charitable institutions, then all those who are parents and guardians of mental defectives will be prepared to avail themselves, as indeed many are now seeking to do, of a similar provision and protection.

Business Methods.

Those who make business plans are characterized among other things by the courage of their convictions.

Business methods are beginning to be employed in matters of this kind. People are beginning to think out the facts about the feeble-minded and say, "Will you tell me what is wrong with these people anyway?" Charitable associations and institutions are beginning to consider employing business methods and even considering scientific management.

What the People Paid.

The Public Charities Association of Philadelphia had a question brought to their attention. "Why is it that a certain county in Pennsylvania has had to pay in the last twenty-five years $265,000 for crime and pauperism in a small district of a county in North-Eastern Pennsylvania, where the land is good and where only 3,090 people live, or an average of $88.75 for each person in the section?" Here is the itemized bill:

Outside relief	$20,000 00
Care of orphans	30,000 00
Criminal cases coming to Commissioner's office for payment	75,000 00
Criminal cases settled in Court	15,000 00
Maintenance in County House	125,000 00
Total	265,000 00

They Find Out Why.

The County adopted a business method of answering the question. They sent some one to find out. They appointed a medical woman who went and lived six months in the district. She found in one village with 308 inhabitants 82 people who were irresponsible, and in another village with 52 residents she found 30 irresponsibles. Working on she finally got a list of 308 individuals who were helping to spend the money as follows:

FOR WHOM THE MONEY WAS SPENT.

Adults.

Partially dependent	152	
Alcoholic	30	
Sexually immoral	89	
Criminalistic	22	
Alcoholic and immoral	20	
Alcoholic and criminalistic	15	
Immoral and criminalistic	10	
Alcoholic, immoral and criminalistic	3	
		341

Children.

Permanently retarded	144	
Incorrigible and sexually immoral	23	
		167
		508

TWO MENTALLY DEFECTIVE FAMILIES.

Tracing the family trees a little further back, the number of family connections to which the most of the 508 belonged was reduced to ten, and a little further back these were found to come from two such "clans" or family groups. Thus in the criminal record the F. family appear 95 times and the A. family 126 times.

Forty-five normal women in that community had 130 children, an average of three children for each normal mother. But in the A. family and the F. family connection and other mentally-defective families there were as follows:

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

3	women	had each borne	2	children.
2	"	"	3	"
5	"	"	4	"
4	"	"	4	"
9	"	"	6	"
7	"	"	7	"
3	"	"	8	"
1	"	"	9	"
3	"	"	10	"
4	"		11	"
4	"	"	12	"

an average of 7 to each feeble-minded mother.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS IN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

A cost of more than a quarter of a million dollars in less than a quarter of a century, paid by the county as a whole, is worth thinking about from the taxpayer's point of view, not to mention the point of view of the statesman, the law giver, the judge, the lawyer, the doctor, the teacher, the clergyman, the business man, the normal man or woman, the average citizen.

THE ONTARIO SITUATION MUCH THE SAME.

A Losing Proposition.

From the information already in this office it is known that there are districts in Ontario where the crime and pauperism bill approaches the above record, where,

for example, one township in a certain county costs four times as much as any other township in the county. The reason is the same. Neglected families of mental defectives cost us that money.

A Paying Proposition.

There is no institution for the feeble-minded anywhere that is not overcrowded, or that has not a long waiting list. This emphasizes the absolute necessity of making an entirely new policy for dealing with the feeble-minded.

The feeble-minded at liberty are a costly menace to the community, but under suitable custodial care they can be made useful and happy, and the danger of propagating their kind can be minimized. It is a paying proposition for the state to have as many as possible of the feeble-minded cared for in this way. The failure to make such provision promptly, and adequately, is a form of social extravagance which the state cannot afford. (New York Board of Charities, Feb. 15, 1915.)

The Right Kind of Institution.

The most economical and satisfactory institution for mental defectives has:

1. A sufficient population to admit of the economic unit in everything and of good classification, say 1,000 to 2,000. These should be divided into comparatively small families, of about twelve to fifty in a family, each with special needs and characteristics, according to age, strength, sex, mental age, appearance, physical condition, ability, trainability, teachability, disposition, occupation, habits, manners, trustworthiness, etc.

2. Sufficient land—about one acre per inmate for an Industrial Farm Colony.

3. Simple buildings on the cottage system, costing about $400 per bed and built by the inmates, as far as possible.

4. Work-shops and industries, farm and garden work and training and suitable equipment so that the institution may be self-supporting and self-contained, producing and manufacturing all that the inmates need.

5. The best superintendent that can possibly be got.

6. A staff of officers of the highest type, well organized and comfortably and suitably provided with residence, recreation and opportunities for improvement in their work and of their talents in every direction.

Letchworth.

The new Letchworth Village Colony in the State of New York is being developed, it appears, on good lines, so far as buildings are concerned. The 1915 report of the Advisory Committee says:

"If the plans of the Board of Managers are carried out, instead of a single large institution there really will be a co-ordinated group of six or more small institutions. The bane of a large institution is the loss of personality and of the human touch and interest. The plan contemplated will insure the nearest approach to normal home life for the individual which at this time seems possible under institution conditions. The direct supervision in the relatively small unit will make possible a maximum of happiness and content, of good health and comfort, and will permit the consideration of the educational needs of each child. We also believe it will produce the best results in the way of economic efficiency in the utilization of the trained capacity both of inmates and employees.

"The location of the different groups in one general community eliminates the difficulties and expense of transfer, one of the serious objections to the location of single groups in different parts of the State."

Legislation.

Such institutions can only be established by well planned legislation and general co-operation of all concerned. The "Mental Deficiency Act" of 1913 in England and the similar Act in Scotland are being administered with as much rapidity as could be expected under the circumstances. Thus twenty-five counties and county boroughs have, in accordance with the Act, submitted their schemes, of which nearly all have been approved, and in seventy other cases schemes are being prepared. Many local authorities have appointed officers to put the Act into effect, and are applying for the Government Grant to which they are entitled under this Act. Thus the local authorities in London have applied for a grant of £2,000 to enable them to overtake the duties assigned to them under the Mental Deficiency Act.

Examination and Certification.

It is necessary to provide by whom and in what way mental defect is to be diagnosed. The Mental Deficiency Act provides for a Commission on Mental Defect, composed of experts. The legal commitment to the Hospital for Feeble-Minded in Orillia requires the two examining physicians to state that the proposed inmate is an idiot, but this has long ceased to be a correct description, and when admission to Orillia is proper and necessary, it is not fair to the Institution, nor to the certifying physician, nor to the proposed inmate, that the present plan should continue. There are inmates at Orillia of a high grade, and still more of a middle grade.

Children's Aid Societies.

The difficulties of the Children's Aid Societies in dealing with mentally-defective children who are thrust on them, left on their hands, deserted, returned again and again, whom they cannot send out and cannot keep, are becoming a grievous burden and a great hindrance to their work. In Kingston this is keenly felt. In Ottawa the situation is more serious than ever before. In Toronto the Annual Report says: "The mentally-defective children growing up in this City are a serious menace to its future. They should be detained, classified and helped in the development of what mental improvement is possible. They should not be allowed to perpetuate their class."

The Belleville Children's Aid Society says: "We have several and we are doing the best we can for them, but our best is not the best that can be done for this class of children. Having these children in the Shelter is not only an injustice to them, but to all the other children."

The Children's Aid Society of Oxford County report that they have eleven feeble-minded children.

At the Annual Meeting of the Children's Aid Society for the County of Wentworth, held at Dundas in June, 1915, a resolution was introduced by A. F. Rykert, M.P.P., asking that an amendment to the marriage law be made so as to prevent the marriage of feeble-minded persons; also that the general question of the care of the feeble-minded be dealt with. There are within five miles of Dundas thirty feeble-minded persons known to the Society. Fifteen of these are in two families.

Twelve other Children's Aid Societies in different parts of the Province report a total of fifty-three mentally-defective children among their wards. This is a partial report only.

Orphanages.

An effort has been made during the past year to ascertain as accurately as possible the number of mentally-defective children in the orphanages of Ontario. In five orphanages in Toronto, whose population on the day of inspection was 481, 58 children were found who were mentally-defective. In one orphanage 18 mental defectives were found.

During the past year the number of children maintained in the orphanages in Ontario was 4,850, and information gained on inspection would indicate that in the orphanages in Ontario alone there are being maintained about 600 mentally-defective children. When we add to this the number under the care of the Children's Aid Society and in the Barnardo Homes and similar homes, and above all the number in the Public Schools and those attending no school at all, the urgency of this matter is seen to be so great that those who can bring it to the public attention, and get this grave national menace removed, should never hold their peace until this is accomplished.

Local Associations and Authorities.

The ascertainment of mental defectives, the supervision of mental defectives and the finding of guardians and homes for suitable cases may be performed better by local authorities within their boundaries than by any one else.

Voluntary Associations.

These are of the utmost importance and are indeed quite indispensable to any proper scheme for the care of the feeble-minded. The largest and by far the most important, both in its powers and scope, is the recently formed Central Association for the Care of the Mentally-Defective in England, including as it does some forty-five public bodies, societies and associations, and thirty local branches, and having relation to thirty-three certified institutions and approved homes for mental defectives, as well as receiving recognition and aid in the shape of Government Grants.

This Association had been in existence only eight months before war broke out, and the vigour and energy that would have made the Association a great success had to be turned in other directions. In spite of this the Association has made a good start, held its first statutory meeting on October 15th, 1914, established a summer school for teachers of mental defectives in Birmingham in 1915, organized lectures, classes, case work and other departments of work, and has a prospect of great usefulness before it in the future. It is interesting to note that the first summer school for such teachers in Great Britain opened upon the same day that our first summer school opened in Ontario, July 4th, 1915.

Even the supreme responsibility brought by the war has not halted progress on behalf of the feeble-minded, thus showing that the demand for the care and control of such persons is permanent and urgent and not a temporary or unimportant matter.

At the Annual Conference and Exhibition held by the National Association for the Feeble-minded on June 25th, in the Council Chamber of the Guild Hall, of

the City of London, there were no less than 500 delegates. The meeting was opened by the Lord Mayor under the presidency of Sir Bryan Donkin. One of the speakers pointed out that the fact of the feeble-minded being found everywhere has had dramatic demonstration in the appearance of mental defectives before the recruiting sergeant, and sometimes in the ranks of those who have enlisted for overseas service, though they were frequently stopped by the medical officer.

"It appears that many mentally-defective have been enlisting, only to be at once invalided back for prolonged and frequently very costly treatment. And the question how such low-grade cases, numbers of whom exist unrecognized in our midst, should be prevented from enlisting is obviously an important one."

The Exhibition—probably the first of its kind—included a very extensive exhibition from Darenth showing specimens of basketmaking, bootmaking, brushmaking, bookbinding, carpentering, dressmaking, knitting, matmaking, printing, rugmaking, toymaking, tailoring, tinsmithing, upholstering, weaving.

The Stoke Park Colony (Bristol) exhibit was also very interesting. Here were some creditable tapestries, rugs, and various woollen and cotton goods, all materials used being first woven and spun by the children. The Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hildenborough, Kent, sent flowers, vegetables, butter, eggs, and even chickens as examples of their industry.

Other institutions for the feeble-minded sent exhibits, one of which was a fine array of lace.

Canadian Health Association.

At any association where questions relating to public health or public welfare are considered, the question of the care of mental defectives is sure to appear sooner or later. It occupied a whole session at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association in Toronto in September. The staff of the Social Service Clinic, Toronto General Hospital, Dr. C. K. Clarke, Dr. C. M. Hincks and Dr. Withrow presented cases which were followed with great interest by the members of the Association.

Voluntary Associations in Other Countries.

Voluntary associations in the United States and elsewhere have made progress during the year. The Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-Minded was held at Berkeley on August 2nd-3rd, 1915, and was one of the most important ever held, both on account of the attendance and the value of the papers presented by the President, Dr. Goddard, Prof. Terman, Supt. Rogers, Miss Farrell, of New York City, and others.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, which has now received for its work over $80,000, is active in furthering work for the feeble-minded through its branches and otherwise.

The Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene are trying to secure funds for experimental farms, industrial schools and workshops for mental defectives. These, it is expected, will be partly self-supporting after the first year.

The New York Psychiatrical Society, during last year, made an important investigation as to the bearing of mental defect upon poverty, crime, education and other important social problems, through a committee of three experts, Dr. Thos. Salmon, Dr. C. L. Dana and Dr. L. Pierce Clark. This research was influential in the action taken by other public bodies, expecially in petitioning the New York Constitutional Convention that an agency might be created to bring about adequate

institutional provision for feeble-minded persons, and to devise means for their recognition and supervision in the communities of the State.

A Campaign Committee.

A remarkable conference of nineteen influential persons interested in the care of the feeble-minded from seven different States gathered at the home of Mrs. Harriman, New York, and formed themselves into an advisory committee for a campaign of education to inform the general public of the amount, cause, effects and care of feeble-mindedness.

Among those present were Dr. Fernald, of Waverley; Superintendent Rogers, Faribault, Minn.; Superintendent Johnstone, of Vineland, N.J.; and Dr. Davenport, of the Eugenics Record Office.

The Committee are trying to raise a budget of $25,000 a year for five or ten years for this purpose. Good progress has already been made with their plans.

State Commissions.

Seven States have recently appointed commissions or state boards to report on the care of the feeble-minded—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, New Hampshire, Virginia.

City Commissions.

In Chicago, the Board of Education and the Juvenile Protective Association are carrying on investigations, and in Cleveland an investigation is being made.

The City of Springfield appointed a committee to deal with the problem of the feeble-minded, which, after pointing out that 2,393 inmates were cared for at the two institutions at Waverley and Wrentham, and that there was a waiting list of 1,256, recommends that a third institution shall be immediately established in Western Massachusetts, because a large number of known cases of feeble-mindedness in Western Massachusetts cause an acute problem of great sociological and economical significance with which existing institutional provision is inadequate to cope.

The Report of a State Commission.

The New York State Commission presented its report to the Legislature in February, 1915, by its Chairman, R. W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities. It states that 21,000 persons now outside of the protection of State institutions are known to be feeble-minded, and that only 3,000 mental defectives are being cared for in institutions. Their recommendations are as follows:

1. That the care, custody, treatment and training of the mentally-deficient be definitely regarded as state problems, though parts of these problems may be assigned to localities under improved state supervision. The State Institutions at Syracuse, Newark, Rome and Thiells should be enabled to provide for 2,500 inmates each. A new institution convenient to the south-western part of the State should be erected. To round out the system of state care, the Commission recommends that the State take over the New York City asylums for the feeble-minded on Randall's Island.

2. That there be separate institutions for the higher grade of the feeble-minded, whose relatives and friends reasonably object to having them placed with idiots and imbeciles. A new institution for epileptics in the south-western part of the State is urged also, as the Craig colony at Sonyea is crowded.

3. That separate institutions of a custodial nature, one for each sex, be established for the care of mentally deficient delinquents.

4. That the State itself establish and maintain a system of clearing houses for the examination before commitment of those supposed to be mentally-deficient. The Commission found that no suitable facilities for this purpose exist outside of New York City.

5. That better training and supervision be provided in the public schools for the high-grade mental defective, many of whom must ultimately be given the "test of liberty" and that opportunities for vocational training be extended.

A Commission of Five.

The Arkansas Legislature passed a resolution that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the condition and needs of the feeble-minded in that State, and the Governor of the State appointed in April, 1915, an unpaid Commission of five members to carry out this work. There are more than 100 feeble-minded persons in the State Hospital for the Insane, where they are a detriment to the work of the institution.

It is expected that the Commission will prepare a bill on the subject for the next session of the Legislature, recommending the provision of a special institution for the care of mental defectives.

A Children's Commission.

There has probably been no publication during the year on this question more important than the Report of the Children's Commission for the State of New Hampshire. The Commission has been working for three years. In December, 1912, the New Hampshire Conference on Charities and Corrections passed the following resolution:

"Since the ultimate aim of all social and charitable work is the final abolition of poverty, crime and disease, and since all authorities are agreed upon the fact that the only way to bring about this result is by beginning with the children of the nation, we most earnestly hope that the New Hampshire State Conference of Charities may now concentrate its energies upon the child, and petition the coming legislature for the appointment of a commission of three members, who shall investigate all matters relating to the welfare of children of our State, especially the questions of orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, physical and mental degeneracy, infant mortality, accidents and diseases, and report to the Legislature of 1915, recommending the necessary measures for the improvement of the conditions of child life in New Hampshire—this commission to serve without compensation excepting for necessary expenses."

A bill drafted in accordance with the above resolution became law on April 15th, 1913, and on July 15th the Governor appointed the Commission which has now reported. The expenses of the Commission were $1,350.

In this report the following was one of four recommendations for immediate action: The establishment of a colony for feeble-minded girls and women of child-bearing age.

The following are four of the ultimate aims of the Commission:

1. Private family homes for all normal dependent children.
2. Institutional care for all feeble-minded children.
3. Special classes in schools wherever feasible for all backward children.
4. Medical inspection of children in every school in New Hampshire.

The result of this investigation by trained workers and others, in industrial schools, almshouses, orphanages, and elsewhere, is just what it is everywhere that such investigation has been made.

"That it is the feeble-minded children from whom criminal classes are recruited no one can doubt who studies the Commission's record of the mentality of the 147 children tested at the State Industrial School."

"Our almshouse tables show that the percentage of feeble-minded inmates of our county almshouses ranges from 15.5 in Stratford to 56.8 per cent. in Sullivan County, and averages 29 per cent. of the total number."

"In our orphanages the story is the same. The study of the Commission has shown 262 feeble-minded children in the eighteen different orphanages of the State, a larger number than the School for Feeble-Minded is caring for."

"Surely no one who gives any thought to these significant records can doubt that it is an imperative necessity for the State of New Hampshire to take immediate action towards preventing the continued increase of this great burden of feeble-mindedness, and vitally important that she gives the best possible care to the present large number."

"A low tone in the social and moral life of the community is most frequently found in the most thinly populated counties, where isolation has been a main factor in lowering the social ideals, as well as promoting the deterioration of the stock, through intermarriage and kindred evils. It is significant to note that the two counties which have the highest percentage of feeble-mindedness have also the lowest moral tone and are the most isolated from the life of the outside world. Moral and physical regeneration should be encouraged here by a closer touch with the larger life and interest of the outside world, by organized and systematic efforts to improve rural living conditions."

A Citizens' Committee.

A Citizens' Committee representing the philanthropic and social agencies and institutions in the District of Columbia, realizing the urgent need of securing an institution for the proper care and treatment of the mental defective, applied to the United States Department of Labor and asked that the Children's Bureau should assist them by preparing a list of "known cases of mentally-defective persons resident in the District, who, for their own protection and that of the community, were in need of custodial care."

The Children's Bureau.

The chief of the Bureau, Miss Julia Lathrop, detailed three officers of the Bureau to do this work, and the results with some information on the general problem of the feeble-minded have been issued during the year, as Publication No. 13 of the Bureau. Public opinion was strongly in favor of this work; in fact, the reports of the Bureau of Charities and the Board of Children's Guardians in 1914 urged "the importance of providing proper facilities for the segregation and care of the feeble-minded. This is a question which is receiving active atten-

tion throughout the entire country. It is now generally realized that the only effective method of handling this problem is to provide permanent custodial care, so that this class may be safely segregated from the community and prevented from reproducing their kind."

The report shows that 889 names were reported, but of this number 91 were either duplicates or names regarding which the information was so meagre that the persons were not traceable, leaving a total of 798 individuals reported as being in need of institutional care.

The Public School is the Key to the Situation.

The information is most complete about children from 6 to 15 years of age, because, as all workers have pointed out—the school is the best place for obtaining such information. A striking increase in the 9 to 11 age group is noted, and a general increase in the 12 to 14 age group. Quite so. The older the child is the more noticeable the mental defect becomes. Normal children develop rapidly and get more sense—but mental defectives never do.

Information was obtained concerning 305 males and 229 females. The smaller number of females reported is probably accounted for by the fact that mothers often keep their defective daughters in the home, both because of the danger they may encounter outside and because the girls can assist in the household tasks. The boys cannot be kept in so easily, thus coming to the attention of neighbors and others.

It is comparatively easy to get information concerning the lower grades of the mental defectives—the idiots and imbeciles. They are in general placed in institutions so far as accommodation is provided. The situation is different with regard to the high-grade mental defectives, the so-called morons. Their defectiveness does not generally become known until they have committed some depredation or have given evidence of moral delinquency.

The situation in the District of Columbia is as follows: 798 mental defectives have been found and only 12 per cent. of these are receiving proper care. 249 are in institutions which are unsuitable for them and for which they are unsuitable, harmful and troublesome inmates, and 428 are at large in the community.

A striking fact revealed is that the greater number of persons now in institutions are older people rather than children, of the ages when training would be profitable.

In view of the close relationship between mental defect and problems of the child welfare, the library of the Children's Bureau is collecting material pertaining to all phases of the subject of mental defect, including reports of institutions. The material is at the service of those interested in the care of mental defectives.

Research Departments.

The State Board of Charities of Missouri has been able to establish in the State Industrial School for Girls, at Chillicothe, a Department of Research and Psychology.

Dr. Pyle, of the University of Missouri, in an investigation made here by means of the Binet tests, reports about seventy-five per cent. of the girls mental defectives. Many of these do well and are Honour Roll Girls, for even defectives can be taught right ideas (just as little children can) especially in an institution.

A Research Department has also been established in the Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded. Dr. Kuhlman, the Director, has two assistants, and the Department has now completed the data for 377 families, representing 477 inmates in the institution. These researches have brought to light the fact that while 477 mentally defective inmates are cared for in the institution, there are, belonging to the same families a total of 1,740 feeble-minded persons who are not cared for at any institution.

The first important conclusion reached from these investigations is the fact that there are distinct strains of mental defect from which a large percentage of the cases come that require public care and support not only in institutions for feeble-minded, but as paupers in the general community. As the investigation proceeds, there is found to be relationship between some families, supposed at first to be entirely separate.

Eugenics.

This subject has received more attention since the war.

"I am of nothing more certain than that the choice for Great Britain to-day is between national eugenics or the fate of all her imperial predecessors from Babylon to Spain." (Dr. Saleeby.)

The sensible citizen is now prepared to give the eugenist something of a hearing.

The very word "eugenics" is new. It was coined on May 16th, 1904, by the founder of the Eugenics Society, Sir Francis Galton, who delivered an address on "Eugenics, its Definition, Scope and Aims" before the London Sociological Society. The definition was as follows:

"The study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, either physically or mentally. The name—not the idea—was new.

Eight years after these events the first International Eugenics Conference was held in London, and to-day some of its principles, especially the belief that mental defectives should not be parents, and that the community should take steps to carry out this principle, are almost universally received.

Marriage Laws.

There is a growing sentiment in the community that our Marriage Laws should be amended so as to prevent the marriage of mental defectives as far as possible.

The State Eugenics Commission appointed in 1913 has, this year, recommended to the Michigan Legislature that a law be enacted making it obligatory that the name of each individual who may be cared for in a public or private institution in Michigan for the insane, delinquent, dependent, mentally-defective or epileptic, be fyled in the office of the state board of health by the officer in charge, such names to be held in privacy, and that before the clerk of any county may issue a license for marriage he shall submit the name of the applicant to the secretary of the state board of health. If any information is in the official possession of the state board of health which shows that such individual has been adjudged insane or shown to be feeble-minded, epileptic, or afflicted either with active or latent sexual disease the license shall be denied. It was also recommended that each of the state institutions for the care of the insane, epileptic, and feeble-minded be authorized to employ a field worker whose duty it would be to exercise a systematic supervision over discharged patients.

Mental Defect as a Cause of Unemployment.

A certain number of persons, both men and women, are unemployed and unemployable because of mental defect.

Three recent instances of such unemployment may be given. The first is the experience of recruiting officers, and army medical officers and members of the medical and surgical staffs of hospitals where a number of soldiers have been cared for recently. Some mental defectives were accepted as recruits in Toronto and Kingston and were discharged within a few days because they were found to be feeble-minded, and in other instances young men, physically fit, were rejected by the medical officers because of obvious mental defect. An assistant surgeon in one of the services in Toronto General Hospital has had, in 1915, at least four soldiers admitted to his ward for surgical treatment who were recognized by him as mental defectives. As this information was offered spontaneously and was not the result of any inquiry, it seems reasonable to conclude that these were not the only cases where men could not be accepted as soldiers on account of their mental defect.

The second instance was noted by the manager of a large employment agency. On this employment agency list there are at present the names of at least three mental defectives. All of these are of a high grade and could earn their living easily by their work if they were continually under direction. One, a girl of attractive appearance, good social position and very fair upbringing, has been placed for the last two years in many different positions. She can do the work but she has not enough sense to do it. She stops in the middle of it just like a child of five or six years, although she is twenty-three years old. She is only too likely to be the mother of an unknown number of unemployable mental defectives.

Another mental defective who has been sent to a great many situations by the same employment agency is a boy of about twenty years. He can do the work for which he has been employed, but he lacks any sense of responsibility. He is daily becoming more careless as to personal cleanliness and respectability. He is very much attracted to the opposite sex. He has just been turned out of the home of his uncle, his only refuge, by his aunt, who cannot put up with him any longer, during the absence of his uncle in one of the Canadian Overseas Contingents, and he is making a wretched living by washing dishes in a low-class restaurant where he gets a low wage and his food.

The third instance is as follows:

It will be remembered that the Women's Patriotic League opened an employment bureau at their headquarters on Sherbourne Street shortly after the beginning of the war. Among the 110 applicants in one department of the bureau there were on February 19th, 1915, 10 whom the officers of the employment bureau had no doubt were mental defectives, and some three or four others who were probably also feeble-minded. It need hardly be added that employment could not be found for them, and they, therefore, remained permanently unemployed.

If feeble-minded persons were properly trained in youth and permanently cared for in a suitable institution, most of them would earn their living, relieve their families and the community of a heavy burden, and thus posterity would be protected from a still heavier burden.

Illegitimacy.

This problem is another of the social questions which will not down, but rise to disquiet, confound and perplex the social worker. The modern attitude is changing about this matter. Instead of turning away from it, we are slowly turning to face it. It is one of the problems that will be taken up after the war.

There have been two important American studies on it published during the year, one in Boston and the other in St. Louis.

The Boston Conference on Illegitimacy is made up of a group of workers who deal personally with unmarried mothers, and who have joined together with the purpose of more clearly defining the problems met during their care of these women and girls. The members of the Conference have pursued this end in two ways: First, by discussion and criticism at each meeting of actual cases, presented without names or identifying facts, to illustrate some point in investigation or treatment as to which the various societies differ in practice. Second, by forming groups of workers for special study.

The study groups, six in number, are three of them for self-instruction and three for research. The object of the groups on legislation, on feeble-mindedness and on syphilis is to get light on the handling of individual problems, and thus at once to raise the standard of care for the mothers and to prepare the workers for the study of general problems later. The work of the research committees, those on present conditions in Boston, on normal girls, and on public opinion have looked towards the more precise defining of problems that a small group can fairly attempt. These are: (1) The problem of so assembling the facts amassed in the case-investigations of thirty-odd societies and hospitals as to disclose recurrent causal factors that otherwise would be lost in the details; (2) the problem of fixing upon certain handicaps, other than mental defect, predisposing to unchastity; and (3) the problem of appraising the stigma attaching to illegitimacy.

The object of the study group on Feeble-mindedness is to inform its members of the symptoms of mental defect, in order that they may include in their social histories of unmarried mothers facts of everyday conduct such as are useful to the examining alienist.

The results obtained by these groups of workers show that information was secured for 163 girls, of whom 79 were apparently normal and 19 sub-normal.

"The mentality of the girl should be thoroughly understood. If she is feeble-minded, or a delinquent, she cannot be treated in the same way as if she were a normal woman where favourable conditions might mean reform. Moreover, her mental or moral incapacity has a decided bearing upon the advisability of her keeping the child with her.

The Social Evil.

This problem is as old as human history, and still unsolved. Why?

No one denies that those who are arrested are not the clever ones, not the sharpest and best able to escape at the expense of their companions, but there are many women in immoral houses who are victims, and there are few modern investigators who do not take account of this and of the fact that a large proportion of the victims of the White Slave Traffic are mentally defective. Dr. W. F. Snow has published a study in which he tabulates the results of recent investigations.

	Number Prostitutes Examined.	Per cent. Aments.
State Board of Charities and Correction, Richmond, Va.	120	83.3
Chicago Morals Court	639	62.0
Chicago Morals Court	126	85.8
Illinois Training School for Girls	104	97.0
Massachusetts Vice Commission	300	51.0
Massachusetts State Woman's Reformatory	243	49.0
New York State Reformatory for Women	193	29.8
Bureau of Social Hygiene	100	29.0
Total	1,825	

In all, 1,825 cases have been tested, the results ranging from 97 per cent. to 29 per cent. of ments among the persons tested. The surprisingly wide variation in the figures given above indicates a great difference in the methods used and in the interpretation of results. Undoubtedly the type of prostitute found in New York and examined at Bedford is about the same as that found in Chicago and examined by the Chicago Morals Court. The difference lies in the examiner and his or her method and interpretation.

The most accurate and conservative studies thus far made indicate that about one-half of the prostitutes who come into the custody of city and state institutions are mentally defective.

"It is apparent that our great problems of crime and the social evil are inseparably intertwined with the problem of feeble-mindedness. Whatever we may do towards the suppression of the social evil, we shall contribute little toward the actual solution of these problems so long as we make no attempt to stem the appalling tide of feeble offspring that is increasingly pouring forth from our large and ever-growing class of mental defectives. So far as modern investigation enables us to see, the most pressing social need of our time is segregation of the feeble-minded."—*Fifth Annual Report, Virginia State Board of Charities.*

Prison Reform.

The ideal of prison reform is supposed by many to be the improvement of prisons. It is more than that. It is to prevent crime, by finding out the causes of it, and dealing with these. It is to stop the manufacture and production of criminals by turning the law-breaker into a good citizen when he comes into the hands of the law. To do this we must study the man or woman as a man or woman, and not as a criminal. The honour system is the right system in dealing with human beings, but the mental defective is not far enough developed to respond to it, except in a childish way. At gatherings of prison reformers in 1915, notably at the Annual Meeting of the American Prison Association in October at Oakland, California, the necessity for careful psychological studies was urged not only as a pre-requisite to intelligent and successful treatment of the individual offender, but also as essential to any adequate understanding of the causes of delinquency.

The modern prison is not so much a place of punishment as a place where men and women are made over and given a fresh start. Hospital methods are useful. The prison should be a moral and industrial hospital.

One may need a hospital for physical ailments, another a hospital for mental ailments. Some need hard labor, others industrial education, and all a training that will fit them to earn an independent living, after they are out of the penitentiary.

Careful investigation of the prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary in recent years has shown that an exceptionally large number of these are defective in body and mind. In the psychopathic laboratory, Dr. J. T. Faulkner applied the Binet-Simon test to prisoners received from October 1st, 1913, to July 1st, 1914. Of 224 white men, 33, or 14.7 per cent., were considered normal; 37, or 16.5 per cent., subnormal; and 154, or 68.8 per cent., morons. This is not a full test of efficiency, because it excludes many social factors and habits that help to determine a man's efficiency. Nevertheless, it is valuable as showing a decided tendency. Of 101 negroes examined, 4, or 3.9 per cent., were normal; 6, or 5.9 per cent., subnormal; and 91, or 90.2 per cent., morons. The test did not include all the prisoners of the penitentiary.

Court Laboratories.

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology are now endeavoring to establish in the municipal courts of the larger American cities a research laboratory which will, as it were, give the judicial authorities the data they need to consider the actions of anyone brought into court from a social point of view. The conduct of the mental defective who does not know what he ought to do, who cannot understand the law, or the rights of others, or the consequences of his own actions, any more than a child eight years old could, cannot correctly be called criminal. He is a permanent child.

Dr. V. V. Anderson, who is the director of such a laboratory in connection with the Municipal Court of Boston, finds in the last 350 cases examined, 140 men and 210 women, 31 per cent. mentally defective.

Research Departments in Prisons.

The Chicago House of Correction now has a Research Department, including a Psychopathic Department, of which Dr. S. C. Kohs is Director. The laboratory work aims to give the prisoner his best possible chance:

"Should he be without a trade it is our business to determine his particular aptitudes and to place him in an industry where he can learn as much of the trade as possible, so that when he leaves he will be better prepared vocationally to earn his living. He is also told that should his case be found deserving, a recommendation for his release on parole would be made. He is given to understand that nothing which we obtain will ever be used in any manner to his disadvantage. Our whole care is for his ultimate welfare."

A special class for defectives in this House of Correction numbers twenty.

"These boys are mostly all feeble-minded and are vocationally untrained. The teacher in charge is a prison guard, new to the service, who has taken to the work remarkably well. A special course for the training of the feeble-minded would be of invaluable benefit to him and consequently to the class. At present its programme consists of the following: Basketry (reed and raffia), drawing (picture-frame making), mat weaving, nature study (care of plants), garden and farm work, wood work, bookbinding, informal gymnastics and games, and a slight amount of arithmetic.

"As the treatment of these cases progresses, we may very probably take care of seventy or one hundred, developing some form of departmental system in which the inmate will devote all of his time to school work, or partly to school work and the rest to some industry on the grounds.

"The aim with the feeble-minded is to fit them for institution life or a place in a farm colony. It is a great mistake to let such children pass the age of 12-14 still at large. Such a boy is almost sure to be a delinquent or criminal. Delay means tenfold, perhaps a hundredfold, increase of difficulty—perhaps impossibility."

With new thoughts and a new attitude of mind towards those who break the law has come the realization that our social organism has been so constructed as to make no provision for the peculiar deficiencies of the feeble-minded. With the growth in complexity of our industrial and community life, with the growth of a broader, more paternal attitude, not a narrow, ignorant, revengeful one, a relic of the past, we are beginning to recognize that the mentally-deficient are really children who have developed physically, their mental life having remained on the juvenile level. (*Kohs.*)

A German Spy?

Mentally defective persons sometimes become law-breakers through their love of notoriety. It was to be expected that some high-grade mental defective would pose as a German spy, and this was actually the case in the Province this year, when L. M. made herself so troublesome that she "kept a room of factory girls in terror for a month," and, having indulged in pro-German sentiments, registered, on November 16th, 1914, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, as an alien enemy. On November 19th she arrived almost destitute in Berlin, where she worked for a month at a factory, earning about $8.00 in two weeks. She "preferred talking to working, ate only one meal a day, and was clad with miserable insufficiency." She was dismissed, accepted some charity and worked for a few weeks at four different homes in Berlin as a domestic, being dismissed from each of these four places because she was incompetent. On May 26th, according to her own account, she drew her month's wages of $12.00, paid a dentist's bill of almost that amount, took her one dollar from the savings bank, and went, without the permission of the Chief of Police, to Galt by the Radial Road, and thence to Toronto.

On the same day, May 26th, she was arrested at the Union Station, Toronto, on the nominal charge of vagrancy, under suspicion of being a German spy.

Her own story was a somewhat romantic one. Born near Strasburg, she said she "had been educated in a convent in England, had travelled extensively, and both then and now her career and her fate had been closely connected with those of various exalted personages. She speaks French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, and knows a little Greek. She crossed the ocean disguised as a boy. Her father and mother were murdered by an Englishman in Alsace. She had lived in Virginia, had visited military camps, had managed to enter the house of a leading Canadian public man as a domestic in order to carry on a system of espionage," and so on.

On the other hand, the truth was that she and her sister were brought to Canada in 1907 to Dr. Barnardo's Home for girls at Peterborough, and she remained under the charge of the Home until September, 1914, when she left their charge, went to Buffalo, then to Niagara Falls, where she was paroled as already stated. Before this time she was employed at Shelburne, where she was a domestic, but a very unsatisfactory one. Her employer at Shelburne said: "If she were at large and knew that I had been talking about her doings here I should not feel at all safe. I believe she would burn this house down in five minutes."

When the girl left Shelburne she is said to have taken with her $200, collected partly by saving and partly by stealing from bills paid by the clients of her employer through her, and one theft of $5.00 was actually traced to her, according to the statement of her employer.

Those familiar with the subject will at once recognize in the history of this poor girl, her pathological lying, her overmastering desire for notoriety, her evident inability to keep any situation or meet with judgment or common sense the difficulties and demands of life, the unmistakable characteristics of a mental-defective, although many of those who were in close contact with her did not realize this.

Crimes of Violence.

Those who would prevent immorality and the crimes of violence which often spring from this cause should help to provide care for the feeble-minded.

Several times during the past year there have been cases of such threatened violence. In one such case a young lady was so terrified by the wild threats of a feeble-minded boy of nineteen, and his determined efforts to see her, that police protection had to be asked for. The letters in this case are typical examples of the correspondence of a mental defective, able to read and write in a very poor way, but quite unable to manage himself or his own affairs with any sense or decency.

Murder at Caledon.

On the morning of Thursday, March 18th, 1915, James Stevens, a Barnardo Home boy, murdered Annie Violet Armstrong and then killed himself at the home of her parents, four miles from Caledon. It was stated at the Coroner's inquest that Stevens had been pronounced unmanageable by a former guardian of the boy—yet the Barnardo people at Toronto had allowed Mr. Robert Armstrong, the father of the murdered child, to take him from the Home without a warning that he had shown questionable traits of character.

The following is the statement of the family physician:

"I met James Stevens during the winter and my private opinion at that time was that he was below the average Home boy in mental ability, and that he was probably descended from parents of low mental ability.

"He seems to have won a fairly good name while at Mr. Armstrong's home. I am told that he lived for two years near Strathroy, Ont., prior to coming to Mr. Armstrong's and that the people there could do nothing with him.

In the present instance his villainous animal passions led to the terrible tragedy. He first attempted to gratify these and then committed murder and suicide."

The following is the verdict of the jury:

"This jury is strongly of the opinion that the Barnardo Home should pay more attention to the selection and preparatory training of children before placing them in our Canadian homes.

"While we willingly recognize the importance of the work the institution is doing, we are convinced that much better results would be secured if the boys and girls were kept under the direct supervision of the Home long enough to learn something of their characters, habits and tendencies for good or evil. If found undesirable, we would recommend that it be made compulsory for the Home to notify applicants as to the character of a boy or girl, especially when they have been previously returned to the Home.

"If this course were followed, the jury is convinced that there would be fewer heart-rending tragedies such as the one which has made it necessary to hold this enquiry."

Murder at Kingston.

On July 30th, 1915, Mrs. Nancy Job was found dying in her bed and Albert E. Suddard was discovered crouching under a table in the room with blood on his hands and clothes. The poor old lady died from her injuries. Suddard, who had joined a Battalion for Overseas Service, said he had been drinking all evening on July 30th, and did not remember anything from ten o'clock that night till the next morning when he found himself in the cells.

The prisoner's mother testified that her son was dull in school, and at fifteen was still in the Third Book. She said her mother had negro blood in her veins, and had died in Rockwood Asylum the past year.

Dr. Young, assistant physician of Rockwood Hospital, gave evidence that Suddard was a high grade mental defective.

Mental Defectives and Crime.

It is difficult to give a satisfactory definition of mental defect or deficiency, just as it is difficult to give a satisfactory definition of general intelligence or general mental capacity or efficiency. Dr. Charles Goring in his great work on "The English Convict" published in 1913, observes that "figuratively speaking we should say, intelligence is an expression of stature, weight and strength of mental substance, just as physique is a resultant of the stature, weight and strength of corporal substance. And just as impressions of physique are the resultant of an indefinite number of component impressions of specific physical attributes, so are estimates of general intelligence based upon a number of subsidiary estimates of specific mental characters. The general estimate of physique or intelligence is arrived at, not from consideration of any one character in particular, but from observation of a number of characters, weighed together and balanced against each other. Thus we may say of a broad-shouldered, big-boned, long-limbed person, without prejudicing our judgment of his good physical development, that his hand-grip is that of a child, or that his resistance against fatigue is feeble, or that he possesses no more staying power than that of an old man; and similarly we may say of any otherwise intelligent and mentally gifted person that his extravagance or profligacy is that of a fool, that his worldly judgments are no better than a child's, that, in his blindness to mathematical demonstration, he is stupid, or that in intelligence, as established by power of self-expression in speech, he borders on imbecility. It is only when physical weakness is compensated in no direction by strength, that we classify a person as one of feeble physique; and when an indefinite number of mental incapacities and disabilities are unrelieved by mental strength in any one direction, we classify the subject as unintelligent, stupid, defective, or imbecile, according to the quality of his psychical attributes. Now, impression of physique can be directly corroborated by measurements of stature and body weight; which are characters correlated with, and summarizing, an indefinite number of separate physical characters. We cannot corroborate our general impressions of mentality by measurements or observations of any kind summarizing mental character; but we are compelled to assume that, could any such test be found, it would corroborate the world's verdict upon general intelligence as measurements confirm the reliability of judgment upon physique."

However, inasmuch as people of intelligence, whether they have been much at school or not, will nearly always be self-educated if not school-educated, we have from the education possessed by any person, some fair idea of his intelligence.

Dr. Goring classifies criminals into the following five divisions as to intelligence:

1. Intelligent.
2. Fairly intelligent.
3. Unintelligent.
4. Weak-minded.
5. Imbecile.

Ten to Twenty Per Cent.

Accepting the estimate of the Royal Commission that .46 per cent. of the whole population of England and Wales are mentally-defective, Dr. Goring discusses at length, with citation of authorities, the proportion of mental defectives among criminals, and concludes that it cannot be less than ten per cent. and

probably not greater than twenty per cent. But when the valuable statistics here presented are utilized to show what percentage of mental defectives are to be found among persons committing criminal offences, and among the general population, the difference is a marked one, and strongly supports Dr. Fernald's opinion that every mental defective is a potential criminal.

There are only .46 per cent. of mental defectives in the general population: Note the percentages below of mental defectives among those convicted of:

	Per cent.
Wilful damage, including maiming of animals	22.2
Arson	16.7
Rape (child)	15.8
Robbery with violence	15.6
Unnatural (sexual) offences	14.3
Blackmail	14.3
Fraud	12.8
Stealing (and poaching)	11.2
Burglary	10.0
Murder and murderous intent	9.5
Rape (adult)	6.7
Receiving	5.1
Manslaughter	5.0
Coining	3.3
Wounding, intent to wound, striking superior officer	2.9
Embezzlement, forgery, fraudulence as trustee, bigamy, performing illegal surgical operation	0.0

Immigration.

The Minister of Interior, as mentioned in the Ninth Report, authorized Dr. J. D. Page, Chief Immigration Medical Inspector at Quebec, to engage the services of a psychologist, Miss Mateer, of Vineland, N.J., during July and August of 1914, to assist in examining immigrants for mental defect. The results of this work are now available, and the figures indicate that in the above period 14,700 immigrants were examined, 79 were held for further examination as to mental defect, and 25 of these were found to be mental defectives, or about 2 per 1,000, a larger number by far than had been rejected for this cause in the year 1914, which was 21 out of 227,348, or about 5 per 100,000.

The following table shows the number of immigrants rejected and deported in Canada from 1911 to 1914 for mental defect.

The figures for mental disease (insanity) are also quoted, as it is a well-known fact that the number of mental defectives practically equals the number of insane in any general population.

Year.	Total Imm.	Reject Insane.	Per 100,000.	Deport Insane.	Per 100,000.	Reject F.I. & Idi.	Per 100,000.	Deport F.I. & Idi.	Per 100,000.
1911-12..	220,527	15	6.8	133	60	2	0.9	9	4
1912-13..	263,423	24	9.1	221	83	4	1.5	10	3
1913-14..	277,348	18	6.4	210	75	21	7.5	15	5

After the War.

The great events through which the world is now passing have stopped the tide of immigration. When peace returns that tide may be overwhelming. We all look forward in the Providence of God to a righteous and permanent peace. Each has his or her own part to play to make that peace possible. Before that peace comes we should make plans for proper regulation of immigration, including a permanent and much improved immigration medical service, and a

new and better way of examining immigrants. This cannot be done when they reach Canada. It should be done before they leave their homes. This is a great patriotic duty and an opportunity to do it that will never return.

The Canadian Public Health Association and other public bodies have intimated their intention of taking this matter up.

Progress During the Year.

Those who would keep up with the rapid modern development of caring for and training the mentally defective must make a constant study of this work as carried on in the leading institutions at home and abroad. In Great Britain, as already mentioned, the industrial work at Darenth and other institutions has made great progress.

This has also been the case at Sandlebridge. Within the next few years the foundation already laid and the good work done will begin to tell. Industries are being rapidly introduced as the children get older. All the girls' clothes are now made in the School, and soon it is hoped to make all the boys' clothes.

Industrial Work.

"The saving of money thus effected would be very great, and we are now badly in need of occupation for those of our boys whom we cannot, for reasons of health, put upon the land. The more varied the occupations given to the feeble-minded the greater the chance of success in the management of their homes.

"A teacher of shoe-making has been found to come in every day, in addition to the few days a week already provided for. He tells us that the boys take to the work better than he had supposed to be possible, especially now that they are making boots and shoes, sewing the uppers themselves. This is probably the result of our having taught them all in school to use a needle. It appears that the use of their hands in any way gives pleasure to all our boys, and there is a wealth of labor waiting in the Colony to be gradually developed as means are found to provide workshops and pay teachers. Many of the boys in school have become expert in the making of rugs and baskets, which are remarkably good and saleable articles. There is no reason why, as time goes on, they should not be employed on the same kind of work after they have left school, especially as it is work they much like. Some of the boys are showing a great aptitude for wood-work, they have made some charming toys; this is an industry which might well be developed.

"The girls have made all the socks and stockings used in the Colony during the last two years, and are now making all the jerseys for the younger boys. Moreover they have been able to make to order about three hundred pairs of socks for the army, and a considerable number of body belts. The socks made on the machine have been chiefly the work of one girl, who can easily make ten pairs a day, and has, when feeling pleased with herself, several times made fifteen pairs."

Starcross School Workshops.

This institution for mental defectives, which is situated near Exeter, in the south of England, is one of the best in the world. Board of Guardians are charged 10s. 6d. per week for their wards resident at Starcross, but the actual cost is 11s. 2¼d. It is famous for its arts, crafts and industries. There are now ten different workshops as follows: Wood-carving shop, tailor's shop, shoemaking department,

basket-making shop, mat-making department, brush-making shop, weaving shop, trunk-making shop and a small printing press. The tweed, serge, flannel and blankets made in the weaving shop are of excellent quality, and wear much better than the same articles obtainable at the same cost elsewhere.

The boys last year made 1,303 yards of tweed, 412 yards of flannel and underblanketing, 732 yards of serge and 21 blankets.

House painting, baking, gardening, farm work, laundry work, the manufacture of sash-cord, straw plaiting and chip basket-making are all taught.

Institutions for Mental Defectives.

The following brief statement of the provisions made in the different States of the Union for the care of feeble-minded may be useful for reference:

Thirty-four states have provided institutions for the care of mental defectives, accommodating altogether approximately 25,000 persons. The number of persons cared for by each state runs from less than 100 in five states to more than 3,000 in New York and Pennsylvania institutions. Ten states have between 1,000 and 2,000 inmates in institutions for the mentally defective and the remainder from 100 to 500. In going over reports of state institutions we almost invariably find the statement that the institutions are overcrowded and that there is entirely inadequate provision made for the feeble-minded.

Ten states have provided for institutions designed entirely for women, or have recognized the necessity for segregation of women of child-bearing age by the specific inclusion under the admission rules of women to the age of forty-five years. In many states where there is no stated age limit, special attention is paid to women who because of their mental defect are unsafe if left at large.

In over half of the states no age limitations for admission are specified in the law relating to the institutions for mental defectives. Following are the ages at which patients may be admitted in various states: New Hampshire, male 3 to 21; female over 3 years; Nebraska over 5 years; Iowa 5 to 46 years; Oklahoma, males 5 to 16; females over 5 years; Vermont 5 to 21 years; Colorado and Wyoming, over 6 years; Missouri, 6 to 45 years; Indiana, males, 6 to 16; females, 6 to 45 years; New Jersey and Virginia, 12 to 45 years.

—United States Commissioner of Education.

Cost of Maintenance.

The cost of maintenance is also summarized for reference:

"The average annual per capita cost in thirty state institutions for which figures were obtainable was $192. The cost in the various institutions ranged from $97 to $300 a year for each inmate. However, it must be recognized that, owing to the different methods of bookkeeping, great allowance must be made in comparing costs. The apparently low cost in many of the institutions is due to the saving in cost of food by the use of the produce of farms operated by the institutions—the work being done by adult inmates—and the earnings from the sale of surplus farm products. Many institutions also have industrial departments in which they manufacture much of the necessary wearing apparel and house furnishings."

According to figures published by the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia the per capita cost of maintenance of mental defectives in the various institutions, including current expenditures and salaries, is as follows:

Institutions.	Per capita Cost.
Government Hospital for the Insane	$240 00
Home for the Aged and Infirm	153 00
National Training School for Girls	286 00
National Training School for Boys	233 00
Industrial Home School	188 00
Bruen School (rate to Board of Children's Guardians)	120 00
Pennsylvania Training School (rate to Board of Children's Guardians)	250 00
Virginia Training School (rate to Board of Children's Guardians)	250 00
Training School at Vineland (rate to Board of Children's Guardians)	$250.00 to 300 00

General Considerations.

The experience of institutions where good work has been done for a long time is helpful to us. Thus in the United States the Glen Mills, Pennsylvania, Industrial School in its Eighty-sixth Annual Report says:

"It is recognized as an impossible task to teach the feeble-minded in the same school, the same classes, or by the same methods, as the approximately normal.

"No child with a mental defect which makes it impossible for him to live on even terms with other pupils at the School should ever be committed to it.

"We would not go so far as many extremists do and exclude from the practically normal class all who cannot pass some arbitrary standard fixed as dividing the normal from the subnormal or feeble-minded. But careful examination of the child, the family from which he comes, and the teachers who have taught him; and, if there is any question, the verdict of his playmates with whom he has always commingled, should determine pretty certainly whether a child is deficient to that degree which will prevent successful education with children of the class who are retained in public schools."

Permanent Care.

The Girls' Department of this Institution at Darlington, Delaware County, Superintendent, Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, reports:

"We believe the time has come for us to seriously face the fact that there are a great many girls who should not leave us except to be transferred to some other institution for permanent custodial care. We are not doing our whole duty to the state if we are blind to this fact. We should do all we can to get the state to provide such an institution, or to reconstruct this institution to give such care to the girls here. Too many of the girls who are committed to this School have not enough mentality to properly care for themselves when they leave us. We should always bear in mind that a feeble-minded, immoral girl may be an asset to vicious people. This is not the case with boys. If they are going to be dissipated they must earn their own money to pay for it. The girl may be made to earn money for others and she may not have enough mentality to protect herself from those who would exploit her.

"In this connection the problem of the colored girl is a very serious one. Many of these children come from degenerate parents, children who should never have been born. Until recently, we were unable to get rid of many of these girls, who have no relatives to properly care for them, who had been committed to us from other institutions and were entirely unfitted to be placed on parole. We are now sending these back to the various counties to be placed in the almshouse. This is

not the proper place for them. They often cannot be held here, and many drift in and out to bear illegitimate children and so become an added expense to the taxpayer.

"Shall we continue to allow our mentally deficient girls, when they are no longer under our control, because they have reached the age of twenty-one, to drift into evil and be a menace to society? And is it not the duty of the state to provide a home where such cases should receive custodial care during life?"

Practical Work.

The Training School for Feeble-Minded at Vineland reports that their work becomes more practical every year. The elements of academic training are given to those who can take them, but the greatest stress is laid upon industrial training in which the boys and girls excel. Hand work in the School in the way of basketry, weaving, netting, woodwork, needle-work, etc., leads to furniture repairing, broom-making, rug-weaving, as well as elementary shop work in carpentry, painting, masonry, shoemaking and other trades. The housekeeping training in school leads to laundering, bedmaking, table setting, and general house-life activities. The training in the school gardens, raising of poultry, etc., leads to occupations on the farm and in the stock department. That is the inmates are becoming more and more happy and self-supporting.

Industrial Farm Colonies.

The development of Colonies is another important movement in this Institution.

Two colonies have sprung up from this parent Institution, one at Menantico, and the other at Burlington.

At Menantico the land was purchased on May 5th, 1913. The first two boys went into the portable buildings July 15th, 1913. Now there are fifty boys housed and working there.

"The boy-men at the colonies are particularly happy. Here they find a much larger freedom than is possible in the parent institution and they thoroughly enjoy the out-of-door life. Many of them for whom it was difficult to find suitable occupation here are enjoying the cutting of brush, then piling it and at the proper time, the burning of the stacks. They have all a normal boy's pleasure in a bonfire and are doing a great piece of work that they hardly realize, in clearing the land and gathering the brush for their fires. If it is true—as it seems to be—that they love to destroy things, they are here finding an outlet for their destructive tendencies and at the same time doing a constructive piece of work.

In Burlington County almost everyone knows about the Colony. And so a personal interest is secured that promises well for the future of the feeble-minded. With people to push the matter ten years from now we can have every case of feeble-mindedness that is dangerous to society under care.

The Colony idea has taken root in New Jersey. This year a farm colony for State prisoners was started in Cumberland County and the State Commission on Mental Defectives has recommended three for the chronic insane."

Land for Colonies.

"There is plenty of State land or cheap, uncleared woodland. Good satisfactory buildings can be erected for three to five cents a cubic foot, or built and

equipped for from $200 to $300 a bed—I mean a complete unit for one or two hundred; dormitories, dining-rooms, shops, laundry, etc. Our defectives are so much waste humanity costing the taxpayers from $200 to $600 a year each because suitable useful employment is not found for them. If they are placed on this waste land that has lain idle for several generations, they are capable under wise guidance of partial self-support and will make good agricultural land ready for the normal farmer."

"This land has been particularly unused because it seems too hard to clear, costing twenty to sixty dollars an acre merely to get it in shape, and then it is too light for general farming. Why not have the cheap labor of the feeble-minded (formerly wasted) prepare it, and then turn it over to the normal farmer with his improved and intelligent methods of truck gardening. We shall all see the beginning of this great movement, which I trust our own normal children will work out successfully."

Make Them Happy.

The spirit of happiness is the greatest possession of this School. The Superintendent says:

"It must come out of a more intimate knowledge of each child as an individual, of his likes and dislikes, his temperament, his weakness, his needs. Our little cottages are doing more than any other thing in developing this spirit, which is indeed the spirit of motherhood. These children need more than normal children a sympathetic ear to hear their little joys and sorrows, someone to chide firmly but lovingly, to give the thousand and one little personal attentions which a mother would give, but which are impossible in a large group. We find that a much better class of employees may be obtained and retained in the small groups, and a woman will take a group of a dozen or fifteen large boys when two will refuse a group of twice as large."

Tests in Institutions.

The Institution at Waverley, Massachusetts is an inspiration to all workers in this field. They do not stand still at Waverley. They go forward.

Last year the whole population of the Institution was examined by psychological tests. This has been repeated this year and it has "proved of great value, not only as affecting the treatment, care and instruction of the inmates, but as assisting the officers and trustees to decide upon their future life—whether they shall remain in the school or be discharged. This is a constant and most perplexing duty, especially because of the pressure from outside to obtain discharges of the doubtful cases."

Officers.

Great importance is attached to having the right kind of officers.

"We have been fortunate in the class of attendants we have been able to obtain; but the task—to keep up the high standard this school has set—does not become simpler as the years go on. We have a duty to the young, devoted employees themselves, to provide them with proper quarters for their time of relaxation, and so again we urge with renewed earnestness the real need of an appropriation for a building for the combined use of visitors and for recreation purposes for employees."

The Colony at Work.

Templeton Colony, referred to elsewhere in this report, is doing wonderful work. Forestry and much farm work is being carried on.

"Eighteen acres are devoted to orchards and small fruits. There are six good orchards of old trees which produced this year over 900 barrels of first-class apples. We have planted eight acres with young fruit trees and small fruits.

"For ten years past, we have cut on the average over 1,000 cords of wood per year, cutting only the inferior wood. The use of this wood for fuel has already saved a sum of money, which would otherwise have been spent for coal, amounting to more than the entire cost of the land. We have several hundred acres of fine growing forests, with many thousand cords of first-class firewood and much good timber. As a beginning in constructive forestry, we have planted during the last few years many thousand of white pines, which are in a flourishing condition. The care of these forests, the cutting of the wood and timber, and the planting of the young trees provide a most profitable method of employing the patients in the winter season."

"We have at the colony 99 head of stock, including 54 cows, which furnish milk for the colony itself. We have also 42 head of young stock, which will be sent to Waverley when they are ready to give milk."

"The shipment of farm products from the colony to the home school at Waverley began the 1st of September and continued weekly until after the harvest. We have now at the home school at Waverley abundant supplies of the vegetables named above, sufficient to last through the winter. It is a well-known fact that the feeble-minded desire and apparently require large quantities of bulky food. These cheaply raised vegetables satisfy that demand at a very low cost. Our cost for food this past year was 72 cents per patient per week. If we had been obliged to purchase all our food supplies in the market, this cost would have been very much larger, at least 50 per cent. more than the above cost. The expense for caring for these boys would be just as great if they were at Waverley as it is at the colony, without any corresponding financial return. It is probable that the State has no more profitable investment than the Templeton farm colony, managed as an integral part of the parent institution at Waverley."

New Books.

Exclusive of Reports, investigations and records of research into the various problems connected with this subject a remarkable number of books on Mental Defect has been issued from the press during the year.

Professor F. W. Mott's book on "Nature and Nurture in Mental Development," (London: John Murray).

"A Point Scale for Measuring Mentality." By Yerkes and Bridges.

Dr. William Healy's books on "The Individual Delinquent," and on "Pathological Lying, Accusation and Swindling," and Dr. Goddard's book on "The Criminal Imbecile," are valuable aids to those who are considering and studying how we are to care for and control those mental defectives who are at present such a constant source of difficulty, expense and danger to the community.

Social Service.

Departments of Social Service are now becoming numerous. Many cities and churches as well as universities and other institutions and organizations now have departments under this head.

The Diocese of Toronto now have a Social Service Department under the management of Rev. Mr. Brydges, at whose request the following Catechism was written for publication in the Social Service Bulletin issued by the Moral and Social Reform Department of the Church of England, Diocese of Toronto:—

CATECHISM.

1. WHY SHOULD I READ THIS CATECHISM? *Because I am a Canadian and because I pay taxes.*

2. WHO ARE THE FEEBLE-MINDED? *Those whose minds are the minds of children, no matter how old they may be.* They cannot learn properly at school, their minds are always undeveloped, they cannot control themselves, cannot manage their own affairs, cannot earn their living unless continually directed and supervised. They form a large proportion of the unemployed, the unemployable, the dependents, the "ne'er-do-weels," the paupers, the prostitutes, the criminals.

3. WHERE ARE THE FEEBLE-MINDED? *In our Public Schools, Separate Schools,* Industrial Schools, Homes, Refuges, Orphanages, Hospitals, Houses of Industry, Industrial Farms and all other charitable institutions—in our Gaols, Prisons, Prison Farms and Pentitentiaries—*and at large in the community.*

4. What is the number of the feeble-minded in Canada? About two or three per 1,000 population.

5. Is the number of the feeble-minded in Canada increasing, and if so, why? Yes. Because feeble-minded persons have many children, and because there are some feeble-minded immigrants.

6. Could the number of feeble-minded persons in Canada be prevented from increasing? Yes. Permanent care of the feeble-minded from an early age would prevent the natural increase, and a stricter medical examination of immigrants in the country from which they come as well as at the port of entry would prevent increase by immigration.

7. WHO SUPPORTS THE FEEBLE-MINDED? *You do. You pay School taxes and Municipal Taxes.* You subscribe to charitable institutions. You belong to some benevolent society. You help with relief work. You pay the cost of the administration of justice, the upkeep of penal institutions and the salaries of school, sanitary, municipal, police and all other officers and officials. It is a big bill.

8. CAN THE FEEBLE-MINDED EARN THEIR OWN LIVING? Many of them can almost or quite earn their own living, if trained, and if cared for and supervised in a suitable institution, the only place where they are ever really happy. *Almost all of them can be taught to do something useful.*

9. What is the cause of feeble-mindedness? Heredity is the cause in about eighty per cent. or more of all cases. Four out of every five feeble-minded persons had one or more feeble-minded parents, or grandparents, or both. In one out of five cases the cause is accidental or unknown as yet.

10. CAN FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS BE CURED? NO.

11. CAN FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS BE TRAINED, IMPROVED AND MADE USEFUL AND HAPPY? *Yes.*

12. WHY SHOULD WE CARE FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN CANADA? *Because we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak. Because it costs less to care for them than to neglect them. Because if we don't they will leave behind them so many feeble-minded children that it will be bad for Canada. One feeble-*

minded man and one feeble-minded woman, born in Ontario and married in Ontario, have had ten children, all feeble-minded.

13. WHO WILL HELP ME TO CARE FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED? Your School Trustee, who has the direction of the Teacher, the School Nurse and the School Medical Inspector.

Your Warden, Reeve, and Council.

Your Mayor and Alderman.

Your Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Your fellow-citizens, your friends, your neighbors, your family.

Yourself.

14. WHAT SHOULD WE DO FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, BOTH FOR THEIR SAKE AND FOR THE SAKE OF THE COUNTRY?

Have Medical Inspection of schools so that we may know where our feeble-minded children are.

Have auxiliary classes for all children who are backward, so as to get them forward, if possible, and to find out why they are backward. If it is found that the reason of retardation is feeble-mindedness, then they need special training.

Have Training Schools and Homes for feeble-minded children.

Have Industrial Farm Colonies where adult feeble-minded persons may earn their living and be safe and happy and be prevented from being a source of evil and expense in the community."

This Catechism was reprinted in full as above in White Paper No. 4, Bureau of Municipal Research, Toronto, May 28th, 1915. The title of this paper was "Are All Children Alike?" and the whole of the paper was devoted to the question of Backward and Feeble-minded Children.

A ROYAL CANADIAN COMMISSION.

The National Council of Women of Canada have again asked the Dominion Government this year for a Royal Canadian Commission on Mental Deficiency, and much time and attention was given to the subject during the Annual Meeting of the National Council held in Toronto in October. It formed also the subject of a lecture at a meeting held on October 20th by the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto in honour of the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temaire and the delegates to the National Council meeting. On this occasion a large and distinguished audience of some 1,500 people was present in Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto, the largest audience that has ever met in Canada to consider this subject. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Sir John Hendrie, occupied the Chair and Premier Hearst and other members of the Cabinet were present.

AUXILIARY CLASSES.

The Annual Report presented by the Standing Committee of the National Council of Women on the Feeble-minded contained much valuable information. A few extracts are given.

"We have, by means of circular letters, urged our Local Council to try to obtain Special Classes for Backward Children, with special teachers, not because we think them a sufficiency, but because they might be started without much expense and because they might be a first step towards classification and segregation—and the children of such classes who are incapable of improvement

might eventually be drafted to an institution where adults of their own kind might act as wardens under the supervision of one or more normal superintendents.

"This year a better response has been made to those appeals than heretofore, but the interest is not yet as wide as it should be. Some think that compiling statistics and making public the unpleasant details of this problem results in nothing tangible; but until that work has been done the public cannot realize the danger of allowing these apparently harmless individuals to go on increasing in numbers and decreasing in efficiency with each generation.

"Until there are more institutions like that at Orillia, it is impossible for all these cases to be cared for; our duty seems clear—we must so rouse public opinion that our governments will feel the keen necessity for providing permanently for these dependent people."

The Press.

The Press have once more, as always in past years, rendered great service to the cause of the feeble-minded. Indeed if the general public realized the situation as well as our Canadian journalists do, the problem of the mental defective would have been solved long ere this.

"But if the detention home is not provided this year it will have to be next year or the year following, and previous experience affords no hope that the city will be better able to bear this expenditure then than it is now. As a matter of dealing directly with the very lives of hundreds of unfortunate children, the proposed colony institution has humanitarian precedence over many civic expenditures for ornamentation or proper improvement."—*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto.)

Ottawa.

The cities of Ontario have kept up an educational campaign during the past year.

A meeting, under the auspices of the Ottawa Local Council of Women, was held in the Normal School, Ottawa, on March 11th, 1915, and before a large audience the question of caring for the feeble-minded was discussed at length. Later on a branch of the Provincial Association for the Care of the Feeble-minded was formed.

Hamilton.

Much interest has been shown in the City of Hamilton as to the care of the feeble-minded during the past year. The City Council appointed a Committee to take up the subject and efforts have been made to get the Board of Education to act in the matter.

Alderman Dr. Davey, who was the leader in this matter, is now at the front, but his work has been carried on by others.

Advisory Committee on the Care of Mental Defectives in Toronto.

A movement of considerable importance has taken place in the Province this year, especially in Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa.

In Toronto it owed its inception to the Public Charities, and in the first instance to the ladies of the Board of Management of the Boys' Home who issued

invitations to the Presidents and Secretaries of other Boards of Management of Public Charities to meet at a conference at the Boys' Home on March 8th, 1915. The meeting was largely attended and appointed a Committee to take up the question of immediate provision for mentally defective children and arrange for a large and representative deputation to wait upon the Mayor and Board of Control.

Another meeting was held on March 15th, at which many business and professional men, members of advisory and financial boards of the Charities were present.

On March 23rd a deputation, which was stated by the press to be one of the largest that ever waited upon the Mayor and Board of Control, and included the Hon. Mr. Justice Osler, Mr. J. K. Macdonald, Sir Edmund Osler, Mr. G. Tower Fergusson, Mrs. Boultbee, Mrs. Grasett, Dr. C. K. Clarke, Mrs. Perley Smith, Mr. R. D. Fairbairn, and about one hundred other citizens appeared at the City Hall and presented resolutions urging that immediate steps be taken to provide suitable means for the proper care and training of the feeble-minded boys and girls of the city, and pointing out that if this is not done, it will be almost a certainty that large additions will be made from them to the irresponsible feeble-minded criminal class of the city.

The Mayor and Board of Control promised consideration and promised also to wait upon the Government of Ontario and bring this matter before them.

The Committee Formed.

At a later date another deputation waited upon the City Council, and finally on April 20th a conference was held between the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, representing the Ontario Government, and His Worship the Mayor of Toronto and the Board of Control, accompanied by a number of representative citizens of Toronto.

On this occasion, after a full discussion, it was suggested by the Hon. Mr. Hanna that an Advisory Committee might be formed, representatives being appointed on the Committee by the Provincial Government, the Mayor and Board of Control of Toronto, the Public Charities of the city, and others interested. This suggestion was unanimously approved of, and Mr. Hanna then intimated that the representative of the Department of the Provincial Secretary would be the Inspector of Feeble-minded, Dr. MacMurchy. The Hon. Mr. Pyne stated that, as the Inspector of Auxiliary Classes, Dr. MacMurchy would represent the Department of Education on the Committee.

At a subsequent date the Mayor and Board of Control appointed Controller Thompson and Dr. C. J. Hastings, M.O.H., the Public Charities appointed Hon. Mr. Justice Osler and Mr. J. K. Macdonald, the Board of Education appointed Chairman W. W. Hodgson, the Local Council of Women appointed Mrs. Huestis and Mrs. Meyers, and the Neighborhood Workers' Association appointed Rev. Lawrence Skey.

The Committee was called together on May 28th, 1915, and on Tuesday, June 22nd, presented the following resolutions as part of their preliminary report:

Resolutions.

That this Committee deem it advisable that there should be erected suitable buildings on the cottage plan, for the care of mentally-defective children who should be removed from certain Orphanages and Homes in the City of Toronto, and for other mental defectives in Toronto who require such care;

And Resolved further that this matter should be brought immediately to the attention of the Mayor and Board of Control, and that they be requested to instruct the City Architect to prepare plans and estimates for such buildings in order that a by-law may be submitted to the citizens of Toronto in January, 1916, to authorize the necessary expenditure;

That inasmuch as there are in five of the Orphanages and Homes of the City of Toronto thirty or more children who are so seriously mentally defective that their presence in these Homes is detrimental and even dangerous to other children;

It is therefore resolved that the Mayor and Board of Control be requested to direct that temporary arrangements be made for the care of these most urgent cases in a separate Home or Institution.

To Prepare a Plan.

On July 7th the Mayor and Board of Control with the members of the Committee waited upon the Hon. Mr. Hanna and the Hon. Howard Ferguson, Acting Minister of Education, and it was agreed that the Committee should proceed to report a plan which, in their opinion, would be adequate for the care of the feeble-minded in Toronto. This final Report was presented to the Mayor and Board of Control on October 6th, 1915, as follows:

ADVISORY COMMITTEE *RE* CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN TORONTO.

Report.

The Advisory Committee appointed in accordance with a suggestion made by the Provincial Secretary at a conference held between the Honourable W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, representing the Ontario Government, and His Worship the Mayor of Toronto and the Board of Control, accompanied by a number of representative citizens of Toronto, to report on the best means of care and control for the mentally-defective in Toronto, beg to report as follows:

1. Your Committee find that there are at present not less than eighty-three mentally-defective children in six homes for children in Toronto.

There are in addition over one hundred mentally defective boys in the Victoria Industrial School and thirty mentally defective girls in the Alexandra Industrial School, the majority of whom belong to Toronto or its vicinity. Total 213.

Your Committee would draw special attention to the fact that all of these are now being maintained at the public expense, by municipal and government grants, and by the money of benevolent citizens. The authorities of these Institutions are the leaders in this movement, asking for proper training and permanent care of the feeble-minded as a measure of economy and wise administration.

In addition to the above Commissioner Boyd states that in 1914, eighty-four children were referred by him to the Clinic at the Toronto General Hospital. Out of this number one was an idiot, 16 were borderline cases, 7 were backward, 8 were very seriously backward and 16 were mentally defective. The number in 1915 is already in excess of the above.

The Commissioner has at present before him a woman thirty-four years of age, whose mental age is nine years. She has a large number of children.

It was estimated by the Chief Inspector that there are not less than 250 to 300* mentally defective children now attending the Public Schools in Toronto, besides an unknown number of mentally defective children not attending any school.

The Chief Medical School Inspector, Dr. McKay, is now conducting a special inquiry into this matter.

Your Committee has considered carefully the possibility of utilizing some building, such as the old Toronto General Hospital, as a temporary refuge for our mental defectives, but are unanimously of the opinion that this is not feasible.

In one or two of the children's institutions mentioned some slight temporary relief has been given by the efforts of those in charge of the Summer Course for Auxiliary Class Teachers, which was conducted during July and August. This, however, only shows what can be done with mentally defective children if the right methods of care and training are employed.

In the Haven there are 52 women who are mentally defective and about 80 mental defectives in the Industrial Refuge for Women, besides three or four feeble-minded mothers in the Infants' Home, and a number of feeble-minded women varying from 15 to 20 in the Mercer Reformatory, and an equal number in the gaol and at the Women's Industrial Farm.

Your Committee cannot conclude this part of the report without drawing attention to the fact that the gravest aspect of the problem of which they have attempted a partial solution is this: Nearly all uncared-for mental defectives, both men and women, probably become parents, and this sometimes at an early age, (the Committee has access to records of feeble-minded girls only fourteen years of age becoming mothers) and their offspring, illegitimate in many cases, are more numerous than the progeny of normal men and women in the ratio of seven to four. Permanent care in a suitable institution is the only remedy for this evil. Our duty to our neighbor as well as our duty to our country must be held to include our duty to posterity.

Your Committee now submit an outline of what they believe to be the best plan of dealing with the above situation:

1. *Classes for Backward Children in the Public Schools.*

All children capable of being educated should receive the education for which they are best fitted, and those who need institutional care may be recognized in these classes and recommended for admission to a suitable institution.

2. *A Register of all Mental Defectives in Toronto.*

This Register, in the opinion of the Committee, should be under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health of Toronto.

3. *A Psycho-Educational Clinic where Medical Investigation, Diagnosis, Assistance and Advice may be available for all Persons Referred to the Clinic.*

The Clinic should be carried on in co-operation with the School Medical Inspection Staff of Doctors and Nurses and the Department of the Medical Officer of Health, and should be organized under one central authority. Such a Clinic is now being carried on weekly at the Toronto General Hospital under the name of "The Social Service Clinic."

4. *An Institution of the Industrial Farm Colony Type, with Buildings on the Cottage Plan.*

(1) *Name*—The Farm School. (The Little Farm School.)

(2) *Place*—Within a radius of about twenty-five miles from Toronto.

* It is now known that the number is much greater.

(3) *Transportation*—Good railroad or radial road connection.

(4) *Situation*—As attractive and beautiful as can be obtained.

(5) *Extent*—Three hundred acres as a minimum. About one acre for each inmate has been found advisable in the oldest and most successful institutions of this kind.

(6) *Buildings*—These should be simple, inexpensive, fireproof if possible, and constructed in a modern and economical way on the Cottage Plan.

The cost is estimated by your committee at from $25,000 to $50,000 for a cottage for fifty inmates.

The buildings bought with the farm should be utilized at first for the "cottages" of the institutions.

The general plan or lay-out of the institution buildings should be decided upon by competent authority before any building is begun.

The Waverley (Mass.) "unit" of a Cottage containing 105 inmates with rooms of about 30 x 40 feet seems to be a good one.

(7) *Maintenance*—The following figures, showing the annual cost per inmate per year in a number of residential institutions, including in most cases food, clothing, heat, light, repairs and salaries, are submitted:

The Protestant Orphans' Home, Toronto	$87 00
The Girls' Home, Toronto	96 00
The Boys' Home, Toronto	100 00
Indiana School for the Feeble-Minded	147 00
Orillia Hospital for the Feeble-Minded	150 00
Kansas School for the Feeble-Minded	150 00
Sandlebridge School, Manchester, England	151 00
England School for Feeble-Minded Children, Liverpool	162 00
School for the Feeble-Minded, Waverley, Mass.	200 00
Industrial Schools of Ontario	218 00
New Jersey Training School, Vineland, N.J.	294 00

Taking $150.00 as the average cost of maintenance per inmate per annum, this might be made up as follows:

(*a*) All boys or girls admitted from the Industrial Schools or sent from the Juvenile Court to be paid for as provided under the Industrial Schools Act. This will cost no one any more than the sum now expended for those boys and girls and every one will get better value for the same money.

(*b*) All pupils transferred from Public School Classes to be paid for from the funds of the Board of Education according to the rate of expenditure by the Board per pupil (average attendance) per year, *e.g.*, $37.00 in the year 1913, or in such other manner as may be approved.

(*c*) An annual grant from the City Council of Toronto, as recommended by the Social Service Commission, according to the needs of the Farm School and the character of the work it is doing.

(*d*) Annual grants from the Ontario Government under R.S.O., Chapter 300, Section 2.

(*e*) Special grants from the Department of Education for Ontario as provided under the Auxiliary Classes Act, Section 13. It is found that the cost of a pupil in an Auxiliary Class is about three times the cost of a pupil in an ordinary Public School Class. It may be hoped that the grant from the Department will be in proportion, and also that the Little Farm School may be the first to apply for this grant in Ontario.

(*f*) It is assumed that benevolent and patriotic citizens will be inclined to contribute to the Farm School as generously as they now do to the Orphanages and

the Children's Homes, where the same children are now largely supported by their contributions.

(*g*) Parents whose children are admitted to the Farm School and who are able to pay part or all of their maintenance are expected to do so.

(*h*) *Superintendent, Officers and Staff*—The members of the Committee cannot express and urge too strongly their unanimous conviction that the right persons must be found to establish, guide, develop and supervise the institution and that unless this is done our best efforts will be in vain.

Residential medical supervision is necessary.

(*i*) *Inmates*—Great care must be exercised as to admission of inmates.

Both sexes must be admitted and kept separate from the beginning.

A group of say ten or twelve boys, who are somewhat skilled and trained and able to work, should be selected and placed in one of the farm houses, under the direct charge of the superintendent, and other boys should be admitted one or two at a time.

A similar group of girls under the charge of a lady as first assistant superintendent, should be placed in another farm house some distance away. In this way the institution would gradually develop. Other cottages would then be added as soon as it was found advisable.

Re-examination from time to time and individual study of each inmate is essential.

The most careful and complete classification of the inmates must be made and maintained.

Provision should be made for children of all classes, both rich and poor.

The industrial and household training of the inmates must be secured.

All inmates, as far as possible, by their work and otherwise, should bear their share of the cost of maintenance.

The necessary custodial care must be provided.

(*j*) *Board of Governors*—This should be a body of public-spirited citizens, both men and women, thoroughly representative of the City of Toronto.

The method of appointment of the Board is felt by your Committee to be of great importance and they would venture to suggest the following for consideration:

Number—Three ex-*officio* and fifteen appointed of whom not less than five shall be women.

Term of Office—Three years, five Governors retiring each year, except in the case of those first appointed, who shall hold office, five for three years, five for two years and five for one year. Governors shall be eligible for re-appointment.

The constitution of the Board might, it is suggested, be as follows:

Ex-Officio.

The Provincial Secretary.
The Minister of Education.
The Provincial Treasurer.

Appointees.

One by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.
Three by His Worship the Mayor of Toronto.
Two by the Board of Education.
One by the Separate School Board.
One by the Board of the Industrial Schools.
One by the President of the Board of Trade.
Two by the Toronto Local Council of Women.

Four (two of whom shall be women) by the charitable institutions of the City of Toronto.

Your Committee would recommend that if a By-law is necessary, a money by-law for $200,000 should be submitted in January, 1916, to provide for the necessary civic expenditure, or rather investment, and the members of the Advisory Committee are willing, if requested by the Council to do so, to give time and thought to the work of informing the ratepayers of the reasons which make this expenditure not only advisable but economical and urgent.

SUMMARY.

The Present Situation.

Two hundred and thirteen mentally defective children are now supported at the public expense in children's homes, orphanages, and industrial schools in or near Toronto. These are a heavy burden to the homes, and a detriment and menace to the welfare of the other children. The homes cannot give mentally defective children the training and control which they require, and they are therefore growing up to be useless, troublesome and dangerous in the homes and will be more so later on in the community.

*Four hundred or more seriously backward and probably mentally defective children are in their own homes, attending the Public Schools or not attending any school. The parents of many of these children are earnestly asking for help for their children. The children are untaught, unhappy and often cause great difficulty at home and at school.

Recommendations.

1. Auxiliary Classes for backward children in the Public Schools.
2. A Register (confidential) of the names and addresses of all Mental Defectives in Toronto.
3. A Farm School (Residential) for the 213 children referred to above, and for others whose parents may apply for admission for them.
4. A By-law if necessary to be submitted to provide for the necessary expenditure for a Farm School.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

HELEN MacMURCHY, *Secretary.* F. OSLER, *Chairman.*

* It is probable that from one to two per cent. of the school population will be found to be mentally defective.

APPENDIX.

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AT WAVERLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT, DR. WALTER E. FERNALD.

This Institution was visited on Thursday, August 26th, by the following members of the Committee: Dr. Hastings, Medical Health Officer of Toronto; Mr. W. W. Hodgson, Chairman Board of Education; Mrs. Huestis, President of the Local Council of Women, and the Secretary.

The Institution was founded in 1848, and is situated on 160 acres of farm land about 7½ miles from Boston. Eighty per cent. of the Institution population come from this City. This is a contrast to the state of affairs obtaining in New York. That City pays 72 per cent. of the total taxes of New York State and gets only 40 per cent. of the accommodation in State Institutions for the Feeble-Minded as compared with the rest of the State, while it cares for nearly all its own feeble-minded in the Institution for that purpose on Randall's Island, which has a population of nearly 2,000.

The Institution at Waverley cares for both sexes, children and adults, of every grade of defect. The total population is now 1,640, including 300 men who are placed on a Farm Colony at Templeton, 70 miles away.

In answer to the question as to whether it was advisable to attempt to care for the higher grades only in an institution. Dr. Fernald replied that outside of certain small private institutions he knew of no institution where this was attempted and that it would not appear to be practicable.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

In regard to the cost per bed for construction of a suitable building, the last building at Waverley cost $37,000 and accommodates 105 inmates. The building is red brick and is practically fire proof with slate roof and cement construction in some parts. Three dormitories with thirty-five in each dormitory are arranged for and the size of these rooms is 30 x 40 feet. This is the standard size of room construction at Waverley and it has been found most satisfactory. The cost of construction may be stated to be from $500 to $5,000 per bed in different institutions for the feeble-minded. However, in some new and simple wooden and concrete buildings at Templeton it has been found possible, in consideration of the special class of inmates cared for there, to house fifteen boys in a cottage which cost $3,500. There are no basements in these buildings and stoves are used in which wood is burned.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

In regard to the cost of maintenance per patient per year this varies from $147 in Indiana and $150 per year in Kansas to $200 in Waverley and $284 in Vineland. The figures for Waverley and Vineland include food, clothing, heat, light, the care of the property (including repairs), and the salaries of the staff. It is not quite certain that repairs, etc., are included in the Kansas and Indiana figures.

In reply to the question as to the number of these children who can be taught in a class Dr. Fernald said that it was possible in such an Institution as Waverley to teach 35 or 40 in a class, but that in ungraded classes in Public Schools 15 should be the maximum.

Sterilization.

Dr. Fernald does not consider this either advisable or possible in the present state of public opinion. He would not be in favour of it at all unless under very exceptional circumstances, and narrated two instances known to himself personally which had convinced him and convinced many others that greater evils might be caused by it than the evils it was intended to avoid.

Register or Census of Feeble-Minded Persons.

This is an essential part of any organized system of caring for the feeble-minded. Such a register is now being begun in the City of Boston.

Can Feeble-Minded Persons be Cared for in the Community?

There have been discharged from Waverley during the last twenty-five years between 800 and 900 of the inmates. Some of these are doing well. Two field workers are now engaged in investigating the records of these inmates. Feeble-minded children who have good homes can often be cared for in these homes while they remain children. Old people who are feeble-minded can also be cared for outside of an institution. The years when care is imperative are from eight to ten years to say thirty-five or forty. The feeble-minded age quickly and senile changes may occur with them at thirty-five or forty years of age.

Dr. Fernald instanced in regard to the subject of follow-up work or after-care work, the work done by Miss Cheney, a Public School teacher in Springfield, Mass. She has been teaching there for seventeen years. No feeble-minded girl who has been under her care in her class has ever become the mother of a child, and she has never had a boy who was in her class arrested. Her methods are her own and her influence and character are such that she is able to do a great work in the community. She maintains a close and friendly relation with the home and the parents of feeble-minded children, and when she sees signs of danger she is able to persuade the parents to send their children to Waverley.

Mental Status.

One year ago every patient at Waverley was tested as to his or her mental capacity, the Binet tests being largely used. A second test is now being made at the end of the year.

It is found that inmates learn a great deal in the way of being able to work and do things that they have been trained to do. Learning by working and doing things is emphasized in the whole organization of the Institution.

Vacation.

Out of the population of 1,600 inmates about 200 can be allowed to go home on vacation.

How to Secure the Control of the Feeble-Minded.

It is necessary to popularize the institution so that parents will want to send their children there in order to help the children as well as benefit themselves. In order to do this a campaign of education is most important. The leaders of the community, clergymen, doctors, lawyers, judges and others must be approached. A mailing list with every one of these important citizens on it must be prepared and information must be sent them from time to time.

Special Classes.

These are clearing houses or stepping stones to the institutions. Children should not leave these classes until the age of sixteen or seventeen.

Who Makes the Diagnosis?

This is a medical matter. No Binet tests or other tests in the hands of an unqualified person can suffice. Experience and thorough training along with medical knowledge is required. Not infrequently persons are sent to Waverley who are found not to be feeble-minded at all and are therefore not admitted.

There is an Out-Patient Clinic at Waverley. The staff are the examiners. About 600 or 700 persons are examined there every year. This year the number will probably reach 800. The examinations are made by the Superintendent, Dr. Fernald, five assistant physicians and one psychologist. There are also five grade teachers on the staff at Waverley and about fifteen other teachers. The Psychopathic Clinic in Boston also conducts such examinations.

Better instruction should be given to medical students in all questions relating to medical defect. In the last twenty-five years no student has left the medical schools in Boston without having some instruction in this subject.

As an example of those who are not mentally defective at all and who are referred to the clinic, Dr. Fernald mentioned the case of a girl of eighteen living on a lonely farm with an old couple who insisted on sending her to her little room upstairs, in which there was nothing but a bed, a table and a chair, at 6.45 every evening while they talked downstairs. She wanted to stay down, but they would not allow it. She had bought some Paris green and they feared she intended to poison them. Dr. Fernald was very much interested in the girl; arranged to send her a travelling library and to give her many things that she ought to have had and had been deprived of. She returned after a month to the Clinic and a very great improvement was found in her.

Classification.

Boys and girls must be kept entirely separate; even at seven or eight years of age in the Kindergarten they ought to be separate. This can easily be secured in a properly organized institution.

Escapes.

Escapes occur not infrequently. Dr. Fernald says that it would be a great mistake to have the rigid precautions which would make escape impossible in an institution for the feeble-minded. Inmates who escape are always brought back within a very short time.

Dining-room.

Each cottage has its own dining-room holding about 100. There are ten tables with ten at each table. According to a carefully planned schedule the food is taken from a central kitchen to these dining-rooms in little wagons lined with tin. It is the experience of Dr. Fernald that the quantity of food necessary for 100 patients placed in this receptable keeps itself warm, that is, it retains its own heat sufficiently. These receptacles are lined with tin and closely covered.

Number on Staff.

This, including officers, nurses, attendants, foremen and forewomen, engineers, etc., is 256 to a population of 1,640, or one to five or six inmates. Each cottage has one House Mother and five assistants—3 nurses, 1 night superintendent, 1 relief officer, total 6. At eight o'clock every evening every one then on duty goes off and a new staff comes on for the night. Every part of the institution is under the care of one or other of the medical officers. This has been found to be the greatest possible comfort and has worked very satisfactorily. The doctor decides how long each girl or boy shall stay in a certain shop or workroom or schoolroom and what change of work or rest is required.

Laundry.

The laundry is supplied with simple and effective equipment, and there were automatic stops and other safety devices.

Every cottage has a playground adjoining it and every patient lives out of doors, summer and winter, as much as possible.

There are four residences on the grounds for officers, nurses and attendants. The aim of the management is to have young and vigorous people to do the work. They are supposed to be pensioned at sixty years of age. The great majority of nurses and attendants are women.

The two members of the staff who have charge of the sports and recreations of the children are very important officers. There is a gymnasium, but the chief end of this work is to keep the children in the open air. Thus, they are all taught games by the Recreation Mistress or Master, and in the winter tobogganing, skating and all other winter sports are arranged for. There is a concrete area for games outside each cottage. There is only one building where the windows are guarded by bars.

The area of most of the rooms is 30 x 40 feet. Thirty-five beds can be placed in such a room, and it is also a good size for industrial work.

The girls' orchestra was seen playing. They had twelve different instruments and the work of the orchestra seemed to be excellent.

The Industrial Building was inspected. One important point in this was the very large area of window space. Just as many windows as could be constructed in the wall are used. Rooms are set apart for domestic science, lace-making, sewing, dressmaking, tailoring, weaving, shoemaking, carpentering, printing and a great many other industries. The Institution sells nothing. It uses all it makes. For example, a large quantity of crash is made every year for the towels used in the Institution.

The members of the Committee who had the privilege of visiting the Massachusetts Training School for the Feeble-Minded at Waverley desire to express their sincere thanks to Dr. Fernald for the great courtesy and kindness and the valuable information received from him on this occasion.

This Report is still under consideration.

THE OTHER PROVINCES OF CANADA.

In the other provinces of Canada progress is being made towards the care of the feeble-minded.

Special classes are already established in Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C. New Westminster and Calgary are agitating for such classes, and interest in the whole subject is being kept active at Halifax where Dr. Katharine B. Davis of New York addressed representatives of all the philanthropic societies in August last. She said that one-third of all the prisoners at Bedford, N.Y., were feeble-minded, and suggested that means might be provided for the permanent care of such people, by the issue of bonds, such bonds to be redeemed by the coming generations who would be the real beneficiaries of such a scheme, for "only by classification and segregation," declared Dr. Davis, "can we ever reach a solution of this problem."

The Nova Scotia League for the Care and Protection of the Feeble-Minded was organized in Halifax in the year 1908, and has made good progress. In the year 1912-13 fifty local branches were formed at different centres in Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick.

Frequent inquiries reach this office from other provinces. In New Brunswick in one district we have heard of seven or eight cases of mental deficiency, all subject to more or less ridicule and ill-treatment. One is often severely beaten and locked up by his father; two are used as household drudges; two are just wandering about the roads; two are well-cared for but learning nothing; two young men belonging to good families are a constant anxiety to their friends; one, a girl, is kept like the family skeleton, out of sight, and yet another, a poor boy, making his living under difficulties, because he could not count his wages, or know when he was overcharged.

Some mental defectives in New Brunswick are cared for in the Hospitals for the Insane.

Prince Edward Island.

In Prince Edward Island a number of feeble-minded persons are cared for at the Provincial Infirmary as well as at Falconwood Hospital for the Insane.

No provision is made for feeble-minded children, except to send some of the worst to delinquent homes in Nova Scotia.

Quebec.

In the Province of Quebec the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church have several large hospitals where the feeble-minded are cared for, apparently, in most cases, along with the insane.

Alberta.

Dr. Stanley, M.P.P., of High River, both through the Y.M.C.A. and other agencies, and also before the Legislature of Alberta, urged on the Province the inadequacy of the provincial system for the care and treatment of the feeble-minded. Dr. Stanley advised training schools and labor colonies, and pointed out that it is probable there are nearly 2,000 mental defectives in Alberta.

In the Western Provinces it has several times been proposed that institutions necessary for caring for dependents and defectives should be divided among the different provinces, and a recent despatch from Victoria, B.C., states that at a conference of the Cabinet Ministers of the Western Provinces held in Victoria, B.C., it was proposed that institutions for joint use shall be established as follows:

Manitoba.—School for the Deaf.
Saskatchewan.—School for the Blind.
Alberta.—Training School for Mental Defectives.
British Columbia.—Asylum for Imbeciles.

The capital cost of each institution will be borne by the province individually and the maintenance will be shared among the four.

The Ontario Association.

The Provincial Association for the Care of Feeble-Minded in Ontario was organized on November 8th, 1913, and held its first annual meeting on April 29th, 1914. On account of the war and for other reasons no meeting of this Association has been held during the past year.

THE OTHER DOMINIONS.

Cape Province, Dominion of South Africa.

The Cape Province have earnestly pursued the work for the care of the feeble-minded, even under the war conditions which have prevailed.

The annual report of the Cape Province Committee for the Care of the Feeble-Minded was presented in June, 1915, at which the following suggestions made from Johannesburg were favorably received:

1. To make the public familiar with the work of the Committee.
2. To provide compulsory medical inspection of school children.
3. To protect society against the menace of the feeble-minded.
4. To train the feeble-minded in special institutions and utilize the result to the most remunerative extent.
5. To protect the feeble-minded against the world.

The Committee has been in existence for nearly two years and has already gathered much important and valuable information.

New South Wales.

Sir Charles McKellar draws attention to the fact that the treatment of the feeble-minded is an urgent public need in New South Wales, and recommends special examination to ascertain in suitable cases the presence or absence of mental defect. He reports that nineteen per cent. of the children in charge of the State Children's Relief Department are mentally defective.

India.

In Central India the Medical Association appointed a Committee on the Care and Training of the Feeble-Minded. This Committee took steps to ask for the co-operation of all those interested.

It was decided by the authorities of the Presbyterian Mission that such an institution was absolutely necessary, and a resolution was passed requesting the General Missionary Association to bring this matter before the Government of India.

Public Health.

Much has been done for the prevention of physical suffering due to bodily disease, but the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913 may be regarded as the first national attempt made towards the prevention of mental inefficiency. Healthy bodies are but of little value unless they are controlled by a somewhat efficient brain.

There is a strong tendency now to take up the question of mental defect as a public health problem, especially in relation to the problems of heredity. The study of the work of Mendel and the dissemination of knowledge on this subject so that it has become part of common knowledge, has made a great difference to public opinion on this subject.

An English sanitary authority says that it is evident the number of degenerates should be largely diminished by preventing in whatever manner may be practicable, without being harsh or unjust, the reproduction of, for instance, epileptic and feeble-minded persons. He quotes Shuster as follows:

"By placing the feeble-minded under care of a kind which prevents their propagating, one would not only do something to exterminate feeble-mindedness, but one would at the same time be dealing a blow at tuberculosis, drunkenness, pauperism, prostitution and criminality," and gives his own opinion that seeing that health authorities have begun to make themselves responsible for pre-natal conditions of children, by endeavouring to influence the health of prospective mothers through maternity hospitals and dispensaries, etc., they must logically go further back to the very beginning, and concern themselves with the consideration of the question whether in the interests of the future children, the fathers and mothers are fit to propagate children at all.

Specific Disease.

Medical research, even in neutral countries, has been directed chiefly to questions of military surgery and military sanitation during the past year. But even these cannot altogether obscure the medical problems of mental defect.

At the meeting of the American Public Health Association held in Rochester in September, 1915, Dr. Kirby, Clinical Director of the Manhattan State Hospital and Professor of Mental Diseases in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, gave the result of a research by himself and Dr. T. W. Salmon, the Secretary of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. He stated that in a group of 100 children who were the offspring of paretics, 45 were defective either mentally or physically, and nearly one-third of them were actually infected with syphilis, giving a positive Wassermann test. Deaths due to paresis (nervous specific disease) in New York State every year number about 1,000. One man out of every nine who died in New York State, between the ages of 40 and 60, and one woman out of every 30 who died at the same age period, died of paresis.

Last year 6,000 new patients were admitted to the New York State Hospitals for the Insane, and one in every seven of the 6,000 was suffering from paresis. It will thus be seen that syphilis, causing paresis, is a cause of mental defect in the offspring.

Blood Pressure.

Other medical problems have been investigated in connection with mental defect.

The blood pressure of 206 girls at Sleighton Farm, a reformatory near Philadelphia, was taken to study the relation of blood pressure to nutrition during adolescence. The age of the girls was seven to eighteen years and they were living under excellent conditions. Records were obtained from 196 girls, giving results of four successive tests, and it was noticed that there was a remarkable relation between an unstable diastolic blood pressure and mental defect. Among those having a moderate degree of unstability forty-four per cent. were feeble-minded, and among those having a marked degree of unstability one hundred per cent. were feeble-minded. This may, of course, be regarded as only one example of a general physiological condition.

Hospitals.

There is a tendency of late to utilize the hospitals as a centre for work for mental defectives. Thus, in a new Children's Hospital, presided over by Professor Von Pirquet, there is a Medico-Pedagogical Clinic where backward children are studied, at the request of their parents, or of the Juvenile Court or Child Welfare agencies, and a diagnosis is made and advice given.

The Social Service Clinic at the Toronto General Hospital, under the direct supervision of the Superintendent, Dr. C. K. Clarke, has been a great assistance to all those who are endeavouring to deal with the problem of the mentally defective in the City of Toronto, or who may be perplexed as to the diagnosis in the case of some child or adult who may be suspected of mental defect.

The Clinic is held weekly in connection with the Social Service Department of the Hospital, and from April 8th, 1914, when it was established, to September 1st, 1915, the

Number of Clinics held was		75
Total number attending		825
New cases	569	
Old cases	256	
Number of applications made to Orillia		60
" admissions awarded to Orillia		21
" patients placed in Hospital for Insane		26
" patients placed in other institutions		20

Dr. Clarke is assisted by Dr. Oswald J. Withrow and Dr. Clarence M. Hincks. Two nurses are also officers of the Clinic, one of them doing special work in connection with the Burnside Maternity Hospital, where feeble-minded girls are often found among the patients. The nurses of the Hospital, as well as the medical students have certain opportunities of attending the Clinic and learning about this important subject. This is indispensable and of the greatest importance to the medical profession and the community.

It will be noticed that from the above report sixty-seven of the most urgent cases have been provided for in various institutions, and while this number is very small in comparison with the overwhelming need, yet the effect of the Clinic on the education of the public in the City of Toronto, and the direction given by the medical officers of the Clinic to many whose perplexities they can relieve, giving them the information they need, can hardly be over-estimated.

Research has undoubtedly been stimulated by Dr. Clarke's work, and he himself has done some brilliant work along a line where he is one of the pioneers, namely, the insanities of childhood. Dr. Clarke finds that about eight per cent. of all children sent to such a clinic on the suspicion that they may be mentally defective, are really suffering from dementia præcox, or some other psychosis that appears at an early age.

Not only the public of Toronto but all those interested in this important question owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Clarke.

One reason why a large General Hospital is the best place for such a clinic is that mental defect is, as it were, a family matter. It is almost always possible by following up the family history, to find that any person brought to the clinic comes from a family connection where other mental defectives are readily discovered. In this way some of the most striking and indeed appalling cases have been unearthed, two whole families of imbeciles having been found during the past few weeks. It must never be forgotten that mental defect is hereditary.

Psychiatric Clinics.

At any Psychiatric, or Psychopathic Clinic or Hospital the feeble-minded always appear.

At the Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, for the year ending September 30th, 1913, there were 1,523 patients, and of these 329, being under 25 years of age, were considered adolescents. Of the 329, 170 were insane, 159 were not insane, and of these last 44 were feeble-minded, 68 in addition to the 44 were classified as defective delinquents, *e.g.*, "a special class of defectives where the mental lack is slight, though unmistakable, and the criminal tendencies are marked and constant." (Fernald.) The defective delinquent is on a par with the barbarian. He has no conscience, little or no affection, and few or no ideals.

Hospitals for the Insane.

The presence of mental defectives in hospitals for the insane is a great detriment and obstacle to the work of such hospitals, whose business it is to give expert medical diagnosis and treatment, and skilful care and nursing to those suffering from mental disease, so that they may recover as rapidly and as well as possible, and if incurable (the very last thing that a physician or nurse wants to admit about a patient), to care for them, for their own safety and the safety of others.

Mental defectives do not need any of these expensive specialized provisions. What they need is a job—occupation to enable them to earn their own living, and the training to fit them to do the job, and enjoy their lives in comfort, happiness and safety. With the insane, they are, in many ways, more out of place than they are with normal persons. The hospitals for the insane in Ontario all have from fifty to one hundred feeble-minded persons among their inmates. No hospital should be asked to do this work. There are among these a number of feeble-minded women who have been in the institution for ten, twenty, thirty years, or

even more. These poor women are sheltered and cared for and prevented from being the mothers of illegitimate children—a dreadful fate both for them and for the community, which would thus have been involved in endless expense and disgrace. On the other hand they have not been happy. They have been unnecessarily imprisoned with the mentally diseased. They have had no proper training or occupation. If they had, then all these years would have been spent in occupations that would not only have made them happy and useful, but would have saved the country a great deal of expense.

What Experience Teaches.

The inestimable value of availing ourselves of the teaching of experience about the feeble-minded is shown in a striking manner in an address given by Mrs. Frank S. Streeter last May at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, where, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Fernald, valuable papers were presented by experts.

"It was in 1893 that the first attempt to collect information regarding the defective, dependent and delinquent children in New Hampshire was made, and it was in 1895 that the effort to remove the children from the almshouses and establish a State Board of Charities and Correction was successful. It was in the spring of 1895 that I first visited each one of the ten county almshouses in the state, where at that time all the dependent feeble-minded in the state were taken care of, excepting the three supported outside the state under the $1,000 appropriation.

"It was at that time that I first realized the close relation of mental defect to poverty and crime, and the horror of that survey is still so vivid in my mind, even after twenty years, that I can hardly bear to speak of it. Yet in considering the relation of mental defect to the neglected, dependent and delinquent children, it must be spoken of, for the most fundamental truth borne in upon the student of feeble-mindedness, is the frightful part that heredity plays in its evolution, and the descendants of the wretched people I encountered then, are the very ones that make New Hampshire's record of feeble-mindedness so startling to-day. True, it is that 'the fathers have eaten of sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge.'

"At that time in New Hampshire all the wreckage of humanity was herded together in the almshouses with only a very small percentage of the respectable and infirm poor included. There were found the diseased, the insane, the imbecile, the epileptic and the criminal; no classification was maintained and often no separation of the sexes, and with them all were living the innocent, helpless, little children and the adolescent girls and boys, many of whom had been born, and had always lived at the almshouse. Let me give you two or three brief extracts from the report made at that time.

"The records show that the great majority of the inmates have had pauper parents and grandparents. In one county farm are five generations, from the great-great-grandmother to a baby in arms, and I was told that there had been at one time thirty members of the same family there. From another county farm a boy and girl, thirteen and fourteen years old, ran away several years ago, have since had thirteen children, and are now back at the almshouse with four, the oldest a girl of thirteen about to become a mother. These young, feeble-minded unmarried mothers are the saddest of all, and I could multiply instances again and again.

"One county reports that every one of its almshouses' inmates are feeble-minded except the nine insane. In another county farm there are at present four generations of the same family, from the great-grandfather, seventy-one years old to a baby of five months. The great-grandfather has always been supported by town or county, is feeble-minded and thievish. His daughter, the grandmother, has also spent most of her life in the county farm, is feeble-minded, has had seven children, all county charges, one of whom is the mother of the five months old baby of the fourth generation. The mother, the third generation, is nineteen, and has always been at the farm more or less—is 'not exactly foolish but not quite bright.' She has had two children, both now at the farm with her.

"There are two feeble-minded boys at this same farm whose mother was feeble-minded, and died at the farm. One of these boys, now about fourteen, seems like a criminal degenerate, can pick any lock in the house, climbs anywhere, is very sly, and never speaks. One of these days New Hampshire will have a costly criminal case on her hand through this boy, unless all signs fail.

"In still another county are a father and mother, there as prisoners, with six little children, three of them babies. Twenty-five or thirty years ago this woman's father and mother were also at this same county farm as prisoners with six children, herself one of the number.

"Instances similar to the above could be duplicated in almost every county in the state.

"This you will remember was in 1895, twenty years ago. Since that time conditions have been much improved at all the county almshouses. First all the normal children were removed, then most of the feeble-minded children, then the insane. The men and women are now separated in every almshouse, and separate quarters are provided for the prisoners. But for the twenty years since 1895, as in all the years preceding it, the feeble-minded families have continued to increase and multiply without let or hindrance. The feeble-minded girls are still unprotected; the number of feeble-minded and dependent children has grown steadily greater, the number of dependent children showing an increase of 61 per cent. from 1900, when statistics were first collected, to 1910, while the population of the state increased only 4.6 per cent. in that time.

"Many of the feeble-minded children found in the schools are members of notoriously degenerate and shiftless families, who have intermarried and procreated, thus filling the schools and institutions with their defective unsocial offspring. This is the type that should be put immediately into institutions before they become criminals or parents, and thus increase the public's burden."

A Central Authority Needed.

Some central governmental authority must care for the feeble-minded, and be responsible for them.

"This state supervision of the feeble-minded might be done successfully by some existing organization like a properly constituted state board of health, or state board of charities, or by a special board or officials; but the responsible official should be a physician trained in psychiatry, with especial knowledge of all phases of mental deficiency and its many social expressions. The local administration of this plan could be carried out by the use of existing local health boards, or other especially qualified local officials, or perhaps better, by the utilization of properly qualified volunteer social workers, or existing local private organizations and societies, already dealing with dependents or delinquents. This sys-

tematic supervision and control could easily be made to cover an entire state, and would obviate the present needless, costly and futile reduplication of effort." (Fernald.)

LINES OF PROGRESS.

Three leading movements or general tendencies characterize the year's work on the problem of mental defect and related problems.

I. Can Mental Defectives Live in the Community under Supervision?

The first is the growing recognition that it may be more possible than we used to think to care for a limited number of mental defectives in the community under careful guardianship, especially if these mental defectives have been carefully trained in an institution in their youth, and are not of the type prone to sexual offences, and are constantly kept under supervision by the institution and its workers, and can be brought back to the institution at once, if necessary. This is recognized by the Mental Deficiency Act, and in two American institutions the subject is now being studied. We must await the results with some caution.

The Border Line Case.

Few people ever visit an institution for Mental Defectives without thinking that perhaps some of the best looking children should not be there.

Dr. Bernstein, the Superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, drew the attention of the State Board of Charities recently to 52 "border-line cases" among the inmates, and a research study was instituted on behalf of these children, the results of which have since been published.

"The Committee felt that it was of the utmost importance that each case be thoroughly investigated, for if, in a single instance, there was normality, it would be inhuman to stigmatize such a child as feeble-minded by committing it to a custodial asylum, and also it would be sufficient compensation for all the labour and expense if even one of these children could be saved from the unhappy fate of condemnation to permanent association with the feeble-minded and idiotic."

The children came from different counties in New York State. The family and personal history was carefully investigated in each case and the child studied. Twenty-six of these children were in orphan asylums before going to Rome. Eight of these had been refused by orphanages. Many of them have done much better at Rome, which was better suited for them than the orphanages. The orphan asylum régime was too complicated for them, and life outside an institution offered too many temptations.

There is hardly a child in the group who could be safely diagnosed by inspection, for many of them are alert and attractive in appearance, and few carry the stigmata of degeneration to a noticeable degree.

During the last year seven of the children have gone out on parole or have been discharged by Superintendent Bernstein, acting under the authority of the Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum. While in most cases they have not been outside the institution long enough to demonstrate what the

final outcome may be, it may be said in general that their present reactions do not differ greatly from those they showed before they entered the institution. Those of school age have been placed in special classes, or in the lower grades of the public schools. The older ones are working for maintenance, dependent to a considerable degree upon the patience and good will of their employers.

"They will presumably get along fairly well until they are called upon to meet some trying situation or are subjected to some special strain."

Need of a Clearing House.

"After careful consideration it seems to the Committee that the state needs a special clearing house for such children, where they can be kept under observation, examined and trained for as long a time as seems desirable. Each individual case should be diagnosed carefully, and a body of data secured with regard to the early traits of potential criminals, sex offenders, and vagrants of the moron type. Therefore, it seems best to recommend that the hopeful ones of these children be made the unit or organization of a new branch of the state's care for the mentally defective, viz.: a colony and observation station to be located preferably at the Rome State Custodial Asylum. The staff of the colony should be especially qualified to observe and record details of growth and conduct of inmates, and to teach and train them, with the hope of bringing them up to their fullest measure of responsibility and efficiency."

"Five children are found on examination to be so nearly normal as to make it desirable to remove them from their present environment and place them in family homes or at least in orphan asylums, so that their daily association with the feeble-minded may be discontinued and that they may have full opportunity to attend school and gain the normal experience of children of their ages. In eight other cases there seems good hope that the children may recover if they are given special attention and careful teaching, and the Committee recommends that these be made the nucleus of the new Clearing House, that they be placed under special training at the Rome State Custodial Asylum and that frequent examinations of their mental progress and social reaction be made by the Bureau of Analysis and Investigation, to determine as closely as possible just how much improvement they make, in the hope that they may later be discharged and restored to society."

II. The Industrial Farm Colony.

The second is the rapid development and general acceptance of the idea of the Industrial Farm Colony on the Cottage Plan. The day of the large building, high and wide, hard to heat and hard to keep clean, an extensive and expensive pile of brick and stone housing hundreds and thousands of inmates in dreary and expensive idleness is gone forever, and it is replaced by the simple, cheap, homelike cottage, built by the inmates as far as possible. No one, except a few of the very lowest grades need be unemployed and consequently unhappy, and even these few can generally learn to clear a field of stones, picking up a stone here and dropping it on a pile yonder. It is a sin and a shame to have inmates unemployed. All can do something useful. No really good Institution for the Feeble-minded is now planned or built without at least one Industrial Farm Colony with buildings on the cottage plan as an integral part of the institution. Such an institution, when fully developed, builds its own roads and cottages,

produces its own food, makes its own clothes, and is, generally speaking, self-contained and largely self-supporting. About six or seven such institutions should be established and gradually developed in Ontario before 1950.

III. The Expansion of Plans.

The third movement is the recognition that, with the exception of Great Britain and the Dominion of New Zealand, the countries of the world have been playing with this problem, touching the fringe of it, and leaving it, in every succeeding generation so far, worse than they found it. Our well meant "charity" has secured the survival of the unfittest. Our efforts to keep some households together have succeeded in raising up families of imbeciles. Our plans have lacked grasp, vision, imagination and common sense. We have not looked at the facts. We have kept putting that off for a more convenient season. Now we are slowly and unwillingly opening our eyes to see that all our plans must be thrown away as ill-judged and inadequate. We must begin over again. We must deal with our problem as it is. It is the largest and most serious social problem before Municipal and Provincial Governments to-day. It is as large and as serious as the care of the insane, and it is at the same time more difficult and more hopeful. If, in the year 1950, we still have more than 7,700 mental defectives in Ontario to care for, it will be our own fault. These 7,700 mental defectives that we have with us now need not have any more posterity, unless we go on neglecting them, as we should not neglect children, and these 7,700 mental defectives in Ontario are—properly and accurately speaking—children.

1915 and 1950.

The year 1915 is the year of Ypres, of St. Julien, of Langemarck, of Givenchy, of Festubert. These and other glorious names have been written in blood upon the page of Canadian history. The Canadians who wrote them there have magnified the name of Canada to the latest ages by their heroism—by the deeds of her gallant sons, many of whom sleep in glory, each one in a soldier's grave, "Somewhere in France."

It is for us to take our share in governing the country for which they died, so that it shall not be left to be peopled by those unable and unworthy to discharge the duties of citizens. We owe it to those who have given their lives for the cause of justice and civilization, for the Empire, for Canada, and for us, to see that they shall not have died in vain, but that a better Canada shall be in 1950 than in 1915.

Helen MacMurchy.

October 31st, 1915.

Feeble-Minded in Ontario

TENTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st

1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1916

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TORONTO

To His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit herewith the Tenth Annual Report on the Feeble-Minded in Ontario for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto,
March 10th, 1916.

Office of the Inspector of the Feeble-Minded, Ontario.
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
March 1st, 1916.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Tenth Annual Report on the Feeble-Minded in Ontario for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HELEN MACMURCHY,
Inspector.

HON. W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary of Ontario.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN ONTARIO.

In the fifty years since Confederation the work of caring for the dependent, delinquent and defective, has greatly increased. Prison Reform and the care of those suffering from mental disease have been the great problems of the twentieth century so far, but if these have been the pressing problems for the last fifteen years, there is little doubt that the care of mental defectives, who are as numerous as the insane, numbering about 7,700 in Ontario, will be the chief problem for the next fifteen years. We may reasonably expect, if we set about it now in earnest in Ontario, to have this problem fairly under control somewhere about 1925, thus greatly reducing the enormous cost of the work above referred to, not only in gold, but in things more precious than gold.

The Province looks to its leaders—educational, municipal, political, social and religious—to free us from the constant financial drain, the ever-present vexation and thwarting and disappointment, the loss of efficiency, the degeneracy, pauperism, immorality, danger and crime directly traceable to the neglect of mental defectives in the community, thus sapping its vitality and filling charitable institutions, gaols and reformatories with unfortunates who never would have been born if adequate provision had been made for the custodial care of those who have been permitted to be their parents.

We Must Think Provincially.

The care of the feeble-minded must be looked at in a large way. We must think provincially. We have waste land that should be afforested and would then bring in a large provincial revenue. We need a great many new roads, and we need improvements made on roads that are already built. We need many buildings to house mental defectives. We ought to begin now to train the higher grade mental defectives to be masons, bricklayers, carpenters, builders and laborers so that they can build these institutions for themselves and for each other. We need a great deal of farm and garden work to produce food for mental defectives. They can be taught to weave, knit and otherwise make their own clothes. There are a great many mental defectives of the age of ten to sixteen years who should be taught these things now, when they can learn them best.

A Big Plan Needed.

There has been a revolution in our ideas about mental defect, following on the more accurate knowledge of the subject now possessed by every intelligent person. The layman knows more about the subject now than the physician knew fifty or even twenty-five years ago. Mental defect is now thought of as a "destructive social force," not an individual misfortune. A big plan is needed to deal with a big problem. Not a tinkering or a picayune or temporary policy, but rather an adequate policy, laid down on broad lines, and dealing with at least the most important aspects of the question. Though it affects the whole Province, every municipality has its own responsibility.

What are We Doing for the Feeble-Minded?

Are we doing our best for the feeble-minded? No. Certainly not. The higher grades are not being improved and enabled to earn their own living. We try to teach them in our schools things that they cannot learn and require them to do things that only normal people can do. The lower grades are neglected and utterly miserable. There are families of imbeciles in Ontario who are degraded beyond description and degrading others.

We are not dealing with the problem itself, but only with a symptom here and there. The disease shows in our schools, orphanages, children's aid societies, courts, refuges, prisons, and instead of diagnosing it, and employing suitable remedies, we shut our eyes, and let the body politic suffer harm and loss. For this the Province pays. The people pay. The national character is by so much degenerated, by so much degraded. Whose business is it to begin the crusade? YOURS.

The Money Comes Out of the Same Pocket.

The question as to whether the municipalities or the Province should establish and maintain training schools and farm colonies for the feeble-minded is at present much discussed, and there are arguments on both sides. In the end the money comes out of the same pocket and the surplus of labor may be better used under a plan for general organization than it can possibly be in institutions under no general plan.

Make a Budget.

Since the money comes out of the same pocket, and since we have as many mental defectives to care for as we have insane, we must prepare our budget accordingly.

Institutions are needed—there are probably in the orphanages alone in the Province of Ontario about 600 feeble-minded children whose admission to a training school for feeble-minded is urgently necessary. Nothing but harm and expense can come of refusing to deal properly with them. It will cost less to do this and do it properly than it does now to care for them in places not intended for them and where they are doing great harm to others.

The situation in other charitable institutions is the same, and, worse than that, there are in every city, town, village, township, county, and unorganized district in the Province neglected, uncared-for mental defectives, who are costing the people of the Province far more as they are than they would cost if they were all cared for in a suitable institution of the training school and industrial farm colony type. A business plan with an adequate budget is therefore a first necessity.

Make a Policy.

A definite policy for the care of the feeble-minded must be formulated and adopted. It is known that there is a large number of feeble-minded in Ontario. Where are they and what should be done for them?

From ten per cent. to twenty per cent. of all those in gaols and reformatories are mental defectives. Which are they and where shall they go?

The feeble-minded are in every county house of refuge and other refuges, just as the insane were not so many years ago. When are we going to take them out of this unsuitable place and put them in a proper place? What arrangements are we going to make to safeguard the feeble-minded who are at large in the community? They are making suffering and trouble, and no one is appointed to care for them.

A broad plan with a clear and well-defined purpose as to finance, management and legislative enactment, giving the required powers, with due regard to public opinion and private rights would, if plainly stated and explained, go a long way towards accomplishing the aims of an educational campaign. When such a plan has been shown to be a success as provided and used for the wards of the state and the wards of the charitable institutions, then all those who are parents and guardians of mental defectives will be prepared to avail themselves, as indeed many are now seeking to do, of a similar provision and protection.

Business Methods.

Those who make business plans are characterized among other things by the courage of their convictions.

Business methods are beginning to be employed in matters of this kind. People are beginning to think out the facts about the feeble-minded and say, "Will you tell me what is wrong with these people anyway?" Charitable associations and institutions are beginning to consider employing business methods and even considering scientific management.

What the People Paid.

The Public Charities Association of Philadelphia had a question brought to their attention. "Why is it that a certain county in Pennsylvania has had to pay in the last twenty-five years $265,000 for crime and pauperism in a small district of a county in North-Eastern Pennsylvania, where the land is good and where only 3,090 people live, or an average of $88.75 for each person in the section?" Here is the itemized bill:

Outside relief	$20,000 00
Care of orphans	30,000 00
Criminal cases coming to Commissioner's office for payment	75,000 00
Criminal cases settled in Court	15,000 00
Maintenance in County House	125,000 00
Total	265,000 00

They Find Out Why.

The County adopted a business method of answering the question. They sent some one to find out. They appointed a medical woman who went and lived six months in the district. She found in one village with 308 inhabitants 82 people who were irresponsible, and in another village with 52 residents she found 30 irresponsibles. Working on she finally got a list of 508 individuals who were helping to spend the money as follows:

FOR WHOM THE MONEY WAS SPENT.

Adults.

Partially dependent	152	
Alcoholic	30	
Sexually immoral	89	
Criminalistic	22	
Alcoholic and immoral	20	
Alcoholic and criminalistic	15	
Immoral and criminalistic	10	
Alcoholic, immoral and criminalistic	3	
		341

Children.

Permanently retarded	144	
Incorrigible and sexually immoral	23	
		167
		508

TWO MENTALLY DEFECTIVE FAMILIES.

Tracing the family trees a little further back, the number of family connections to which the most of the 508 belonged was reduced to ten, and a little further back these were found to come from two such "clans" or family groups. Thus in the criminal record the F. family appear 95 times and the A. family 126 times.

Forty-five normal women in that community had 130 children, an average of three children for each normal mother. But in the A. family and the F. family connection and other mentally-defective families there were as follows:

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

3	women	had each	borne	2 children.
2	"	"		3 "
5	"	"		4 "
4	"	"		4 "
9	"	"		6 "
7	"	"		7 "
3	"	"		8 "
1	"	"		9 "
3	"	"		10 "
4	"			11 "
4	"	"		12 "

an average of 7 to each feeble-minded mother.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS IN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

A cost of more than a quarter of a million dollars in less than a quarter of a century, paid by the county as a whole, is worth thinking about from the taxpayer's point of view, not to mention the point of view of the statesman, the law giver, the judge, the lawyer, the doctor, the teacher, the clergyman, the business man, the normal man or woman, the average citizen.

THE ONTARIO SITUATION MUCH THE SAME.

A Losing Proposition.

From the information already in this office it is known that there are districts in Ontario where the crime and pauperism bill approaches the above record, where,

for example, one township in a certain county costs four times as much as any other township in the county. The reason is the same. Neglected families of mental defectives cost us that money.

A Paying Proposition.

There is no institution for the feeble-minded anywhere that is not overcrowded, or that has not a long waiting list. This emphasizes the absolute necessity of making an entirely new policy for dealing with the feeble-minded.

The feeble-minded at liberty are a costly menace to the community, but under suitable custodial care they can be made useful and happy, and the danger of propagating their kind can be minimized. It is a paying proposition for the state to have as many as possible of the feeble-minded cared for in this way. The failure to make such provision promptly, and adequately, is a form of social extravagance which the state cannot afford. (New York Board of Charities, Feb. 15, 1915.)

The Right Kind of Institution.

The most economical and satisfactory institution for mental defectives has:

1. A sufficient population to admit of the economic unit in everything and of good classification, say 1,000 to 2,000. These should be divided into comparatively small families, of about twelve to fifty in a family, each with special needs and characteristics, according to age, strength, sex, mental age, appearance, physical condition, ability, trainability, teachability, disposition, occupation, habits, manners, trustworthiness, etc.

2. Sufficient land—about one acre per inmate for an Industrial Farm Colony.

3. Simple buildings on the cottage system, costing about $400 per bed and built by the inmates, as far as possible.

4. Work-shops and industries, farm and garden work and training and suitable equipment so that the institution may be self-supporting and self-contained, producing and manufacturing all that the inmates need.

5. The best superintendent that can possibly be got.

6. A staff of officers of the highest type, well organized and comfortably and suitably provided with residence, recreation and opportunities for improvement in their work and of their talents in every direction.

Letchworth.

The new Letchworth Village Colony in the State of New York is being developed, it appears, on good lines, so far as buildings are concerned. The 1915 report of the Advisory Committee says:

"If the plans of the Board of Managers are carried out, instead of a single large institution there really will be a co-ordinated group of six or more small institutions. The bane of a large institution is the loss of personality and of the human touch and interest. The plan contemplated will insure the nearest approach to normal home life for the individual which at this time seems possible under institution conditions. The direct supervision in the relatively small unit will make possible a maximum of happiness and content, of good health and comfort, and will permit the consideration of the educational needs of each child. We also believe it will produce the best results in the way of economic efficiency in the utilization of the trained capacity both of inmates and employees.

"The location of the different groups in one general community eliminates the difficulties and expense of transfer, one of the serious objections to the location of single groups in different parts of the State."

Legislation.

Such institutions can only be established by well planned legislation and general co-operation of all concerned. The "Mental Deficiency Act" of 1913 in England and the similar Act in Scotland are being administered with as much rapidity as could be expected under the circumstances. Thus twenty-five counties and county boroughs have, in accordance with the Act, submitted their schemes, of which nearly all have been approved, and in seventy other cases schemes are being prepared. Many local authorities have appointed officers to put the Act into effect, and are applying for the Government Grant to which they are entitled under this Act. Thus the local authorities in London have applied for a grant of £2,000 to enable them to overtake the duties assigned to them under the Mental Deficiency Act.

Examination and Certification.

It is necessary to provide by whom and in what way mental defect is to be diagnosed. The Mental Deficiency Act provides for a Commission on Mental Defect, composed of experts. The legal commitment to the Hospital for Feeble-Minded in Orillia requires the two examining physicians to state that the proposed inmate is an idiot, but this has long ceased to be a correct description, and when admission to Orillia is proper and necessary, it is not fair to the Institution, nor to the certifying physician, nor to the proposed inmate, that the present plan should continue. There are inmates at Orillia of a high grade, and still more of a middle grade.

Children's Aid Societies.

The difficulties of the Children's Aid Societies in dealing with mentally-defective children who are thrust on them, left on their hands, deserted, returned again and again, whom they cannot send out and cannot keep, are becoming a grievous burden and a great hindrance to their work. In Kingston this is keenly felt. In Ottawa the situation is more serious than ever before. In Toronto the Annual Report says: "The mentally-defective children growing up in this City are a serious menace to its future. They should be detained, classified and helped in the development of what mental improvement is possible. They should not be allowed to perpetuate their class."

The Belleville Children's Aid Society says: "We have several and we are doing the best we can for them, but our best is not the best that can be done for this class of children. Having these children in the Shelter is not only an injustice to them, but to all the other children."

The Children's Aid Society of Oxford County report that they have eleven feeble-minded children.

At the Annual Meeting of the Children's Aid Society for the County of Wentworth, held at Dundas in June, 1915, a resolution was introduced by A. F. Rykert, M.P.P., asking that an amendment to the marriage law be made so as to prevent the marriage of feeble-minded persons; also that the general question of the care of the feeble-minded be dealt with. There are within five miles of Dundas thirty feeble-minded persons known to the Society. Fifteen of these are in two families.

Twelve other Children's Aid Societies in different parts of the Province report a total of fifty-three mentally-defective children among their wards. This is a partial report only.

Orphanages.

An effort has been made during the past year to ascertain as accurately as possible the number of mentally-defective children in the orphanages of Ontario. In five orphanages in Toronto, whose population on the day of inspection was 481, 58 children were found who were mentally-defective. In one orphanage 18 mental defectives were found.

During the past year the number of children maintained in the orphanages in Ontario was 4,850, and information gained on inspection would indicate that in the orphanages in Ontario alone there are being maintained about 600 mentally-defective children. When we add to this the number under the care of the Children's Aid Society and in the Barnardo Homes and similar homes, and above all the number in the Public Schools and those attending no school at all, the urgency of this matter is seen to be so great that those who can bring it to the public attention, and get this grave national menace removed, should never hold their peace until this is accomplished.

Local Associations and Authorities.

The ascertainment of mental defectives, the supervision of mental defectives and the finding of guardians and homes for suitable cases may be performed better by local authorities within their boundaries than by any one else.

Voluntary Associations.

These are of the utmost importance and are indeed quite indispensable to any proper scheme for the care of the feeble-minded. The largest and by far the most important, both in its powers and scope, is the recently formed Central Association for the Care of the Mentally-Defective in England, including as it does some forty-five public bodies, societies and associations, and thirty local branches, and having relation to thirty-three certified institutions and approved homes for mental defectives, as well as receiving recognition and aid in the shape of Government Grants.

This Association had been in existence only eight months before war broke out, and the vigour and energy that would have made the Association a great success had to be turned in other directions. In spite of this the Association has made a good start, held its first statutory meeting on October 15th, 1914, established a summer school for teachers of mental defectives in Birmingham in 1915, organized lectures, classes, case work and other departments of work, and has a prospect of great usefulness before it in the future. It is interesting to note that the first summer school for such teachers in Great Britain opened upon the same day that our first summer school opened in Ontario, July 4th, 1915.

Even the supreme responsibility brought by the war has not halted progress on behalf of the feeble-minded, thus showing that the demand for the care and control of such persons is permanent and urgent and not a temporary or unimportant matter.

At the Annual Conference and Exhibition held by the National Association for the Feeble-minded on June 25th, in the Council Chamber of the Guild Hall, of

the City of London, there were no less than 500 delegates. The meeting was opened by the Lord Mayor under the presidency of Sir Bryan Donkin. One of the speakers pointed out that the fact of the feeble-minded being found everywhere has had dramatic demonstration in the appearance of mental defectives before the recruiting sergeant, and sometimes in the ranks of those who have enlisted for overseas service, though they were frequently stopped by the medical officer.

"It appears that many mentally-defective have been enlisting, only to be at once invalided back for prolonged and frequently very costly treatment. And the question how such low-grade cases, numbers of whom exist unrecognized in our midst, should be prevented from enlisting is obviously an important one."

The Exhibition—probably the first of its kind—included a very extensive exhibition from Darenth showing specimens of basketmaking, bootmaking, brushmaking, bookbinding, carpentering, dressmaking, knitting, matmaking, printing, rugmaking, toymaking, tailoring, tinsmithing, upholstering, weaving.

The Stoke Park Colony (Bristol) exhibit was also very interesting. Here were some creditable tapestries, rugs, and various woollen and cotton goods, all materials used being first woven and spun by the children. The Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hildenborough, Kent, sent flowers, vegetables, butter, eggs, and even chickens as examples of their industry.

Other institutions for the feeble-minded sent exhibits, one of which was a fine array of lace.

Canadian Health Association.

At any association where questions relating to public health or public welfare are considered, the question of the care of mental defectives is sure to appear sooner or later. It occupied a whole session at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association in Toronto in September. The staff of the Social Service Clinic, Toronto General Hospital, Dr. C. K. Clarke, Dr. C. M. Hincks and Dr. Withrow presented cases which were followed with great interest by the members of the Association.

Voluntary Associations in Other Countries.

Voluntary associations in the United States and elsewhere have made progress during the year. The Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-Minded was held at Berkeley on August 2nd-3rd, 1915, and was one of the most important ever held, both on account of the attendance and the value of the papers presented by the President, Dr. Goddard, Prof. Terman, Supt. Rogers, Miss Farrell, of New York City, and others.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, which has now received for its work over $80,000, is active in furthering work for the feeble-minded through its branches and otherwise.

The Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene are trying to secure funds for experimental farms, industrial schools and workshops for mental defectives. These, it is expected, will be partly self-supporting after the first year.

The New York Psychiatrical Society, during last year, made an important investigation as to the bearing of mental defect upon poverty, crime, education and other important social problems, through a committee of three experts, Dr. Thos. Salmon, Dr. C. L. Dana and Dr. L. Pierce Clark. This research was influential in the action taken by other public bodies, expecially in petitioning the New York Constitutional Convention that an agency might be created to bring about adequate

institutional provision for feeble-minded persons, and to devise means for their recognition and supervision in the communities of the State.

A Campaign Committee.

A remarkable conference of nineteen influential persons interested in the care of the feeble-minded from seven different States gathered at the home of Mrs. Harriman, New York, and formed themselves into an advisory committee for a campaign of education to inform the general public of the amount, cause, effects and care of feeble-mindedness.

Among those present were Dr. Fernald, of Waverley; Superintendent Rogers, Faribault, Minn.; Superintendent Johnstone, of Vineland, N.J.; and Dr. Davenport, of the Eugenics Record Office.

The Committee are trying to raise a budget of $25,000 a year for five or ten years for this purpose. Good progress has already been made with their plans.

State Commissions.

Seven States have recently appointed commissions or state boards to report on the care of the feeble-minded—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, New Hampshire, Virginia.

City Commissions.

In Chicago, the Board of Education and the Juvenile Protective Association are carrying on investigations, and in Cleveland an investigation is being made.

The City of Springfield appointed a committee to deal with the problem of the feeble-minded, which, after pointing out that 2,393 inmates were cared for at the two institutions at Waverley and Wrentham, and that there was a waiting list of 1,256, recommends that a third institution shall be immediately established in Western Massachusetts, because a large number of known cases of feeble-mindedness in Western Massachusetts cause an acute problem of great sociological and economical significance with which existing institutional provision is inadequate to cope.

The Report of a State Commission.

The New York State Commission presented its report to the Legislature in February, 1915, by its Chairman, R. W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities. It states that 21,000 persons now outside of the protection of State institutions are known to be feeble-minded, and that only 3,000 mental defectives are being cared for in institutions. Their recommendations are as follows:

1. That the care, custody, treatment and training of the mentally-deficient be definitely regarded as state problems, though parts of these problems may be assigned to localities under improved state supervision. The State Institutions at Syracuse, Newark, Rome and Thiells should be enabled to provide for 2,500 inmates each. A new institution convenient to the south-western part of the State should be erected. To round out the system of state care, the Commission recommends that the State take over the New York City asylums for the feeble-minded on Randall's Island.

2. That there be separate institutions for the higher grade of the feeble-minded, whose relatives and friends reasonably object to having them placed with idiots and imbeciles. A new institution for epileptics in the south-western part of the State is urged also, as the Craig colony at Sonyea is crowded.

3. That separate institutions of a custodial nature, one for each sex, be established for the care of mentally deficient delinquents.

4. That the State itself establish and maintain a system of clearing houses for the examination before commitment of those supposed to be mentally-deficient. The Commission found that no suitable facilities for this purpose exist outside of New York City.

5. That better training and supervision be provided in the public schools for the high-grade mental defective, many of whom must ultimately be given the "test of liberty" and that opportunities for vocational training be extended.

A Commission of Five.

The Arkansas Legislature passed a resolution that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the condition and needs of the feeble-minded in that State, and the Governor of the State appointed in April, 1915, an unpaid Commission of five members to carry out this work. There are more than 100 feeble-minded persons in the State Hospital for the Insane, where they are a detriment to the work of the institution.

It is expected that the Commission will prepare a bill on the subject for the next session of the Legislature, recommending the provision of a special institution for the care of mental defectives.

A Children's Commission.

There has probably been no publication during the year on this question more important than the Report of the Children's Commission for the State of New Hampshire. The Commission has been working for three years. In December, 1912, the New Hampshire Conference on Charities and Corrections passed the following resolution:

"Since the ultimate aim of all social and charitable work is the final abolition of poverty, crime and disease, and since all authorities are agreed upon the fact that the only way to bring about this result is by beginning with the children of the nation, we most earnestly hope that the New Hampshire State Conference of Charities may now concentrate its energies upon the child, and petition the coming legislature for the appointment of a commission of three members, who shall investigate all matters relating to the welfare of children of our State, especially the questions of orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, physical and mental degeneracy, infant mortality, accidents and diseases, and report to the Legislature of 1915, recommending the necessary measures for the improvement of the conditions of child life in New Hampshire—this commission to serve without compensation excepting for necessary expenses."

A bill drafted in accordance with the above resolution became law on April 15th, 1913, and on July 15th the Governor appointed the Commission which has now reported. The expenses of the Commission were $1,350.

In this report the following was one of four recommendations for immediate action: The establishment of a colony for feeble-minded girls and women of child-bearing age.

The following are four of the ultimate aims of the Commission:

1. Private family homes for all normal dependent children.
2. Institutional care for all feeble-minded children.
3. Special classes in schools wherever feasible for all backward children.
4. Medical inspection of children in every school in New Hampshire.

The result of this investigation by trained workers and others, in industrial schools, almshouses, orphanages, and elsewhere, is just what it is everywhere that such investigation has been made.

"That it is the feeble-minded children from whom criminal classes are recruited no one can doubt who studies the Commission's record of the mentality of the 147 children tested at the State Industrial School."

"Our almshouse tables show that the percentage of feeble-minded inmates of our county almshouses ranges from 15.5 in Stratford to 56.8 per cent. in Sullivan County, and averages 29 per cent. of the total number."

"In our orphanages the story is the same. The study of the Commission has shown 262 feeble-minded children in the eighteen different orphanages of the State, a larger number than the School for Feeble-Minded is caring for."

"Surely no one who gives any thought to these significant records can doubt that it is an imperative necessity for the State of New Hampshire to take immediate action towards preventing the continued increase of this great burden of feeble-mindedness, and vitally important that she gives the best possible care to the present large number."

"A low tone in the social and moral life of the community is most frequently found in the most thinly populated counties, where isolation has been a main factor in lowering the social ideals, as well as promoting the deterioration of the stock, through intermarriage and kindred evils. It is significant to note that the two counties which have the highest percentage of feeble-mindedness have also the lowest moral tone and are the most isolated from the life of the outside world. Moral and physical regeneration should be encouraged here by a closer touch with the larger life and interest of the outside world, by organized and systematic efforts to improve rural living conditions."

A Citizens' Committee.

A Citizens' Committee representing the philanthropic and social agencies and institutions in the District of Columbia, realizing the urgent need of securing an institution for the proper care and treatment of the mental defective, applied to the United States Department of Labor and asked that the Children's Bureau should assist them by preparing a list of "known cases of mentally-defective persons resident in the District, who, for their own protection and that of the community, were in need of custodial care."

The Children's Bureau.

The chief of the Bureau, Miss Julia Lathrop, detailed three officers of the Bureau to do this work, and the results with some information on the general problem of the feeble-minded have been issued during the year, as Publication No. 13 of the Bureau. Public opinion was strongly in favor of this work; in fact, the reports of the Bureau of Charities and the Board of Children's Guardians in 1914 urged "the importance of providing proper facilities for the segregation and care of the feeble-minded. This is a question which is receiving active atten-

tion throughout the entire country. It is now generally realized that the only effective method of handling this problem is to provide permanent custodial care, so that this class may be safely segregated from the community and prevented from reproducing their kind."

The report shows that 889 names were reported, but of this number 91 were either duplicates or names regarding which the information was so meagre that the persons were not traceable, leaving a total of 798 individuals reported as being in need of institutional care.

The Public School is the Key to the Situation.

The information is most complete about children from 6 to 15 years of age, because, as all workers have pointed out—the school is the best place for obtaining such information. A striking increase in the 9 to 11 age group is noted, and a general increase in the 12 to 14 age group. Quite so. The older the child is the more noticeable the mental defect becomes. Normal children develop rapidly and get more sense—but mental defectives never do.

Information was obtained concerning 305 males and 229 females. The smaller number of females reported is probably accounted for by the fact that mothers often keep their defective daughters in the home, both because of the danger they may encounter outside and because the girls can assist in the household tasks. The boys cannot be kept in so easily, thus coming to the attention of neighbors and others.

It is comparatively easy to get information concerning the lower grades of the mental defectives—the idiots and imbeciles. They are in general placed in institutions so far as accommodation is provided. The situation is different with regard to the high-grade mental defectives, the so-called morons. Their defectiveness does not generally become known until they have committed some depredation or have given evidence of moral delinquency.

The situation in the District of Columbia is as follows: 798 mental defectives have been found and only 12 per cent. of these are receiving proper care. 249 are in institutions which are unsuitable for them and for which they are unsuitable, harmful and troublesome inmates, and 428 are at large in the community.

A striking fact revealed is that the greater number of persons now in institutions are older people rather than children, of the ages when training would be profitable.

In view of the close relationship between mental defect and problems of the child welfare, the library of the Children's Bureau is collecting material pertaining to all phases of the subject of mental defect, including reports of institutions. The material is at the service of those interested in the care of mental defectives.

Research Departments.

The State Board of Charities of Missouri has been able to establish in the State Industrial School for Girls, at Chillicothe, a Department of Research and Psychology.

Dr. Pyle, of the University of Missouri, in an investigation made here by means of the Binet tests, reports about seventy-five per cent. of the girls mental defectives. Many of these do well and are Honour Roll Girls, for even defectives can be taught right ideas (just as little children can) especially in an institution.

A Research Department has also been established in the Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded. Dr. Kuhlman, the Director, has two assistants, and the Department has now completed the data for 377 families, representing 477 inmates in the institution. These researches have brought to light the fact that while 477 mentally defective inmates are cared for in the institution, there are, belonging to the same families a total of 1,740 feeble-minded persons who are not cared for at any institution.

The first important conclusion reached from these investigations is the fact that there are distinct strains of mental defect from which a large percentage of the cases come that require public care and support not only in institutions for feeble-minded, but as paupers in the general community. As the investigation proceeds, there is found to be relationship between some families, supposed at first to be entirely separate.

Eugenics.

This subject has received more attention since the war.

"I am of nothing more certain than that the choice for Great Britain to-day is between national eugenics or the fate of all her imperial predecessors from Babylon to Spain." (Dr. Saleeby.)

The sensible citizen is now prepared to give the eugenist something of a hearing.

The very word "eugenics" is new. It was coined on May 16th, 1904, by the founder of the Eugenics Society, Sir Francis Galton, who delivered an address on "Eugenics, its Definition, Scope and Aims" before the London Sociological Society. The definition was as follows:

"The study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, either physically or mentally. The name—not the idea—was new.

Eight years after these events the first International Eugenics Conference was held in London, and to-day some of its principles, especially the belief that mental defectives should not be parents, and that the community should take steps to carry out this principle, are almost universally received.

Marriage Laws.

There is a growing sentiment in the community that our Marriage Laws should be amended so as to prevent the marriage of mental defectives as far as possible.

The State Eugenics Commission appointed in 1913 has, this year, recommended to the Michigan Legislature that a law be enacted making it obligatory that the name of each individual who may be cared for in a public or private institution in Michigan for the insane, delinquent, dependent, mentally-defective or epileptic, be fyled in the office of the state board of health by the officer in charge, such names to be held in privacy, and that before the clerk of any county may issue a license for marriage he shall submit the name of the applicant to the secretary of the state board of health. If any information is in the official possession of the state board of health which shows that such individual has been adjudged insane or shown to be feeble-minded, epileptic, or afflicted either with active or latent sexual disease the license shall be denied. It was also recommended that each of the state institutions for the care of the insane, epileptic, and feeble-minded be authorized to employ a field worker whose duty it would be to exercise a systematic supervision over discharged patients.

Mental Defect as a Cause of Unemployment.

A certain number of persons, both men and women, are unemployed and unemployable because of mental defect.

Three recent instances of such unemployment may be given. The first is the experience of recruiting officers, and army medical officers and members of the medical and surgical staffs of hospitals where a number of soldiers have been cared for recently. Some mental defectives were accepted as recruits in Toronto and Kingston and were discharged within a few days because they were found to be feeble-minded, and in other instances young men, physically fit, were rejected by the medical officers because of obvious mental defect. An assistant surgeon in one of the services in Toronto General Hospital has had, in 1915, at least four soldiers admitted to his ward for surgical treatment who were recognized by him as mental defectives. As this information was offered spontaneously and was not the result of any inquiry, it seems reasonable to conclude that these were not the only cases where men could not be accepted as soldiers on account of their mental defect.

The second instance was noted by the manager of a large employment agency. On this employment agency list there are at present the names of at least three mental defectives. All of these are of a high grade and could earn their living easily by their work if they were continually under direction. One, a girl of attractive appearance, good social position and very fair upbringing, has been placed for the last two years in many different positions. She can do the work but she has not enough sense to do it. She stops in the middle of it just like a child of five or six years, although she is twenty-three years old. She is only too likely to be the mother of an unknown number of unemployable mental defectives.

Another mental defective who has been sent to a great many situations by the same employment agency is a boy of about twenty years. He can do the work for which he has been employed, but he lacks any sense of responsibility. He is daily becoming more careless as to personal cleanliness and respectability. He is very much attracted to the opposite sex. He has just been turned out of the home of his uncle, his only refuge, by his aunt, who cannot put up with him any longer, during the absence of his uncle in one of the Canadian Overseas Contingents, and he is making a wretched living by washing dishes in a low-class restaurant where he gets a low wage and his food.

The third instance is as follows:

It will be remembered that the Women's Patriotic League opened an employment bureau at their headquarters on Sherbourne Street shortly after the beginning of the war. Among the 110 applicants in one department of the bureau there were on February 19th, 1915, 10 whom the officers of the employment bureau had no doubt were mental defectives, and some three or four others who were probably also feeble-minded. It need hardly be added that employment could not be found for them, and they, therefore, remained permanently unemployed.

If feeble-minded persons were properly trained in youth and permanently cared for in a suitable institution, most of them would earn their living, relieve their families and the community of a heavy burden, and thus posterity would be protected from a still heavier burden.

Illegitimacy.

This problem is another of the social questions which will not down, but rise to disquiet, confound and perplex the social worker. The modern attitude is changing about this matter. Instead of turning away from it, we are slowly turning to face it. It is one of the problems that will be taken up after the war.

There have been two important American studies on it published during the year, one in Boston and the other in St. Louis.

The Boston Conference on Illegitimacy is made up of a group of workers who deal personally with unmarried mothers, and who have joined together with the purpose of more clearly defining the problems met during their care of these women and girls. The members of the Conference have pursued this end in two ways: First, by discussion and criticism at each meeting of actual cases, presented without names or identifying facts, to illustrate some point in investigation or treatment as to which the various societies differ in practice. Second, by forming groups of workers for special study.

The study groups, six in number, are three of them for self-instruction and three for research. The object of the groups on legislation, on feeble-mindedness and on Syphilis is to get light on the handling of individual problems, and thus at once to raise the standard of care for the mothers and to prepare the workers for the study of general problems later. The work of the research committees, those on present conditions in Boston, on normal girls, and on public opinion have looked towards the more precise defining of problems that a small group can fairly attempt. These are: (1) The problem of so assembling the facts amassed in the case-investigations of thirty-odd societies and hospitals as to disclose recurrent causal factors that otherwise would be lost in the details; (2) the problem of fixing upon certain handicaps, other than mental defect, predisposing to unchastity; and (3) the problem of appraising the stigma attaching to illegitimacy.

The object of the study group on Feeble-mindedness is to inform its members of the symptoms of mental defect, in order that they may include in their social histories of unmarried mothers facts of everyday conduct such as are useful to the examining alienist.

The results obtained by these groups of workers show that information was secured for 163 girls, of whom 79 were apparently normal and 19 sub-normal.

"The mentality of the girl should be thoroughly understood. If she is feeble-minded, or a delinquent, she cannot be treated in the same way as if she were a normal woman where favourable conditions might mean reform. Moreover, her mental or moral incapacity has a decided bearing upon the advisability of her keeping the child with her.

The Social Evil.

This problem is as old as human history, and still unsolved. Why?

No one denies that those who are arrested are not the clever ones, not the sharpest and best able to escape at the expense of their companions, but there are many women in immoral houses who are victims, and there are few modern investigators who do not take account of this and of the fact that a large proportion of the victims of the White Slave Traffic are mentally defective. Dr. W. F. Snow has published a study in which he tabulates the results of recent investigations.

	Number Prostitutes Examined.	Per cent. Aments.
State Board of Charities and Correction, Richmond, Va.	120	83.3
Chicago Morals Court	639	62.0
Chicago Morals Court	126	85.8
Illinois Training School for Girls	104	97.0
Massachusetts Vice Commission	300	51.0
Massachusetts State Woman's Reformatory	243	49.0
New York State Reformatory for Women	193	29.8
Bureau of Social Hygiene	100	29.0
Total	1,825	

In all, 1,825 cases have been tested, the results ranging from 97 per cent. to 29 per cent. of aments among the persons tested. The surprisingly wide variation in the figures given above indicates a great difference in the methods used and in the interpretation of results. Undoubtedly the type of prostitute found in New York and examined at Bedford is about the same as that found in Chicago and examined by the Chicago Morals Court. The difference lies in the examiner and his or her method and interpretation.

The most accurate and conservative studies thus far made indicate that about one-half of the prostitutes who come into the custody of city and state institutions are mentally defective.

"It is apparent that our great problems of crime and the social evil are inseparably intertwined with the problem of feeble-mindedness. Whatever we may do towards the suppression of the social evil, we shall contribute little toward the actual solution of these problems so long as we make no attempt to stem the appalling tide of feeble offspring that is increasingly pouring forth from our large and ever-growing class of mental defectives. So far as modern investigation enables us to see, the most pressing social need of our time is segregation of the feeble-minded."—*Fifth Annual Report, Virginia State Board of Charities.*

Prison Reform.

The ideal of prison reform is supposed by many to be the improvement of prisons. It is more than that. It is to prevent crime, by finding out the causes of it, and dealing with these. It is to stop the manufacture and production of criminals by turning the law-breaker into a good citizen when he comes into the hands of the law. To do this we must study the man or woman as a man or woman, and not as a criminal. The honour system is the right system in dealing with human beings, but the mental defective is not far enough developed to respond to it, except in a childish way. At gatherings of prison reformers in 1915, notably at the Annual Meeting of the American Prison Association in October at Oakland, California, the necessity for careful psychological studies was urged not only as a pre-requisite to intelligent and successful treatment of the individual offender, but also as essential to any adequate understanding of the causes of delinquency.

The modern prison is not so much a place of punishment as a place where men and women are made over and given a fresh start. Hospital methods are useful. The prison should be a moral and industrial hospital.

One may need a hospital for physical ailments, another a hospital for mental ailments. Some need hard labor, others industrial education, and all a training that will fit them to earn an independent living, after they are out of the penitentiary.

Careful investigation of the prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary in recent years has shown that an exceptionally large number of these are defective in body and mind. In the psychopathic laboratory, Dr. J. T. Faulkner applied the Binet-Simon test to prisoners received from October 1st, 1913, to July 1st, 1914. Of 224 white men, 33, or 14.7 per cent., were considered normal; 37, or 16.5 per cent., subnormal; and 154, or 68.8 per cent., morons. This is not a full test of efficiency, because it excludes many social factors and habits that help to determine a man's efficiency. Nevertheless, it is valuable as showing a decided tendency. Of 101 negroes examined, 4, or 3.9 per cent., were normal; 6, or 5.9 per cent., subnormal; and 91, or 90.2 per cent., morons. The test did not include all the prisoners of the penitentiary.

Court Laboratories.

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology are now endeavoring to establish in the municipal courts of the larger American cities a research laboratory which will, as it were, give the judicial authorities the data they need to consider the actions of anyone brought into court from a social point of view. The conduct of the mental defective who does not know what he ought to do, who cannot understand the law, or the rights of others, or the consequences of his own actions, any more than a child eight years old could, cannot correctly be called criminal. He is a permanent child.

Dr. V. V. Anderson, who is the director of such a laboratory in connection with the Municipal Court of Boston, finds in the last 350 cases examined, 140 men and 210 women, 31 per cent. mentally defective.

Research Departments in Prisons.

The Chicago House of Correction now has a Research Department, including a Psychopathic Department, of which Dr. S. C. Kohs is Director. The laboratory work aims to give the prisoner his best possible chance:

"Should he be without a trade it is our business to determine his particular aptitudes and to place him in an industry where he can learn as much of the trade as possible, so that when he leaves he will be better prepared vocationally to earn his living. He is also told that should his case be found deserving, a recommendation for his release on parole would be made. He is given to understand that nothing which we obtain will ever be used in any manner to his disadvantage. Our whole care is for his ultimate welfare."

A special class for defectives in this House of Correction numbers twenty.

"These boys are mostly all feeble-minded and are vocationally untrained. The teacher in charge is a prison guard, new to the service, who has taken to the work remarkably well. A special course for the training of the feeble-minded would be of invaluable benefit to him and consequently to the class. At present its programme consists of the following: Basketry (reed and raffia), drawing (picture-frame making), mat weaving, nature study (care of plants), garden and farm work, wood work, bookbinding, informal gymnastics and games, and a slight amount of arithmetic.

"As the treatment of these cases progresses, we may very probably take care of seventy or one hundred, developing some form of departmental system in which the inmate will devote all of his time to school work, or partly to school work and the rest to some industry on the grounds.

"The aim with the feeble-minded is to fit them for institution life or a place in a farm colony. It is a great mistake to let such children pass the age of 12-14 still at large. Such a boy is almost sure to be a delinquent or criminal. Delay means tenfold, perhaps a hundredfold, increase of difficulty—perhaps impossibility."

With new thoughts and a new attitude of mind towards those who break the law has come the realization that our social organism has been so constructed as to make no provision for the peculiar deficiencies of the feeble-minded. With the growth in complexity of our industrial and community life, with the growth of a broader, more paternal attitude, not a narrow, ignorant, revengeful one, a relic of the past, we are beginning to recognize that the mentally-deficient are really children who have developed physically, their mental life having remained on the juvenile level. (*Kohs.*)

A German Spy?

Mentally defective persons sometimes become law-breakers through their love of notoriety. It was to be expected that some high-grade mental defective would pose as a German spy, and this was actually the case in the Province this year, when L. M. made herself so troublesome that she "kept a room of factory girls in terror for a month," and, having indulged in pro-German sentiments, registered, on November 16th, 1914, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, as an alien enemy. On November 19th she arrived almost destitute in Berlin, where she worked for a month at a factory, earning about $8.00 in two weeks. She "preferred talking to working, ate only one meal a day, and was clad with miserable insufficiency." She was dismissed, accepted some charity and worked for a few weeks at four different homes in Berlin as a domestic, being dismissed from each of these four places because she was incompetent. On May 26th, according to her own account, she drew her month's wages of $12.00, paid a dentist's bill of almost that amount, took her one dollar from the savings bank, and went, without the permission of the Chief of Police, to Galt by the Radial Road, and thence to Toronto.

On the same day, May 26th, she was arrested at the Union Station, Toronto, on the nominal charge of vagrancy, under suspicion of being a German spy.

Her own story was a somewhat romantic one. Born near Strasburg, she said she "had been educated in a convent in England, had travelled extensively, and both then and now her career and her fate had been closely connected with those of various exalted personages. She speaks French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, and knows a little Greek. She crossed the ocean disguised as a boy. Her father and mother were murdered by an Englishman in Alsace. She had lived in Virginia, had visited military camps, had managed to enter the house of a leading Canadian public man as a domestic in order to carry on a system of espionage," and so on.

On the other hand, the truth was that she and her sister were brought to Canada in 1907 to Dr. Barnardo's Home for girls at Peterborough, and she remained under the charge of the Home until September, 1914, when she left their charge, went to Buffalo, then to Niagara Falls, where she was paroled as already stated. Before this time she was employed at Shelburne, where she was a domestic, but a very unsatisfactory one. Her employer at Shelburne said: "If she were at large and knew that I had been talking about her doings here I should not feel at all safe. I believe she would burn this house down in five minutes."

When the girl left Shelburne she is said to have taken with her $200, collected partly by saving and partly by stealing from bills paid by the clients of her employer through her, and one theft of $5.00 was actually traced to her, according to the statement of her employer.

Those familiar with the subject will at once recognize in the history of this poor girl, her pathological lying, her overmastering desire for notoriety, her evident inability to keep any situation or meet with judgment or common sense the difficulties and demands of life, the unmistakable characteristics of a mental-defective, although many of those who were in close contact with her did not realize this.

Crimes of Violence.

Those who would prevent immorality and the crimes of violence which often spring from this cause should help to provide care for the feeble-minded.

Several times during the past year there have been cases of such threatened violence. In one such case a young lady was so terrified by the wild threats of a feeble-minded boy of nineteen, and his determined efforts to see her, that police protection had to be asked for. The letters in this case are typical examples of the correspondence of a mental defective, able to read and write in a very poor way, but quite unable to manage himself or his own affairs with any sense or decency.

Murder at Caledon.

On the morning of Thursday, March 18th, 1915, James Stevens, a Barnardo Home boy, murdered Annie Violet Armstrong and then killed himself at the home of her parents, four miles from Caledon. It was stated at the Coroner's inquest that Stevens had been pronounced unmanageable by a former guardian of the boy—yet the Barnardo people at Toronto had allowed Mr. Robert Armstrong, the father of the murdered child, to take him from the Home without a warning that he had shown questionable traits of character.

The following is the statement of the family physician:

"I met James Stevens during the winter and my private opinion at that time was that he was below the average Home boy in mental ability, and that he was probably descended from parents of low mental ability.

"He seems to have won a fairly good name while at Mr. Armstrong's home. I am told that he lived for two years near Strathroy, Ont., prior to coming to Mr. Armstrong's and that the people there could do nothing with him.

In the present instance his villainous animal passions led to the terrible tragedy. He first attempted to gratify these and then committed murder and suicide."

The following is the verdict of the jury:

"This jury is strongly of the opinion that the Barnardo Home should pay more attention to the selection and preparatory training of children before placing them in our Canadian homes.

"While we willingly recognize the importance of the work the institution is doing, we are convinced that much better results would be secured if the boys and girls were kept under the direct supervision of the Home long enough to learn something of their characters, habits and tendencies for good or evil. If found undesirable, we would recommend that it be made compulsory for the Home to notify applicants as to the character of a boy or girl, especially when they have been previously returned to the Home.

"If this course were followed, the jury is convinced that there would be fewer heart-rending tragedies such as the one which has made it necessary to hold this enquiry."

Murder at Kingston.

On July 30th, 1915, Mrs. Nancy Job was found dying in her bed and Albert E. Suddard was discovered crouching under a table in the room with blood on his hands and clothes. The poor old lady died from her injuries. Suddard, who had joined a Battalion for Overseas Service, said he had been drinking all evening on July 30th, and did not remember anything from ten o'clock that night till the next morning when he found himself in the cells.

The prisoner's mother testified that her son was dull in school, and at fifteen was still in the Third Book. She said her mother had negro blood in her veins, and had died in Rockwood Asylum the past year.

Dr. Young, assistant physician of Rockwood Hospital, gave evidence that Suddard was a high grade mental defective.

Mental Defectives and Crime.

It is difficult to give a satisfactory definition of mental defect or deficiency, just as it is difficult to give a satisfactory definition of general intelligence or general mental capacity or efficiency. Dr. Charles Goring in his great work on "The English Convict" published in 1913, observes that "figuratively speaking we should say, intelligence is an expression of stature, weight and strength of mental substance, just as physique is a resultant of the stature, weight and strength of corporal substance. And just as impressions of physique are the resultant of an indefinite number of component impressions of specific physical attributes, so are estimates of general intelligence based upon a number of subsidiary estimates of specific mental characters. The general estimate of physique or intelligence is arrived at, not from consideration of any one character in particular, but from observation of a number of characters, weighed together and balanced against each other. Thus we may say of a broad-shouldered, big-boned, long-limbed person, without prejudicing our judgment of his good physical development, that his hand-grip is that of a child, or that his resistance against fatigue is feeble, or that he possesses no more staying power than that of an old man; and similarly we may say of any otherwise intelligent and mentally gifted person that his extravagance or profligacy is that of a fool, that his worldly judgments are no better than a child's, that, in his blindness to mathematical demonstration, he is stupid, or that in intelligence, as established by power of self-expression in speech, he borders on imbecility. It is only when physical weakness is compensated in no direction by strength, that we classify a person as one of feeble physique; and when an indefinite number of mental incapacities and disabilities are unrelieved by mental strength in any one direction, we classify the subject as unintelligent, stupid, defective, or imbecile, according to the quality of his psychical attributes. Now, impression of physique can be directly corroborated by measurements of stature and body weight; which are characters correlated with, and summarizing, an indefinite number of separate physical characters. We cannot corroborate our general impressions of mentality by measurements or observations of any kind summarizing mental character; but we are compelled to assume that, could any such test be found, it would corroborate the world's verdict upon general intelligence as measurements confirm the reliability of judgment upon physique."

However, inasmuch as people of intelligence, whether they have been much at school or not, will nearly always be self-educated if not school-educated, we have from the education possessed by any person, some fair idea of his intelligence.

Dr. Goring classifies criminals into the following five divisions as to intelligence:

1. Intelligent.
2. Fairly intelligent.
3. Unintelligent.
4. Weak-minded.
5. Imbecile.

Ten to Twenty Per Cent.

Accepting the estimate of the Royal Commission that .46 per cent. of the whole population of England and Wales are mentally-defective, Dr. Goring discusses at length, with citation of authorities, the proportion of mental defectives among criminals, and concludes that it cannot be less than ten per cent. and

probably not greater than twenty per cent. But when the valuable statistics here presented are utilized to show what percentage of mental defectives are to be found among persons committing criminal offences, and among the general population, the difference is a marked one, and strongly supports Dr. Fernald's opinion that every mental defective is a potential criminal.

There are only .46 per cent. of mental defectives in the general population: Note the percentages below of mental defectives among those convicted of:

	Per cent.
Wilful damage, including maiming of animals	22.2
Arson	16.7
Rape (child)	15.8
Robbery with violence	15.6
Unnatural (sexual) offences	14.3
Blackmail	14.3
Fraud	12.8
Stealing (and poaching)	11.2
Burglary	10.0
Murder and murderous intent	9.5
Rape (adult)	6.7
Receiving	5.1
Manslaughter	5.0
Coining	3.3
Wounding, intent to wound, striking superior officer	2.9
Embezzlement, forgery, fraudulence as trustee, bigamy, performing illegal surgical operation	0.0

Immigration.

The Minister of Interior, as mentioned in the Ninth Report, authorized Dr. J. D. Page, Chief Immigration Medical Inspector at Quebec, to engage the services of a psychologist, Miss Mateer, of Vineland, N.J., during July and August of 1914, to assist in examining immigrants for mental defect. The results of this work are now available, and the figures indicate that in the above period 14,700 immigrants were examined, 79 were held for further examination as to mental defect, and 25 of these were found to be mental defectives, or about 2 per 1,000, a larger number by far than had been rejected for this cause in the year 1914, which was 21 out of 227,348, or about 5 per 100,000.

The following table shows the number of immigrants rejected and deported in Canada from 1911 to 1914 for mental defect.

The figures for mental disease (insanity) are also quoted, as it is a well-known fact that the number of mental defectives practically equals the number of insane in any general population.

Year.	Total Imm.	Reject Insane.	Per 100,000.	Deport Insane.	Per 100,000.	Reject F.I. & Idi.	Per 100,000.	Deport F.I. & Idi.	Per 100,000.
1911-12..	220,527	15	6.8	133	60	2	0.9	9	4
1912-13..	263,423	24	9.1	221	83	4	1.5	10	3
1913-14..	277,348	18	6.4	210	75	21	7.5	15	5

After the War.

The great events through which the world is now passing have stopped the tide of immigration. When peace returns that tide may be overwhelming. We all look forward in the Providence of God to a righteous and permanent peace. Each has his or her own part to play to make that peace possible. Before that peace comes we should make plans for proper regulation of immigration, including a permanent and much improved immigration medical service, and a

new and better way of examining immigrants. This cannot be done when they reach Canada. It should be done before they leave their homes. This is a great patriotic duty and an opportunity to do it that will never return.

The Canadian Public Health Association and other public bodies have intimated their intention of taking this matter up.

Progress During the Year.

Those who would keep up with the rapid modern development of caring for and training the mentally defective must make a constant study of this work as carried on in the leading institutions at home and abroad. In Great Britain, as already mentioned, the industrial work at Darenth and other institutions has made great progress.

This has also been the case at Sandlebridge. Within the next few years the foundation already laid and the good work done will begin to tell. Industries are being rapidly introduced as the children get older. All the girls' clothes are now made in the School, and soon it is hoped to make all the boys' clothes.

Industrial Work.

"The saving of money thus effected would be very great, and we are now badly in need of occupation for those of our boys whom we cannot, for reasons of health, put upon the land. The more varied the occupations given to the feeble-minded the greater the chance of success in the management of their homes.

"A teacher of shoe-making has been found to come in every day, in addition to the few days a week already provided for. He tells us that the boys take to the work better than he had supposed to be possible, especially now that they are making boots and shoes, sewing the uppers themselves. This is probably the result of our having taught them all in school to use a needle. It appears that the use of their hands in any way gives pleasure to all our boys, and there is a wealth of labor waiting in the Colony to be gradually developed as means are found to provide workshops and pay teachers. Many of the boys in school have become expert in the making of rugs and baskets, which are remarkably good and saleable articles. There is no reason why, as time goes on, they should not be employed on the same kind of work after they have left school, especially as it is work they much like. Some of the boys are showing a great aptitude for wood-work, they have made some charming toys; this is an industry which might well be developed.

"The girls have made all the socks and stockings used in the Colony during the last two years, and are now making all the jerseys for the younger boys. Moreover they have been able to make to order about three hundred pairs of socks for the army, and a considerable number of body belts. The socks made on the machine have been chiefly the work of one girl, who can easily make ten pairs a day, and has, when feeling pleased with herself, several times made fifteen pairs."

Starcross School Workshops.

This institution for mental defectives, which is situated near Exeter, in the south of England, is one of the best in the world. Board of Guardians are charged 10s. 6d. per week for their wards resident at Starcross, but the actual cost is 11s. 2¼d. It is famous for its arts, crafts and industries. There are now ten different workshops as follows: Wood-carving shop, tailor's shop, shoemaking department,

basket-making shop, mat-making department, brush-making shop, weaving shop, trunk-making shop and a small printing press. The tweed, serge, flannel and blankets made in the weaving shop are of excellent quality, and wear much better than the same articles obtainable at the same cost elsewhere.

The boys last year made 1,303 yards of tweed, 412 yards of flannel and underblanketing, 732 yards of serge and 21 blankets.

House painting, baking, gardening, farm work, laundry work, the manufacture of sash-cord, straw plaiting and chip basket-making are all taught.

Institutions for Mental Defectives.

The following brief statement of the provisions made in the different States of the Union for the care of feeble-minded may be useful for reference:

Thirty-four states have provided institutions for the care of mental defectives, accommodating altogether approximately 25,000 persons. The number of persons cared for by each state runs from less than 100 in five states to more than 3,000 in New York and Pennsylvania institutions. Ten states have between 1,000 and 2,000 inmates in institutions for the mentally defective and the remainder from 100 to 500. In going over reports of state institutions we almost invariably find the statement that the institutions are overcrowded and that there is entirely inadequate provision made for the feeble-minded.

Ten states have provided for institutions designed entirely for women, or have recognized the necessity for segregation of women of child-bearing age by the specific inclusion under the admission rules of women to the age of forty-five years. In many states where there is no stated age limit, special attention is paid to women who because of their mental defect are unsafe if left at large.

In over half of the states no age limitations for admission are specified in the law relating to the institutions for mental defectives. Following are the ages at which patients may be admitted in various states: New Hampshire, male 3 to 21; female over 3 years; Nebraska over 5 years; Iowa 5 to 46 years; Oklahoma, males 5 to 16; females over 5 years; Vermont 5 to 21 years; Colorado and Wyoming, over 6 years; Missouri, 6 to 45 years; Indiana, males, 6 to 16; females, 6 to 45 years; New Jersey and Virginia, 12 to 45 years.

—United States Commissioner of Education.

Cost of Maintenance.

The cost of maintenance is also summarized for reference:

"The average annual per capita cost in thirty state institutions for which figures were obtainable was $192. The cost in the various institutions ranged from $97 to $300 a year for each inmate. However, it must be recognized that, owing to the different methods of bookkeeping, great allowance must be made in comparing costs. The apparently low cost in many of the institutions is due to the saving in cost of food by the use of the produce of farms operated by the institutions—the work being done by adult inmates—and the earnings from the sale of surplus farm products. Many institutions also have industrial departments in which they manufacture much of the necessary wearing apparel and house furnishings."

According to figures published by the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia the per capita cost of maintenance of mental defectives in the various institutions, including current expenditures and salaries, is as follows:

Institutions.	Per capita Cost.
Government Hospital for the Insane	$240 00
Home for the Aged and Infirm	153 00
National Training School for Girls	286 00
National Training School for Boys	233 00
Industrial Home School	188 00
Bruen School (rate to Board of Children's Guardians)	120 00
Pennsylvania Training School (rate to Board of Children's Guardians)	250 00
Virginia Training School (rate to Board of Children's Guardians)	250 00
Training School at Vineland (rate to Board of Children's Guardians)	$250.00 to 300 00

General Considerations.

The experience of institutions where good work has been done for a long time is helpful to us. Thus in the United States the Glen Mills, Pennsylvania, Industrial School in its Eighty-sixth Annual Report says:

"It is recognized as an impossible task to teach the feeble-minded in the same school, the same classes, or by the same methods, as the approximately normal.

"No child with a mental defect which makes it impossible for him to live on even terms with other pupils at the School should ever be committed to it.

"We would not go so far as many extremists do and exclude from the practically normal class all who cannot pass some arbitrary standard fixed as dividing the normal from the subnormal or feeble-minded. But careful examination of the child, the family from which he comes, and the teachers who have taught him; and, if there is any question, the verdict of his playmates with whom he has always commingled, should determine pretty certainly whether a child is deficient to that degree which will prevent successful education with children of the class who are retained in public schools."

Permanent Care.

The Girls' Department of this Institution at Darlington, Delaware County, Superintendent, Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, reports:

"We believe the time has come for us to seriously face the fact that there are a great many girls who should not leave us except to be transferred to some other institution for permanent custodial care. We are not doing our whole duty to the state if we are blind to this fact. We should do all we can to get the state to provide such an institution, or to reconstruct this institution to give such care to the girls here. Too many of the girls who are committed to this School have not enough mentality to properly care for themselves when they leave us. We should always bear in mind that a feeble-minded, immoral girl may be an asset to vicious people. This is not the case with boys. If they are going to be dissipated they must earn their own money to pay for it. The girl may be made to earn money for others and she may not have enough mentality to protect herself from those who would exploit her.

"In this connection the problem of the colored girl is a very serious one. Many of these children come from degenerate parents, children who should never have been born. Until recently, we were unable to get rid of many of these girls, who have no relatives to properly care for them, who had been committed to us from other institutions and were entirely unfitted to be placed on parole. We are now sending these back to the various counties to be placed in the almshouse. This is

not the proper place for them. They often cannot be held here, and many drift in and out to bear illegitimate children and so become an added expense to the taxpayer.

"Shall we continue to allow our mentally deficient girls, when they are no longer under our control, because they have reached the age of twenty-one, to drift into evil and be a menace to society? And is it not the duty of the state to provide a home where such cases should receive custodial care during life?"

Practical Work.

The Training School for Feeble-Minded at Vineland reports that their work becomes more practical every year. The elements of academic training are given to those who can take them, but the greatest stress is laid upon industrial training in which the boys and girls excel. Hand work in the School in the way of basketry, weaving, netting, woodwork, needle-work, etc., leads to furniture repairing, broom-making, rug-weaving, as well as elementary shop work in carpentry, painting, masonry, shoemaking and other trades. The housekeeping training in school leads to laundering, bedmaking, table setting, and general house-life activities. The training in the school gardens, raising of poultry, etc., leads to occupations on the farm and in the stock department. That is the inmates are becoming more and more happy and self-supporting.

Industrial Farm Colonies.

The development of Colonies is another important movement in this Institution.

Two colonies have sprung up from this parent Institution, one at Menantico, and the other at Burlington.

At Menantico the land was purchased on May 5th, 1913. The first two boys went into the portable buildings July 15th, 1913. Now there are fifty boys housed and working there.

"The boy-men at the colonies are particularly happy. Here they find a much larger freedom than is possible in the parent institution and they thoroughly enjoy the out-of-door life. Many of them for whom it was difficult to find suitable occupation here are enjoying the cutting of brush, then piling it and at the proper time, the burning of the stacks. They have all a normal boy's pleasure in a bonfire and are doing a great piece of work that they hardly realize, in clearing the land and gathering the brush for their fires. If it is true—as it seems to be—that they love to destroy things, they are here finding an outlet for their destructive tendencies and at the same time doing a constructive piece of work.

In Burlington County almost everyone knows about the Colony. And so a personal interest is secured that promises well for the future of the feeble-minded. With people to push the matter ten years from now we can have every case of feeble-mindedness that is dangerous to society under care.

The Colony idea has taken root in New Jersey. This year a farm colony for State prisoners was started in Cumberland County and the State Commission on Mental Defectives has recommended three for the chronic insane."

Land for Colonies.

"There is plenty of State land or cheap, uncleared woodland. Good satisfactory buildings can be erected for three to five cents a cubic foot, or built and

equipped for from $200 to $300 a bed—I mean a complete unit for one or two hundred; dormitories, dining-rooms, shops, laundry, etc. Our defectives are so much waste humanity costing the taxpayers from $200 to $600 a year each because suitable useful employment is not found for them. If they are placed on this waste land that has lain idle for several generations, they are capable under wise guidance of partial self-support and will make good agricultural land ready for the normal farmer."

"This land has been particularly unused because it seems too hard to clear, costing twenty to sixty dollars an acre merely to get it in shape, and then it is too light for general farming. Why not have the cheap labor of the feeble-minded (formerly wasted) prepare it, and then turn it over to the normal farmer with his improved and intelligent methods of truck gardening. We shall all see the beginning of this great movement, which I trust our own normal children will work out successfully."

Make Them Happy.

The spirit of happiness is the greatest possession of this School. The Superintendent says:

"It must come out of a more intimate knowledge of each child as an individual, of his likes and dislikes, his temperament, his weakness, his needs. Our little cottages are doing more than any other thing in developing this spirit, which is indeed the spirit of motherhood. These children need more than normal children a sympathetic ear to hear their little joys and sorrows, someone to chide firmly but lovingly, to give the thousand and one little personal attentions which a mother would give, but which are impossible in a large group. We find that a much better class of employees may be obtained and retained in the small groups, and a woman will take a group of a dozen or fifteen large boys when two will refuse a group of twice as large."

Tests in Institutions.

The Institution at Waverley, Massachusetts is an inspiration to all workers in this field. They do not stand still at Waverley. They go forward.

Last year the whole population of the Institution was examined by psychological tests. This has been repeated this year and it has "proved of great value, not only as affecting the treatment, care and instruction of the inmates, but as assisting the officers and trustees to decide upon their future life—whether they shall remain in the school or be discharged. This is a constant and most perplexing duty, especially because of the pressure from outside to obtain discharges of the doubtful cases."

Officers.

Great importance is attached to having the right kind of officers.

"We have been fortunate in the class of attendants we have been able to obtain; but the task—to keep up the high standard this school has set—does not become simpler as the years go on. We have a duty to the young, devoted employees themselves, to provide them with proper quarters for their time of relaxation, and so again we urge with renewed earnestness the real need of an appropriation for a building for the combined use of visitors and for recreation purposes for employees."

The Colony at Work.

Templeton Colony, referred to elsewhere in this report, is doing wonderful work. Forestry and much farm work is being carried on.

"Eighteen acres are devoted to orchards and small fruits. There are six good orchards of old trees which produced this year over 900 barrels of first-class apples. We have planted eight acres with young fruit trees and small fruits.

"For ten years past, we have cut on the average over 1,000 cords of wood per year, cutting only the inferior wood. The use of this wood for fuel has already saved a sum of money, which would otherwise have been spent for coal, amounting to more than the entire cost of the land. We have several hundred acres of fine growing forests, with many thousand cords of first-class firewood and much good timber. As a beginning in constructive forestry, we have planted during the last few years many thousand of white pines, which are in a flourishing condition. The care of these forests, the cutting of the wood and timber, and the planting of the young trees provide a most profitable method of employing the patients in the winter season."

"We have at the colony 99 head of stock, including 54 cows, which furnish milk for the colony itself. We have also 42 head of young stock, which will be sent to Waverley when they are ready to give milk."

"The shipment of farm products from the colony to the home school at Waverley began the 1st of September and continued weekly until after the harvest. We have now at the home school at Waverley abundant supplies of the vegetables named above, sufficient to last through the winter. It is a well-known fact that the feeble-minded desire and apparently require large quantities of bulky food. These cheaply raised vegetables satisfy that demand at a very low cost. Our cost for food this past year was 72 cents per patient per week. If we had been obliged to purchase all our food supplies in the market, this cost would have been very much larger, at least 50 per cent. more than the above cost. The expense for caring for these boys would be just as great if they were at Waverley as it is at the colony, without any corresponding financial return. It is probable that the State has no more profitable investment than the Templeton farm colony, managed as an integral part of the parent institution at Waverley."

New Books.

Exclusive of Reports, investigations and records of research into the various problems connected with this subject a remarkable number of books on Mental Defect has been issued from the press during the year.

Professor F. W. Mott's book on "Nature and Nurture in Mental Development," (London: John Murray).

"A Point Scale for Measuring Mentality." By Yerkes and Bridges.

Dr. William Healy's books on "The Individual Delinquent," and on "Pathological Lying, Accusation and Swindling," and Dr. Goddard's book on "The Criminal Imbecile," are valuable aids to those who are considering and studying how we are to care for and control those mental defectives who are at present such a constant source of difficulty, expense and danger to the community.

Social Service.

Departments of Social Service are now becoming numerous. Many cities and churches as well as universities and other institutions and organizations now have departments under this head.

The Diocese of Toronto now have a Social Service Department under the management of Rev. Mr. Brydges, at whose request the following Catechism was written for publication in the Social Service Bulletin issued by the Moral and Social Reform Department of the Church of England, Diocese of Toronto:—

CATECHISM.

1. WHY SHOULD I READ THIS CATECHISM? *Because I am a Canadian and because I pay taxes.*

2. WHO ARE THE FEEBLE-MINDED? *Those whose minds are the minds of children, no matter how old they may be.* They cannot learn properly at school, their minds are always undeveloped, they cannot control themselves, cannot manage their own affairs, cannot earn their living unless continually directed and supervised. They form a large proportion of the unemployed, the unemployable, the dependents, the "ne'er-do-weels," the paupers, the prostitutes, the criminals.

3. WHERE ARE THE FEEBLE-MINDED? *In our Public Schools, Separate Schools,* Industrial Schools, Homes, Refuges, Orphanages, Hospitals, Houses of Industry, Industrial Farms and all other charitable institutions—in our Gaols, Prisons, Prison Farms and Pentitentiaries—*and at large in the community.*

4. What is the number of the feeble-minded in Canada? About two or three per 1,000 population.

5. Is the number of the feeble-minded in Canada increasing, and if so, why? Yes. Because feeble-minded persons have many children, and because there are some feeble-minded immigrants.

6. Could the number of feeble-minded persons in Canada be prevented from increasing? Yes. Permanent care of the feeble-minded from an early age would prevent the natural increase, and a stricter medical examination of immigrants in the country from which they come as well as at the port of entry would prevent increase by immigration.

7. WHO SUPPORTS THE FEEBLE-MINDED? *You do. You pay School taxes and Municipal Taxes.* You subscribe to charitable institutions. You belong to some benevolent society. You help with relief work. You pay the cost of the administration of justice, the upkeep of penal institutions and the salaries of school, sanitary, municipal, police and all other officers and officials. It is a big bill.

8. CAN THE FEEBLE-MINDED EARN THEIR OWN LIVING? Many of them can almost or quite earn their own living, if trained, and if cared for and supervised in a suitable institution, the only place where they are ever really happy. *Almost all of them can be taught to do something useful.*

9. What is the cause of feeble-mindedness? Heredity is the cause in about eighty per cent. or more of all cases. Four out of every five feeble-minded persons had one or more feeble-minded parents, or grandparents, or both. In one out of five cases the cause is accidental or unknown as yet.

10. CAN FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS BE CURED? NO.

11. CAN FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS BE TRAINED, IMPROVED AND MADE USEFUL AND HAPPY? *Yes.*

12. WHY SHOULD WE CARE FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN CANADA? *Because we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak. Because it costs less to care for them than to neglect them. Because if we don't they will leave behind them so many feeble-minded children that it will be bad for Canada. One feeble-*

minded man and one feeble-minded woman, born in Ontario and married in Ontario, have had ten children, all feeble-minded.

13. WHO WILL HELP ME TO CARE FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED? Your School Trustee, who has the direction of the Teacher, the School Nurse and the School Medical Inspector.

Your Warden, Reeve, and Council.

Your Mayor and Alderman.

Your Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Your fellow-citizens, your friends, your neighbors, your family.

Yourself.

14. WHAT SHOULD WE DO FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, BOTH FOR THEIR SAKE AND FOR THE SAKE OF THE COUNTRY?

Have Medical Inspection of schools so that we may know where our feeble-minded children are.

Have auxiliary classes for all children who are backward, so as to get them forward, if possible, and to find out why they are backward. If it is found that the reason of retardation is feeble-mindedness, then they need special training.

Have Training Schools and Homes for feeble-minded children.

Have Industrial Farm Colonies where adult feeble-minded persons may earn their living and be safe and happy and be prevented from being a source of evil and expense in the community."

This Catechism was reprinted in full as above in White Paper No. 4, Bureau of Municipal Research, Toronto, May 28th, 1915. The title of this paper was "Are All Children Alike?" and the whole of the paper was devoted to the question of Backward and Feeble-minded Children.

A ROYAL CANADIAN COMMISSION.

The National Council of Women of Canada have again asked the Dominion Government this year for a Royal Canadian Commission on Mental Deficiency, and much time and attention was given to the subject during the Annual Meeting of the National Council held in Toronto in October. It formed also the subject of a lecture at a meeting held on October 20th by the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto in honour of the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temaire and the delegates to the National Council meeting. On this occasion a large and distinguished audience of some 1,500 people was present in Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto, the largest audience that has ever met in Canada to consider this subject. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Sir John Hendrie, occupied the Chair and Premier Hearst and other members of the Cabinet were present.

AUXILIARY CLASSES.

The Annual Report presented by the Standing Committee of the National Council of Women on the Feeble-minded contained much valuable information. A few extracts are given.

"We have, by means of circular letters, urged our Local Council to try to obtain Special Classes for Backward Children, with special teachers, not because we think them a sufficiency, but because they might be started without much expense and because they might be a first step towards classification and segregation—and the children of such classes who are incapable of improvement

might eventually be drafted to an institution where adults of their own kind might act as wardens under the supervision of one or more normal superintendents.

"This year a better response has been made to those appeals than heretofore, but the interest is not yet as wide as it should be. Some think that compiling statistics and making public the unpleasant details of this problem results in nothing tangible; but until that work has been done the public cannot realize the danger of allowing these apparently harmless individuals to go on increasing in numbers and decreasing in efficiency with each generation.

"Until there are more institutions like that at Orillia, it is impossible for all these cases to be cared for; our duty seems clear—we must so rouse public opinion that our governments will feel the keen necessity for providing permanently for these dependent people."

The Press.

The Press have once more, as always in past years, rendered great service to the cause of the feeble-minded. Indeed if the general public realized the situation as well as our Canadian journalists do, the problem of the mental defective would have been solved long ere this.

"But if the detention home is not provided this year it will have to be next year or the year following, and previous experience affords no hope that the city will be better able to bear this expenditure then than it is now. As a matter of dealing directly with the very lives of hundreds of unfortunate children, the proposed colony institution has humanitarian precedence over many civic expenditures for ornamentation or proper improvement."—*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto.)

Ottawa.

The cities of Ontario have kept up an educational campaign during the past year.

A meeting, under the auspices of the Ottawa Local Council of Women, was held in the Normal School, Ottawa, on March 11th, 1915, and before a large audience the question of caring for the feeble-minded was discussed at length. Later on a branch of the Provincial Association for the Care of the Feeble-minded was formed.

Hamilton.

Much interest has been shown in the City of Hamilton as to the care of the feeble-minded during the past year. The City Council appointed a Committee to take up the subject and efforts have been made to get the Board of Education to act in the matter.

Alderman Dr. Davey, who was the leader in this matter, is now at the front, but his work has been carried on by others.

Advisory Committee on the Care of Mental Defectives in Toronto.

A movement of considerable importance has taken place in the Province this year, especially in Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa.

In Toronto it owed its inception to the Public Charities, and in the first instance to the ladies of the Board of Management of the Boys' Home who issued

invitations to the Presidents and Secretaries of other Boards of Management of Public Charities to meet at a conference at the Boys' Home on March 8th, 1915. The meeting was largely attended and appointed a Committee to take up the question of immediate provision for mentally defective children and arrange for a large and representative deputation to wait upon the Mayor and Board of Control.

Another meeting was held on March 15th, at which many business and professional men, members of advisory and financial boards of the Charities were present.

On March 23rd a deputation, which was stated by the press to be one of the largest that ever waited upon the Mayor and Board of Control, and included the Hon. Mr. Justice Osler, Mr. J. K. Macdonald, Sir Edmund Osler, Mr. G. Tower Fergusson, Mrs. Boultbee, Mrs. Grasett, Dr. C. K. Clarke, Mrs. Perley Smith, Mr. R. D. Fairbairn, and about one hundred other citizens appeared at the City Hall and presented resolutions urging that immediate steps be taken to provide suitable means for the proper care and training of the feeble-minded boys and girls of the city, and pointing out that if this is not done, it will be almost a certainty that large additions will be made from them to the irresponsible feeble-minded criminal class of the city.

The Mayor and Board of Control promised consideration and promised also to wait upon the Government of Ontario and bring this matter before them.

The Committee Formed.

At a later date another deputation waited upon the City Council, and finally on April 20th a conference was held between the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, representing the Ontario Government, and His Worship the Mayor of Toronto and the Board of Control, accompanied by a number of representative citizens of Toronto.

On this occasion, after a full discussion, it was suggested by the Hon. Mr. Hanna that an Advisory Committee might be formed, representatives being appointed on the Committee by the Provincial Government, the Mayor and Board of Control of Toronto, the Public Charities of the city, and others interested. This suggestion was unanimously approved of, and Mr. Hanna then intimated that the representative of the Department of the Provincial Secretary would be the Inspector of Feeble-minded, Dr. MacMurchy. The Hon. Mr. Pyne stated that, as the Inspector of Auxiliary Classes, Dr. MacMurchy would represent the Department of Education on the Committee.

At a subsequent date the Mayor and Board of Control appointed Controller Thompson and Dr. C. J. Hastings, M.O.H., the Public Charities appointed Hon. Mr. Justice Osler and Mr. J. K. Macdonald, the Board of Education appointed Chairman W. W. Hodgson, the Local Council of Women appointed Mrs. Huestis and Mrs. Meyers, and the Neighborhood Workers' Association appointed Rev. Lawrence Skey.

The Committee was called together on May 28th, 1915, and on Tuesday, June 22nd, presented the following resolutions as part of their preliminary report:

Resolutions.

That this Committee deem it advisable that there should be erected suitable buildings on the cottage plan, for the care of mentally-defective children who should be removed from certain Orphanages and Homes in the City of Toronto, and for other mental defectives in Toronto who require such care;

And Resolved further that this matter should be brought immediately to the attention of the Mayor and Board of Control, and that they be requested to instruct the City Architect to prepare plans and estimates for such buildings in order that a by-law may be submitted to the citizens of Toronto in January, 1916, to authorize the necessary expenditure:

That inasmuch as there are in five of the Orphanages and Homes of the City of Toronto thirty or more children who are so seriously mentally defective that their presence in these Homes is detrimental and even dangerous to other children:

It is therefore resolved that the Mayor and Board of Control be requested to direct that temporary arrangements be made for the care of these most urgent cases in a separate Home or Institution.

To Prepare a Plan.

On July 7th the Mayor and Board of Control with the members of the Committee waited upon the Hon. Mr. Hanna and the Hon. Howard Ferguson, Acting Minister of Education, and it was agreed that the Committee should proceed to report a plan which, in their opinion, would be adequate for the care of the feeble-minded in Toronto. This final Report was presented to the Mayor and Board of Control on October 6th, 1915, as follows:

ADVISORY COMMITTEE *RE* CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN TORONTO.

Report.

The Advisory Committee appointed in accordance with a suggestion made by the Provincial Secretary at a conference held between the Honourable W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, representing the Ontario Government, and His Worship the Mayor of Toronto and the Board of Control, accompanied by a number of representative citizens of Toronto, to report on the best means of care and control for the mentally-defective in Toronto, beg to report as follows:

1. Your Committee find that there are at present not less than eighty-three mentally-defective children in six homes for children in Toronto.

There are in addition over one hundred mentally defective boys in the Victoria Industrial School and thirty mentally defective girls in the Alexandra Industrial School, the majority of whom belong to Toronto or its vicinity. Total 213.

Your Committee would draw special attention to the fact that all of these are now being maintained at the public expense, by municipal and government grants, and by the money of benevolent citizens. The authorities of these Institutions are the leaders in this movement, asking for proper training and permanent care of the feeble-minded as a measure of economy and wise administration.

In addition to the above Commissioner Boyd states that in 1914, eighty-four children were referred by him to the Clinic at the Toronto General Hospital. Out of this number one was an idiot, 16 were borderline cases, 7 were backward, 8 were very seriously backward and 16 were mentally defective. The number in 1915 is already in excess of the above.

The Commissioner has at present before him a woman thirty-four years of age, whose mental age is nine years. She has a large number of children.

It was estimated by the Chief Inspector that there are not less than 250 to 300* mentally defective children now attending the Public Schools in Toronto, besides an unknown number of mentally defective children not attending any school.

The Chief Medical School Inspector, Dr. McKay, is now conducting a special inquiry into this matter.

Your Committee has considered carefully the possibility of utilizing some building, such as the old Toronto General Hospital, as a temporary refuge for our mental defectives, but are unanimously of the opinion that this is not feasible.

In one or two of the children's institutions mentioned some slight temporary relief has been given by the efforts of those in charge of the Summer Course for Auxiliary Class Teachers, which was conducted during July and August. This, however, only shows what can be done with mentally defective children if the right methods of care and training are employed.

In the Haven there are 52 women who are mentally defective and about 80 mental defectives in the Industrial Refuge for Women, besides three or four feeble-minded mothers in the Infants' Home, and a number of feeble-minded women varying from 15 to 20 in the Mercer Reformatory, and an equal number in the gaol and at the Women's Industrial Farm.

Your Committee cannot conclude this part of the report without drawing attention to the fact that the gravest aspect of the problem of which they have attempted a partial solution is this: Nearly all uncared-for mental defectives, both men and women, probably become parents, and this sometimes at an early age, (the Committee has access to records of feeble-minded girls only fourteen years of age becoming mothers) and their offspring, illegitimate in many cases, are more numerous than the progeny of normal men and women in the ratio of seven to four. Permanent care in a suitable institution is the only remedy for this evil. Our duty to our neighbor as well as our duty to our country must be held to include our duty to posterity.

Your Committee now submit an outline of what they believe to be the best plan of dealing with the above situation:

1. *Classes for Backward Children in the Public Schools.*

All children capable of being educated should receive the education for which they are best fitted, and those who need institutional care may be recognized in these classes and recommended for admission to a suitable institution.

2. *A Register of all Mental Defectives in Toronto.*

This Register, in the opinion of the Committee, should be under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health of Toronto.

3. *A Psycho-Educational Clinic where Medical Investigation, Diagnosis, Assistance and Advice may be available for all Persons Referred to the Clinic.*

The Clinic should be carried on in co-operation with the School Medical Inspection Staff of Doctors and Nurses and the Department of the Medical Officer of Health, and should be organized under one central authority. Such a Clinic is now being carried on weekly at the Toronto General Hospital under the name of "The Social Service Clinic."

4. *An Institution of the Industrial Farm Colony Type, with Buildings on the Cottage Plan.*

(1) *Name*—The Farm School. (The Little Farm School.)

(2) *Place*—Within a radius of about twenty-five miles from Toronto.

* It is now known that the number is much greater.

(3) *Transportation*—Good railroad or radial road connection.

(4) *Situation*—As attractive and beautiful as can be obtained.

(5) *Extent*—Three hundred acres as a minimum. About one acre for each inmate has been found advisable in the oldest and most successful institutions of this kind.

(6) *Buildings*—These should be simple, inexpensive, fireproof if possible, and constructed in a modern and economical way on the Cottage Plan.

The cost is estimated by your committee at from $25,000 to $50,000 for a cottage for fifty inmates.

The buildings bought with the farm should be utilized at first for the "cottages" of the institutions.

The general plan or lay-out of the institution buildings should be decided upon by competent authority before any building is begun.

The Waverley (Mass.) "unit" of a Cottage containing 105 inmates with rooms of about 30 x 40 feet seems to be a good one.

(7) *Maintenance*—The following figures, showing the annual cost per inmate per year in a number of residential institutions, including in most cases food, clothing, heat, light, repairs and salaries, are submitted:

The Protestant Orphans' Home, Toronto	$87 00
The Girls' Home, Toronto	96 00
The Boys' Home, Toronto	100 00
Indiana School for the Feeble-Minded	147 00
Orillia Hospital for the Feeble-Minded	150 00
Kansas School for the Feeble-Minded	150 00
Sandlebridge School, Manchester, England	151 00
England School for Feeble-Minded Children, Liverpool	162 00
School for the Feeble-Minded, Waverley, Mass.	200 00
Industrial Schools of Ontario	218 00
New Jersey Training School, Vineland, N.J.	294 00

Taking $150.00 as the average cost of maintenance per inmate per annum, this might be made up as follows:

(*a*) All boys or girls admitted from the Industrial Schools or sent from the Juvenile Court to be paid for as provided under the Industrial Schools Act. This will cost no one any more than the sum now expended for those boys and girls and every one will get better value for the same money.

(*b*) All pupils transferred from Public School Classes to be paid for from the funds of the Board of Education according to the rate of expenditure by the Board per pupil (average attendance) per year, *e.g.*, $37.00 in the year 1913, or in such other manner as may be approved.

(*c*) An annual grant from the City Council of Toronto, as recommended by the Social Service Commission, according to the needs of the Farm School and the character of the work it is doing.

(*d*) Annual grants from the Ontario Government under R.S.O., Chapter 300, Section 2.

(*e*) Special grants from the Department of Education for Ontario as provided under the Auxiliary Classes Act, Section 13. It is found that the cost of a pupil in an Auxiliary Class is about three times the cost of a pupil in an ordinary Public School Class. It may be hoped that the grant from the Department will be in proportion, and also that the Little Farm School may be the first to apply for this grant in Ontario.

(*f*) It is assumed that benevolent and patriotic citizens will be inclined to contribute to the Farm School as generously as they now do to the Orphanages and

the Children's Homes, where the same children are now largely supported by their contributions.

(*g*) Parents whose children are admitted to the Farm School and who are able to pay part or all of their maintenance are expected to do so.

(*h*) *Superintendent, Officers and Staff*—The members of the Committee cannot express and urge too strongly their unanimous conviction that the right persons must be found to establish, guide, develop and supervise the institution and that unless this is done our best efforts will be in vain.

Residential medical supervision is necessary.

(*i*) *Inmates*—Great care must be exercised as to admission of inmates.

Both sexes must be admitted and kept separate from the beginning.

A group of say ten or twelve boys, who are somewhat skilled and trained and able to work, should be selected and placed in one of the farm houses, under the direct charge of the superintendent, and other boys should be admitted one or two at a time.

A similar group of girls under the charge of a lady as first assistant superintendent, should be placed in another farm house some distance away. In this way the institution would gradually develop. Other cottages would then be added as soon as it was found advisable.

Re-examination from time to time and individual study of each inmate is essential.

The most careful and complete classification of the inmates must be made and maintained.

Provision should be made for children of all classes, both rich and poor.

The industrial and household training of the inmates must be secured.

All inmates, as far as possible, by their work and otherwise, should bear their share of the cost of maintenance.

The necessary custodial care must be provided.

(*j*) *Board of Governors*—This should be a body of public-spirited citizens, both men and women, thoroughly representative of the City of Toronto.

The method of appointment of the Board is felt by your Committee to be of great importance and they would venture to suggest the following for consideration:

Number—Three ex-*officio* and fifteen appointed of whom not less than five shall be women.

Term of Office—Three years, five Governors retiring each year, except in the case of those first appointed, who shall hold office, five for three years, five for two years and five for one year. Governors shall be eligible for re-appointment.

The constitution of the Board might, it is suggested, be as follows:

EX-OFFICIO.

The Provincial Secretary.
The Minister of Education.
The Provincial Treasurer.

APPOINTEES.

One by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.
Three by His Worship the Mayor of Toronto.
Two by the Board of Education.
One by the Separate School Board.
One by the Board of the Industrial Schools.
One by the President of the Board of Trade.
Two by the Toronto Local Council of Women.

Four (two of whom shall be women) by the charitable institutions of the City of Toronto.

Your Committee would recommend that if a By-law is necessary, a money by-law for $200,000 should be submitted in January, 1916, to provide for the necessary civic expenditure, or rather investment, and the members of the Advisory Committee are willing, if requested by the Council to do so, to give time and thought to the work of informing the ratepayers of the reasons which make this expenditure not only advisable but economical and urgent.

SUMMARY.

The Present Situation.

Two hundred and thirteen mentally defective children are now supported at the public expense in children's homes, orphanages, and industrial schools in or near Toronto. These are a heavy burden to the homes, and a detriment and menace to the welfare of the other children. The homes cannot give mentally defective children the training and control which they require, and they are therefore growing up to be useless, troublesome and dangerous in the homes and will be more so later on in the community.

*Four hundred or more seriously backward and probably mentally defective children are in their own homes, attending the Public Schools or not attending any school. The parents of many of these children are earnestly asking for help for their children. The children are untaught, unhappy and often cause great difficulty at home and at school.

Recommendations.

1. Auxiliary Classes for backward children in the Public Schools.
2. A Register (confidential) of the names and addresses of all Mental Defectives in Toronto.
3. A Farm School (Residential) for the 213 children referred to above, and for others whose parents may apply for admission for them.
4. A By-law if necessary to be submitted to provide for the necessary expenditure for a Farm School.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

HELEN MacMURCHY, *Secretary.*

F. OSLER, *Chairman.*

* It is probable that from one to two per cent. of the school population will be found to be mentally defective.

APPENDIX.

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AT WAVERLEY.

Superintendent, Dr. Walter E. Fernald.

This Institution was visited on Thursday, August 26th, by the following members of the Committee: Dr. Hastings, Medical Health Officer of Toronto; Mr. W. W. Hodgson, Chairman Board of Education; Mrs. Huestis, President of the Local Council of Women, and the Secretary.

The Institution was founded in 1848, and is situated on 160 acres of farm land about 7½ miles from Boston. Eighty per cent. of the Institution population come from this City. This is a contrast to the state of affairs obtaining in New York. That City pays 72 per cent. of the total taxes of New York State and gets only 40 per cent. of the accommodation in State Institutions for the Feeble-Minded as compared with the rest of the State, while it cares for nearly all its own feeble-minded in the Institution for that purpose on Randall's Island, which has a population of nearly 2,000.

The Institution at Waverley cares for both sexes, children and adults, of every grade of defect. The total population is now 1,640, including 300 men who are placed on a Farm Colony at Templeton, 70 miles away.

In answer to the question as to whether it was advisable to attempt to care for the higher grades only in an institution, Dr. Fernald replied that outside of certain small private institutions he knew of no institution where this was attempted and that it would not appear to be practicable.

Cost of Construction.

In regard to the cost per bed for construction of a suitable building, the last building at Waverley cost $37,000 and accommodates 105 inmates. The building is red brick and is practically fire proof with slate roof and cement construction in some parts. Three dormitories with thirty-five in each dormitory are arranged for and the size of these rooms is 30 x 40 feet. This is the standard size of room construction at Waverley and it has been found most satisfactory. The cost of construction may be stated to be from $500 to $5,000 per bed in different institutions for the feeble-minded. However, in some new and simple wooden and concrete buildings at Templeton it has been found possible, in consideration of the special class of inmates cared for there, to house fifteen boys in a cottage which cost $3,500. There are no basements in these buildings and stoves are used in which wood is burned.

Cost of Maintenance.

In regard to the cost of maintenance per patient per year this varies from $147 in Indiana and $150 per year in Kansas to $200 in Waverley and $284 in Vineland. The figures for Waverley and Vineland include food, clothing, heat, light, the care of the property (including repairs), and the salaries of the staff. It is not quite certain that repairs, etc., are included in the Kansas and Indiana figures.

In reply to the question as to the number of these children who can be taught in a class Dr. Fernald said that it was possible in such an Institution as Waverley to teach 35 or 40 in a class, but that in ungraded classes in Public Schools 15 should be the maximum.

Sterilization.

Dr. Fernald does not consider this either advisable or possible in the present state of public opinion. He would not be in favour of it at all unless under very exceptional circumstances, and narrated two instances known to himself personally which had convinced him and convinced many others that greater evils might be caused by it than the evils it was intended to avoid.

Register or Census of Feeble-Minded Persons.

This is an essential part of any organized system of caring for the feeble-minded. Such a register is now being begun in the City of Boston.

Can Feeble-Minded Persons be Cared for in the Community?

There have been discharged from Waverley during the last twenty-five years between 800 and 900 of the inmates. Some of these are doing well. Two field workers are now engaged in investigating the records of these inmates. Feeble-minded children who have good homes can often be cared for in these homes while they remain children. Old people who are feeble-minded can also be cared for outside of an institution. The years when care is imperative are from eight to ten years to say thirty-five or forty. The feeble-minded age quickly and senile changes may occur with them at thirty-five or forty years of age.

Dr. Fernald instanced in regard to the subject of follow-up work or after-care work, the work done by Miss Cheney, a Public School teacher in Springfield, Mass. She has been teaching there for seventeen years. No feeble-minded girl who has been under her care in her class has ever become the mother of a child, and she has never had a boy who was in her class arrested. Her methods are her own and her influence and character are such that she is able to do a great work in the community. She maintains a close and friendly relation with the home and the parents of feeble-minded children, and when she sees signs of danger she is able to persuade the parents to send their children to Waverley.

Mental Status.

One year ago every patient at Waverley was tested as to his or her mental capacity, the Binet tests being largely used. A second test is now being made at the end of the year.

It is found that inmates learn a great deal in the way of being able to work and do things that they have been trained to do. Learning by working and doing things is emphasized in the whole organization of the Institution.

Vacation.

Out of the population of 1,600 inmates about 200 can be allowed to go home on vacation.

How to Secure the Control of the Feeble-Minded.

It is necessary to popularize the institution so that parents will want to send their children there in order to help the children as well as benefit themselves. In order to do this a campaign of education is most important. The leaders of the community, clergymen, doctors, lawyers, judges and others must be approached. A mailing list with every one of these important citizens on it must be prepared and information must be sent them from time to time.

Special Classes.

These are clearing houses or stepping stones to the institutions. Children should not leave these classes until the age of sixteen or seventeen.

Who Makes the Diagnosis?

This is a medical matter. No Binet tests or other tests in the hands of an unqualified person can suffice. Experience and thorough training along with medical knowledge is required. Not infrequently persons are sent to Waverley who are found not to be feeble-minded at all and are therefore not admitted.

There is an Out-Patient Clinic at Waverley. The staff are the examiners. About 600 or 700 persons are examined there every year. This year the number will probably reach 800. The examinations are made by the Superintendent, Dr. Fernald, five assistant physicians and one psychologist. There are also five grade teachers on the staff at Waverley and about fifteen other teachers. The Psychopathic Clinic in Boston also conducts such examinations.

Better instruction should be given to medical students in all questions relating to medical defect. In the last twenty-five years no student has left the medical schools in Boston without having some instruction in this subject.

As an example of those who are not mentally defective at all and who are referred to the clinic, Dr. Fernald mentioned the case of a girl of eighteen living on a lonely farm with an old couple who insisted on sending her to her little room upstairs, in which there was nothing but a bed, a table and a chair, at 6.45 every evening while they talked downstairs. She wanted to stay down, but they would not allow it. She had bought some Paris green and they feared she intended to poison them. Dr. Fernald was very much interested in the girl; arranged to send her a travelling library and to give her many things that she ought to have had and had been deprived of. She returned after a month to the Clinic and a very great improvement was found in her.

Classification.

Boys and girls must be kept entirely separate; even at seven or eight years of age in the Kindergarten they ought to be separate. This can easily be secured in a properly organized institution.

Escapes.

Escapes occur not infrequently. Dr. Fernald says that it would be a great mistake to have the rigid precautions which would make escape impossible in an institution for the feeble-minded. Inmates who escape are always brought back within a very short time.

Dining-room.

Each cottage has its own dining-room holding about 100. There are ten tables with ten at each table. According to a carefully planned schedule the food is taken from a central kitchen to these dining-rooms in little wagons lined with tin. It is the experience of Dr. Fernald that the quantity of food necessary for 100 patients placed in this receptable keeps itself warm, that is, it retains its own heat sufficiently. These receptacles are lined with tin and closely covered.

Number on Staff.

This, including officers, nurses, attendants, foremen and forewomen, engineers, etc., is 256 to a population of 1,640, or one to five or six inmates. Each cottage has one House Mother and five assistants—3 nurses, 1 night superintendent, 1 relief officer, total 6. At eight o'clock every evening every one then on duty goes off and a new staff comes on for the night. Every part of the institution is under the care of one or other of the medical officers. This has been found to be the greatest possible comfort and has worked very satisfactorily. The doctor decides how long each girl or boy shall stay in a certain shop or workroom or schoolroom and what change of work or rest is required.

Laundry.

The laundry is supplied with simple and effective equipment, and there were automatic stops and other safety devices.

Every cottage has a playground adjoining it and every patient lives out of doors, summer and winter, as much as possible.

There are four residences on the grounds for officers, nurses and attendants. The aim of the management is to have young and vigorous people to do the work. They are supposed to be pensioned at sixty years of age. The great majority of nurses and attendants are women.

The two members of the staff who have charge of the sports and recreations of the children are very important officers. There is a gymnasium, but the chief end of this work is to keep the children in the open air. Thus, they are all taught games by the Recreation Mistress or Master, and in the winter tobogganing, skating and all other winter sports are arranged for. There is a concrete area for games outside each cottage. There is only one building where the windows are guarded by bars.

The area of most of the rooms is 30 x 40 feet. Thirty-five beds can be placed in such a room, and it is also a good size for industrial work.

The girls' orchestra was seen playing. They had twelve different instruments and the work of the orchestra seemed to be excellent.

The Industrial Building was inspected. One important point in this was the very large area of window space. Just as many windows as could be constructed in the wall are used. Rooms are set apart for domestic science, lace-making, sewing, dressmaking, tailoring, weaving, shoemaking, carpentering, printing and a great many other industries. The Institution sells nothing. It uses all it makes. For example, a large quantity of crash is made every year for the towels used in the Institution.

The members of the Committee who had the privilege of visiting the Massachusetts Training School for the Feeble-Minded at Waverley desire to express their sincere thanks to Dr. Fernald for the great courtesy and kindness and the valuable information received from him on this occasion.

This Report is still under consideration.

THE OTHER PROVINCES OF CANADA.

In the other provinces of Canada progress is being made towards the care of the feeble-minded.

Special classes are already established in Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C. New Westminster and Calgary are agitating for such classes, and interest in the whole subject is being kept active at Halifax where Dr. Katharine B. Davis of New York addressed representatives of all the philanthropic societies in August last. She said that one-third of all the prisoners at Bedford, N.Y., were feeble-minded, and suggested that means might be provided for the permanent care of such people, by the issue of bonds, such bonds to be redeemed by the coming generations who would be the real beneficiaries of such a scheme, for "only by classification and segregation," declared Dr. Davis, "can we ever reach a solution of this problem."

The Nova Scotia League for the Care and Protection of the Feeble-Minded was organized in Halifax in the year 1908, and has made good progress. In the year 1912-13 fifty local branches were formed at different centres in Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick.

Frequent inquiries reach this office from other provinces. In New Brunswick in one district we have heard of seven or eight cases of mental deficiency, all subject to more or less ridicule and ill-treatment. One is often severely beaten and locked up by his father; two are used as household drudges; two are just wandering about the roads; two are well-cared for but learning nothing; two young men belonging to good families are a constant anxiety to their friends; one, a girl, is kept like the family skeleton, out of sight, and yet another, a poor boy, making his living under difficulties, because he could not count his wages, or know when he was overcharged.

Some mental defectives in New Brunswick are cared for in the Hospitals for the Insane.

Prince Edward Island.

In Prince Edward Island a number of feeble-minded persons are cared for at the Provincial Infirmary as well as at Falconwood Hospital for the Insane.

No provision is made for feeble-minded children, except to send some of the worst to delinquent homes in Nova Scotia.

Quebec.

In the Province of Quebec the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church have several large hospitals where the feeble-minded are cared for, apparently, in most cases, along with the insane.

Alberta.

Dr. Stanley, M.P.P., of High River, both through the Y.M.C.A. and other agencies, and also before the Legislature of Alberta, urged on the Province the inadequacy of the provincial system for the care and treatment of the feeble-minded. Dr. Stanley advised training schools and labor colonies, and pointed out that it is probable there are nearly 2,000 mental defectives in Alberta.

In the Western Provinces it has several times been proposed that institutions necessary for caring for dependents and defectives should be divided among the different provinces, and a recent despatch from Victoria, B.C., states that at a conference of the Cabinet Ministers of the Western Provinces held in Victoria, B.C., it was proposed that institutions for joint use shall be established as follows:

Manitoba.—School for the Deaf.
Saskatchewan.—School for the Blind.
Alberta.—Training School for Mental Defectives.
British Columbia.—Asylum for Imbeciles.

The capital cost of each institution will be borne by the province individually and the maintenance will be shared among the four.

The Ontario Association.

The Provincial Association for the Care of Feeble-Minded in Ontario was organized on November 8th, 1913, and held its first annual meeting on April 29th, 1914. On account of the war and for other reasons no meeting of this Association has been held during the past year.

THE OTHER DOMINIONS.

Cape Province, Dominion of South Africa.

The Cape Province have earnestly pursued the work for the care of the feeble-minded, even under the war conditions which have prevailed.

The annual report of the Cape Province Committee for the Care of the Feeble-Minded was presented in June, 1915, at which the following suggestions made from Johannesburg were favorably received:

1. To make the public familiar with the work of the Committee.
2. To provide compulsory medical inspection of school children.
3. To protect society against the menace of the feeble-minded.
4. To train the feeble-minded in special institutions and utilize the result to the most remunerative extent.
5. To protect the feeble-minded against the world.

The Committee has been in existence for nearly two years and has already gathered much important and valuable information.

New South Wales.

Sir Charles McKellar draws attention to the fact that the treatment of the feeble-minded is an urgent public need in New South Wales, and recommends special examination to ascertain in suitable cases the presence or absence of mental defect. He reports that nineteen per cent. of the children in charge of the State Children's Relief Department are mentally defective.

India.

In Central India the Medical Association appointed a Committee on the Care and Training of the Feeble-Minded. This Committee took steps to ask for the co-operation of all those interested.

It was decided by the authorities of the Presbyterian Mission that such an institution was absolutely necessary, and a resolution was passed requesting the General Missionary Association to bring this matter before the Government of India.

Public Health.

Much has been done for the prevention of physical suffering due to bodily disease, but the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913 may be regarded as the first national attempt made towards the prevention of mental inefficiency. Healthy bodies are but of little value unless they are controlled by a somewhat efficient brain.

There is a strong tendency now to take up the question of mental defect as a public health problem, especially in relation to the problems of heredity. The study of the work of Mendel and the dissemination of knowledge on this subject so that it has become part of common knowledge, has made a great difference to public opinion on this subject.

An English sanitary authority says that it is evident the number of degenerates should be largely diminished by preventing in whatever manner may be practicable, without being harsh or unjust, the reproduction of, for instance, epileptic and feeble-minded persons. He quotes Shuster as follows:

"By placing the feeble-minded under care of a kind which prevents their propagating, one would not only do something to exterminate feeble-mindedness, but one would at the same time be dealing a blow at tuberculosis, drunkenness, pauperism, prostitution and criminality," and gives his own opinion that seeing that health authorities have begun to make themselves responsible for pre-natal conditions of children, by endeavouring to influence the health of prospective mothers through maternity hospitals and dispensaries, etc., they must logically go further back to the very beginning, and concern themselves with the consideration of the question whether in the interests of the future children, the fathers and mothers are fit to propagate children at all.

Specific Disease.

Medical research, even in neutral countries, has been directed chiefly to questions of military surgery and military sanitation during the past year. But even these cannot altogether obscure the medical problems of mental defect.

At the meeting of the American Public Health Association held in Rochester in September, 1915, Dr. Kirby, Clinical Director of the Manhattan State Hospital and Professor of Mental Diseases in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, gave the result of a research by himself and Dr. T. W. Salmon, the Secretary of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. He stated that in a group of 100 children who were the offspring of paretics, 45 were defective either mentally or physically, and nearly one-third of them were actually infected with syphilis, giving a positive Wassermann test. Deaths due to paresis (nervous specific disease) in New York State every year number about 1,000. One man out of every nine who died in New York State, between the ages of 40 and 60, and one woman out of every 30 who died at the same age period, died of paresis.

Last year 6,000 new patients were admitted to the New York State Hospitals for the Insane, and one in every seven of the 6,000 was suffering from paresis. It will thus be seen that syphilis, causing paresis, is a cause of mental defect in the offspring.

Blood Pressure.

Many other medical problems have been investigated in connection with mental defect.

The blood pressure of 206 girls at Sleighton Farm, a reformatory near Philadelphia, was taken to study the relation of blood pressure to nutrition during adolesence. The age of the girls was seven to eighteen years and they were living under excellent conditions. Records were obtained from 196 girls, giving results of four successive tests, and it was noticed that there was a remarkable relation between an unstable diastolic blood pressure and mental defect. Among those having a moderate degree of unstability forty-four per cent. were feeble-minded, and among those having a marked degree of unstability one hundred per cent. were feeble-minded. This may, of course, be regarded as only one example of a general physiological condition.

Hospitals.

There is a tendency of late to utilize the hospitals as a centre for work for mental defectives. Thus, in a new Children's Hospital, presided over by Professor Von Pirquet, there is a Medico-Pedagogical Clinic where backward children are studied, at the request of their parents, or of the Juvenile Court or Child Welfare agencies, and a diagnosis is made and advice given.

The Social Service Clinic at the Toronto General Hospital, under the direct supervision of the Superintendent, Dr. C. K. Clarke, has been a great assistance to all those who are endeavouring to deal with the problem of the mentally defective in the City of Toronto, or who may be perplexed as to the diagnosis in the case of some child or adult who may be suspected of mental defect.

The Clinic is held weekly in connection with the Social Service Department of the Hospital, and from April 8th, 1914, when it was established, to September 1st, 1915, the

Number of Clinics held was		75
Total number attending		825
New cases	569	
Old cases	256	
Number of applications made to Orillia		60
" admissions awarded to Orillia		21
" patients placed in Hospital for Insane		26
" patients placed in other institutions		20

Dr. Clarke is assisted by Dr. Oswald J. Withrow and Dr. Clarence M. Hincks. Two nurses are also officers of the Clinic, one of them doing special work in connection with the Burnside Maternity Hospital, where feeble-minded girls are often found among the patients. The nurses of the Hospital, as well as the medical students have certain opportunities of attending the Clinic and learning about this important subject. This is indispensable and of the greatest importance to the medical profession and the community.

It will be noticed that from the above report sixty-seven of the most urgent cases have been provided for in various institutions, and while this number is very small in comparison with the overwhelming need, yet the effect of the Clinic on the education of the public in the City of Toronto, and the direction given by the medical officers of the Clinic to many whose perplexities they can relieve, giving them the information they need, can hardly be over-estimated.

Research has undoubtedly been stimulated by Dr. Clarke's work, and he himself has done some brilliant work along a line where he is one of the pioneers, namely, the insanities of childhood. Dr. Clarke finds that about eight per cent. of all children sent to such a clinic on the suspicion that they may be mentally defective, are really suffering from dementia præcox, or some other psychosis that appears at an early age.

Not only the public of Toronto but all those interested in this important question owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Clarke.

One reason why a large General Hospital is the best place for such a clinic is that mental defect is, as it were, a family matter. It is almost always possible by following up the family history, to find that any person brought to the clinic comes from a family connection where other mental defectives are readily discovered. In this way some of the most striking and indeed appalling cases have been unearthed, two whole families of imbeciles having been found during the past few weeks. It must never be forgotten that mental defect is hereditary.

Psychiatric Clinics.

At any Psychiatric, or Psychopathic Clinic or Hospital the feeble-minded always appear.

At the Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, for the year ending September 30th, 1913, there were 1,523 patients, and of these 329, being under 25 years of age, were considered adolescents. Of the 329, 170 were insane, 159 were not insane, and of these last 44 were feeble-minded, 68 in addition to the 44 were classified as defective delinquents, *e.g.*, "a special class of defectives where the mental lack is slight, though unmistakable, and the criminal tendencies are marked and constant." (Fernald.) The defective delinquent is on a par with the barbarian. He has no conscience, little or no affection, and few or no ideals.

Hospitals for the Insane.

The presence of mental defectives in hospitals for the insane is a great detriment and obstacle to the work of such hospitals, whose business it is to give expert medical diagnosis and treatment, and skilful care and nursing to those suffering from mental disease, so that they may recover as rapidly and as well as possible, and if incurable (the very last thing that a physician or nurse wants to admit about a patient), to care for them, for their own safety and the safety of others.

Mental defectives do not need any of these expensive specialized provisions. What they need is a job—occupation to enable them to earn their own living, and the training to fit them to do the job, and enjoy their lives in comfort, happiness and safety. With the insane, they are, in many ways, more out of place than they are with normal persons. The hospitals for the insane in Ontario all have from fifty to one hundred feeble-minded persons among their inmates. No hospital should be asked to do this work. There are among these a number of feeble-minded women who have been in the institution for ten, twenty, thirty years, or

even more. These poor women are sheltered and cared for and prevented from being the mothers of illegitimate children—a dreadful fate both for them and for the community, which would thus have been involved in endless expense and disgrace. On the other hand they have not been happy. They have been unnecessarily imprisoned with the mentally diseased. They have had no proper training or occupation. If they had, then all these years would have been spent in occupations that would not only have made them happy and useful, but would have saved the country a great deal of expense.

What Experience Teaches.

The inestimable value of availing ourselves of the teaching of experience about the feeble-minded is shown in a striking manner in an address given by Mrs. Frank S. Streeter last May at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, where, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Fernald, valuable papers were presented by experts.

"It was in 1893 that the first attempt to collect information regarding the defective, dependent and delinquent children in New Hampshire was made, and it was in 1895 that the effort to remove the children from the almshouses and establish a State Board of Charities and Correction was successful. It was in the spring of 1895 that I first visited each one of the ten county almshouses in the state, where at that time all the dependent feeble-minded in the state were taken care of, excepting the three supported outside the state under the $1,000 appropriation.

"It was at that time that I first realized the close relation of mental defect to poverty and crime, and the horror of that survey is still so vivid in my mind, even after twenty years, that I can hardly bear to speak of it. Yet in considering the relation of mental defect to the neglected, dependent and delinquent children, it must be spoken of, for the most fundamental truth borne in upon the student of feeble-mindedness, is the frightful part that heredity plays in its evolution, and the descendants of the wretched people I encountered then, are the very ones that make New Hampshire's record of feeble-mindedness so startling to-day. True, it is that 'the fathers have eaten of sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge.'

"At that time in New Hampshire all the wreckage of humanity was herded together in the almshouses with only a very small percentage of the respectable and infirm poor included. There were found the diseased, the insane, the imbecile, the epileptic and the criminal; no classification was maintained and often no separation of the sexes, and with them all were living the innocent, helpless, little children and the adolescent girls and boys, many of whom had been born, and had always lived at the almshouse. Let me give you two or three brief extracts from the report made at that time.

"The records show that the great majority of the inmates have had pauper parents and grandparents. In one county farm are five generations, from the great-great-grandmother to a baby in arms, and I was told that there had been at one time thirty members of the same family there. From another county farm a boy and girl, thirteen and fourteen years old, ran away several years ago, have since had thirteen children, and are now back at the almshouse with four, the oldest a girl of thirteen about to become a mother. These young, feeble-minded unmarried mothers are the saddest of all, and I could multiply instances again and again.

"One county reports that every one of its almshouses' inmates are feeble-minded except the nine insane. In another county farm there are at present four generations of the same family, from the great-grandfather, seventy-one years old to a baby of five months. The great-grandfather has always been supported by town or county, is feeble-minded and thievish. His daughter, the grandmother, has also spent most of her life in the county farm, is feeble-minded, has had seven children, all county charges, one of whom is the mother of the five months old baby of the fourth generation. The mother, the third generation, is nineteen, and has always been at the farm more or less—is 'not exactly foolish but not quite bright.' She has had two children, both now at the farm with her.

"There are two feeble-minded boys at this same farm whose mother was feeble-minded, and died at the farm. One of these boys, now about fourteen, seems like a criminal degenerate, can pick any lock in the house, climbs anywhere, is very sly, and never speaks. One of these days New Hampshire will have a costly criminal case on her hand through this boy, unless all signs fail.

"In still another county are a father and mother, there as prisoners, with six little children, three of them babies. Twenty-five or thirty years ago this woman's father and mother were also at this same county farm as prisoners with six children, herself one of the number.

"Instances similar to the above could be duplicated in almost every county in the state.

"This you will remember was in 1895, twenty years ago. Since that time conditions have been much improved at all the county almshouses. First all the normal children were removed, then most of the feeble-minded children, then the insane. The men and women are now separated in every almshouse, and separate quarters are provided for the prisoners. But for the twenty years since 1895, as in all the years preceding it, the feeble-minded families have continued to increase and multiply without let or hindrance. The feeble-minded girls are still unprotected: the number of feeble-minded and dependent children has grown steadily greater, the number of dependent children showing an increase of 61 per cent. from 1900, when statistics were first collected, to 1910, while the population of the state increased only 4.6 per cent. in that time.

"Many of the feeble-minded children found in the schools are members of notoriously degenerate and shiftless families, who have intermarried and procreated, thus filling the schools and institutions with their defective unsocial offspring. This is the type that should be put immediately into institutions before they become criminals or parents, and thus increase the public's burden."

A Central Authority Needed.

Some central governmental authority must care for the feeble-minded, and be responsible for them.

"This state supervision of the feeble-minded might be done successfully by some existing organization like a properly constituted state board of health, or state board of charities, or by a special board or officials; but the responsible official should be a physician trained in psychiatry, with especial knowledge of all phases of mental deficiency and its many social expressions. The local administration of this plan could be carried out by the use of existing local health boards, or other especially qualified local officials, or perhaps better, by the utilization of properly qualified volunteer social workers, or existing local private organizations and societies, already dealing with dependents or delinquents. This sys-

tematic supervision and control could easily be made to cover an entire state, and would obviate the present needless, costly and futile reduplication of effort." (Fernald.)

LINES OF PROGRESS.

Three leading movements or general tendencies characterize the year's work on the problem of mental defect and related problems.

I. Can Mental Defectives Live in the Community under Supervision?

The first is the growing recognition that it may be more possible than we used to think to care for a limited number of mental defectives in the community under careful guardianship, especially if these mental defectives have been carefully trained in an institution in their youth, and are not of the type prone to sexual offences, and are constantly kept under supervision by the institution and its workers, and can be brought back to the institution at once, if necessary. This is recognized by the Mental Deficiency Act, and in two American institutions the subject is now being studied. We must await the results with some caution.

The Border Line Case.

Few people ever visit an institution for Mental Defectives without thinking that perhaps some of the best looking children should not be there.

Dr. Bernstein, the Superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, drew the attention of the State Board of Charities recently to 52 "border-line cases" among the inmates, and a research study was instituted on behalf of these children, the results of which have since been published.

"The Committee felt that it was of the utmost importance that each case be thoroughly investigated, for if, in a single instance, there was normality, it would be inhuman to stigmatize such a child as feeble-minded by committing it to a custodial asylum, and also it would be sufficient compensation for all the labour and expense if even one of these children could be saved from the unhappy fate of condemnation to permanent association with the feeble-minded and idiotic."

The children came from different counties in New York State. The family and personal history was carefully investigated in each case and the child studied. Twenty-six of these children were in orphan asylums before going to Rome. Eight of these had been refused by orphanages. Many of them have done much better at Rome, which was better suited for them than the orphanages. The orphan asylum régime was too complicated for them, and life outside an institution offered too many temptations.

There is hardly a child in the group who could be safely diagnosed by inspection, for many of them are alert and attractive in appearance, and few carry the stigmata of degeneration to a noticeable degree.

During the last year seven of the children have gone out on parole or have been discharged by Superintendent Bernstein, acting under the authority of the Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum. While in most cases they have not been outside the institution long enough to demonstrate what the

final outcome may be, it may be said in general that their present reactions do not differ greatly from those they showed before they entered the institution. Those of school age have been placed in special classes, or in the lower grades of the public schools. The older ones are working for maintenance, dependent to a considerable degree upon the patience and good will of their employers.

"They will presumably get along fairly well until they are called upon to meet some trying situation or are subjected to some special strain."

Need of a Clearing House.

"After careful consideration it seems to the Committee that the state needs a special clearing house for such children, where they can be kept under observation, examined and trained for as long a time as seems desirable. Each individual case should be diagnosed carefully, and a body of data secured with regard to the early traits of potential criminals, sex offenders, and vagrants of the moron type. Therefore, it seems best to recommend that the hopeful ones of these children be made the unit or organization of a new branch of the state's care for the mentally defective, viz.: a colony and observation station to be located preferably at the Rome State Custodial Asylum. The staff of the colony should be especially qualified to observe and record details of growth and conduct of inmates, and to teach and train them, with the hope of bringing them up to their fullest measure of responsibility and efficiency."

"Five children are found on examination to be so nearly normal as to make it desirable to remove them from their present environment and place them in family homes or at least in orphan asylums, so that their daily association with the feeble-minded may be discontinued and that they may have full opportunity to attend school and gain the normal experience of children of their ages. In eight other cases there seems good hope that the children may recover if they are given special attention and careful teaching, and the Committee recommends that these be made the nucleus of the new Clearing House, that they be placed under special training at the Rome State Custodial Asylum and that frequent examinations of their mental progress and social reaction be made by the Bureau of Analysis and Investigation, to determine as closely as possible just how much improvement they make, in the hope that they may later be discharged and restored to society."

II. The Industrial Farm Colony.

The second is the rapid development and general acceptance of the idea of the Industrial Farm Colony on the Cottage Plan. The day of the large building, high and wide, hard to heat and hard to keep clean, an extensive and expensive pile of brick and stone housing hundreds and thousands of inmates in dreary and expensive idleness is gone forever, and it is replaced by the simple, cheap, homelike cottage, built by the inmates as far as possible. No one, except a few of the very lowest grades need be unemployed and consequently unhappy, and even these few can generally learn to clear a field of stones, picking up a stone here and dropping it on a pile yonder. It is a sin and a shame to have inmates unemployed. All can do something useful. No really good Institution for the Feeble-minded is now planned or built without at least one Industrial Farm Colony with buildings on the cottage plan as an integral part of the institution. Such an institution, when fully developed, builds its own roads and cottages,

produces its own food, makes its own clothes, and is, generally speaking, self-contained and largely self-supporting. About six or seven such institutions should be established and gradually developed in Ontario before 1950.

III. The Expansion of Plans.

The third movement is the recognition that, with the exception of Great Britain and the Dominion of New Zealand, the countries of the world have been playing with this problem, touching the fringe of it, and leaving it, in every succeeding generation so far, worse than they found it. Our well meant "charity" has secured the survival of the unfittest. Our efforts to keep some households together have succeeded in raising up families of imbeciles. Our plans have lacked grasp, vision, imagination and common sense. We have not looked at the facts. We have kept putting that off for a more convenient season. Now we are slowly and unwillingly opening our eyes to see that all our plans must be thrown away as ill-judged and inadequate. We must begin over again. We must deal with our problem as it is. It is the largest and most serious social problem before Municipal and Provincial Governments to-day. It is as large and as serious as the care of the insane, and it is at the same time more difficult and more hopeful. If, in the year 1950, we still have more than 7,700 mental defectives in Ontario to care for, it will be our own fault. These 7,700 mental defectives that we have with us now need not have any more posterity, unless we go on neglecting them, as we should not neglect children, and these 7,700 mental defectives in Ontario are—properly and accurately speaking—children.

1915 and 1950.

The year 1915 is the year of Ypres, of St. Julien, of Langemarck, of Givenchy, of Festubert. These and other glorious names have been written in blood upon the page of Canadian history. The Canadians who wrote them there have magnified the name of Canada to the latest ages by their heroism—by the deeds of her gallant sons, many of whom sleep in glory, each one in a soldier's grave, "Somewhere in France."

It is for us to take our share in governing the country for which they died, so that it shall not be left to be peopled by those unable and unworthy to discharge the duties of citizens. We owe it to those who have given their lives for the cause of justice and civilization, for the Empire, for Canada, and for us, to see that they shall not have died in vain, but that a better Canada shall be in 1950 than in 1915.

Helen MacMurchy.

October 31st, 1915.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER

1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, DEC. 3RD, 1915.

To His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit herewith the Forty-sixth Annual Report upon the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of Ontario, being for the official year ending September 30th, 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

Office of the

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Nov. 14th, 1915.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Forty-sixth Annual Report upon the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, etc., for the official year ending September 30th, 1915.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,
Inspector.

The Honourable W. J. Hanna, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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DR. R. W. BRUCE SMITH

Deceased March 28, 1916

In Memoriam

Since the compilation of this report Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith has passed away. The end came peacefully, while in his home surrounded by his family, at five o'clock on Tuesday morning the 28th of March, after an illness of more than a year's duration.

Dr. Smith was born in Mitchell on the 11th of May, 1857, being the son of a Methodist clergyman. He entered Victoria University as an Arts student, but before completing this course he took up the study of medicine graduating from Toronto University in 1878. He practised as a physician in the Town of Seaforth for fifteen years, and in 1894 was elected President of the Ontario Medical Association. The same year he received the appointment of Assistant physician in the Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, from the Ontario Government, being resident at "Orchard House." Some six years later he was promoted to the position of Assistant Superintendent in the Eastern Hospital for Insane, Brockville, and in 1904 was appointed Inspector of Hospitals and Public Charities. This opened up a new field for Dr. Smith's usefulness, and one in which he became very widely known, and most highly respected throughout the Province of Ontario. He sought in a practical way to promote the interests of the people generally in charitable institutions. He always had a sympathy for those engaged in the management of the hospitals, and encouraged every effort on their part tending to the betterment of the patient. He was broad in his outlook, and in every possible field he sought information, both from personal contact with these institutions, and from various magazines bearing on hospital administration from abroad. Where these innovations would be helpful in Ontario he adopted them.

Although leaving the field of mental diseases practically in 1904 he maintained his interest in the Provincial mental hospitals, and his assistance was often sought in this department. In the introduction of the training schools for these hospitals, and their organization on a Provincial basis, Dr. Smith lent a very helpful hand. He recognized the importance of the trained nurse in the adoption of true hospital methods for the care of the mentally sick. He was appointed Chairman of the Examining Board for the mental nurses, a position which he held up to the time of his decease.

Dr. Bruce Smith had a wide, wholesome sympathy for the individual sufferer, and in every sphere in which his official life lay he was ready to extend a helpful hand, and give words of encouragement. He was never more pleased than when he could recommend an appointment or promotion to some honest worker in his service. In a true sense he was humanitarian, and his work leaves a grateful memory in the hearts of many people in Ontario.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

In presenting the forty-sixth annual report on the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions for the year ending September 30th, 1915, I beg to state that there are at present in Ontario:—

91 Public Hospitals, including 12 Sanatoria for Consumptives.
68 Private Hospitals.
39 Refuges.
32 Orphanages.
3 Homes for Incurables.
2 Convalescent Homes.
32 County Houses of Refuge.

These have, as far as possible, received official visits of inspection during the year, and those entitled to Government aid in accordance with the Statute have shared in the grants voted by the Legislature for Hospitals and Charities.

The Hospitals.

The record of the year indicates the continued success and progress of the Hospitals of Ontario:

Number of patients in the hospitals, October 1st, 1914	4,607
Number of patients admitted during the year	75,069
Number of births in the hospitals during the year	6,083
Total number under treatment during year	85,759

The above figures do not include those who received medicine and treatment as outdoor patients.

Number of deaths during the year	4,841
Percentage of deaths to number under treatment	5.64
Total number of days' stay in the hospitals	1,803,822

Provincial grant to hospitals for the past year	$313,116 00
Amount received from all sources during the year	2,825,271 34
Subscriptions, donations, etc., during the year	236,518 72
Total expenditure for hospitals (including capital account, $165,136.06) during the year	3,237,981 95
Average cost for each patient per day	1.64
Percentage of Provincial grant to total maintenance expenditure	.103

Provincial Aid to Hospitals.

1. A Provincial grant is made for all patients in a hospital during the first ten years of its existence at the rate of twenty cents per day, irrespective of what sum is contributed by the patients themselves.

2. After a hospital has been in existence for ten years the grant is paid only for patients for whose maintenance $7.00 per week or less is contributed.

3. In all cases the limit is 120 days, and if the patients remain in the hospital longer than that period the refuge rate of seven cents per day is allowed.

4. Children over one year and under twelve years are allowed for at the rate of seven cents per day.

5. No allowance is made for infants under one year of age.

Aid to Sanatoria for Consumptives.

1. A grant of $4,000 on the erection and satisfactory equipment of the necessary buildings.

2. A grant of three dollars per week for the maintenance of each indigent patient.

These grants to be in consideration of proper accommodation being provided, and only to assist in the maintenance of indigent patients coming from the Province of Ontario. There were 2,319 patients cared for in the 12 different Sanatoria for Consumptives during the past year.

THE YEAR'S WORK IN THE HOSPITALS.

The number of patients cared for in the Public Hospitals of Ontario during the past year was 85,759.

The total expenditure for maintenance and equipment during the year was $2,772,845.89.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented claims of patriotic and military service, the work of the Hospitals and Public Charities has been carried on in general with unabated zeal, and great attention to business details, prudence and economy as well as to the main objects for which such institutions are established and maintained. Thus, the proper construction and equipment of operating-rooms has received due consideration in many hospitals, and money has been provided for this necessary expenditure with a wise forethought and an appreciation of the fact that the most skilful surgeon cannot be expected to achieve the best results in saving and prolonging life and health without every assistance that such equipment can afford.

New sterilizers have been provided in Parry Sound General Hospital, Pembroke General, Bowmanville General, Chatham General, St. Joseph's, Chatham, and Bruce County General Hospital at Walkerton, and in addition the operating-rooms are being newly equipped or reconstructed, sometimes at a cost of $1,000.00 or more in the following hospitals:—

Public General Hospital, Chatham; Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor; St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham; General Hospital, Mattawa; St. Joseph's Hospital, London; Bruce County General Hospital.

New Hospitals.

Hamilton takes the lead this year in new hospital construction. The Hamilton City Hospital is being entirely rebuilt on a new and improved plan. A new hospital is in course of erection on a beautiful site on the Mountain, and St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, is erecting a new and complete surgical wing to accommodate fifty patients, with operating-rooms and solarium, at a cost of $100,000.

Port Hope Hospital has outgrown the private residence which was remodelled and prepared for the beginning of the hospital work. A fine new hospital is now in course of erection and has progressed far enough to have the roof on and the windows closed in.

Guelph General Hospital has practically been rebuilt, the whole east wing having been completely reconstructed at a cost of $55,000, thus increasing the total capacity to 100 beds. With the assistance of many of the citizens comfortable and handsome furnishings have been provided.

Surgical Work.

The value of a local hospital where good surgical work is done for the community in that hospital district is very great, and such a hospital often means the saving of precious and valuable lives. This branch of hospital work has received great attention during the past year and many comparatively small hospitals have a large record for operative work, four hundred or more operations having been successfully performed in several of them during the year.

New Wings.

Several hospitals have, with a courage and enthusiasm for which they are to be highly commended, built new wings, even in this time of war and stress.

Among these are McKellar General Hospital, Fort William, where with generous aid from the municipality, an addition to the north wing has been erected to accommodate thirty-six patients at a cost of $45,000.

St. Joseph's General Hospital, Port Arthur, resumed the building of the new surgical wing and carried it to completion during the past year at an approximate cost of $115,000. It is fireproof throughout and of modern hospital construction, four storeys in height and provides accommodation for 100 patients.

St. Luke's General Hospital, Ottawa, has erected and completed the new Booth wing, a four-storey building containing 75 beds, two new operating-rooms, X-ray room, pathological room and out-door department. It is fireproof throughout and was erected by the President of the hospital, Mr. John R. Booth. One of the wards in the old building has been converted into a Children's Ward, containing ten cots with a sun-room adjoining the ward. This is an entirely new department in the hospital and will prove helpful in its work.

St. Joseph's Hospital, London, has erected a new wing of fireproof construction containing 45 private wards and has also undertaken other extensive reconstruction, which provides a solarium and roof-garden as well as additional wards.

The Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, has remodelled and reconstructed several parts of the hospital at a total cost of $15,000.

The balconies at the General Hospital, Pembroke, are a great addition to the hospital and will afford comfort to the patients and aid in their speedy recovery, as well as giving them and the nurses and staff pleasure.

The top flat of St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, has been completed so that it is now available for hospital staff purposes.

General Improvements.

New Public Wards in which eighty patients are to be cared for have been built at Brantford General Hospital. A new service building has also been erected.

New elevators have been placed in the Roman Catholic General Hospital, Ottawa and in the Providence Hospital, Haileybury, the first at a cost of $5,000 and the second at a cost of $1,800.

Some reconstruction has also been done at Victoria General Hospital, Renfrew; Woodstock General Hospital; Orillia General Hospital; Alexandra Hospital, Ingersoll; General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa; Belleville General Hospital, and the Lady Minto Hospital, New Liskeard.

In most cases the reconstruction noted above has materially increased the number of hospital beds available.

Minor improvements, adding greatly to the comfort of the inmates and staff have been made at a cost of about $600 at St. Joseph's Hospital, Kenora.

A new kitchen has been provided in the General Hospital at Sault Ste. Marie.

Other hospitals have all their plans ready to begin new buildings at an early date, and many of these, of which Wingham General Hospital is one, have some funds already collected for this purpose.

In some of the newer hospitals remarkable progress has been made. Among these is the Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital, Petrolia, where the first Annual Graduating Exercises of the Nurses in training took place in December, 1914. The Nurses' Home has been thoroughly renovated and further equipped with a new bath-room, private telephone service to the hospital, electric light system and additional furnishings. A metal garage to accommodate the hospital ambulance has been constructed, and the heretofore unused portion of the conservatory adjacent to the sun-room is now supplied with steam heat enabling the hospital at a small cost to provide "out of season" delicacies for the patients.

Maternity Departments.

Obstetrical and maternity wards with quiet and well-equipped accouchement rooms and nurseries have been built in some hospitals during the year. Among these hospitals, which have this year made provision for this work, may be mentioned Woodstock General Hospital; Amasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas; McKellar General Hospital, Fort William; and Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall. Such wards are an absolute necessity to the community, and any hospital that does not devote itself in this way to the best interests of the hospital and the community cannot expect that the Government grant will be continued.

Out-Patient Department.

Some hospitals, such as St. Michael's Hospital, Grace Hospital and the Western Hospital, Toronto, have improved or enlarged their Out-Patient Departments.

St. Francis Hospital at Smith's Falls, has established a new Hydro-Therapeutic Department.

X-Ray Equipment.

New X-Ray equipment has been purchased and installed in the following hospitals:

Cornwall General Hospital; Nicholls' Hospital, Peterborough; Hotel Dieu

Hospital, Kingston, and Parry Sound General Hospital. St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, has greatly improved the Electrical and X-Ray Departments.

Laboratories have been provided at Nicholls' Hospital, Peterborough, and St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough.

Diet Kitchens.

Diet kitchens are beginning to receive the attention they should have in hospital work. Among the hospitals that have provided diet kitchens this year are Collingwood General and Marine Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital, London.

Laundry Equipment.

New laundry equipment has been provided in the following hospitals:—

Berlin and Waterloo Hospital; Collingwood General and Marine; General Hospital, Pembroke; Victoria General Hospital, Renfrew; General Hospital, Mattawa; Cobourg General Hospital; Providence Hospital, Haileybury.

Hospital Grounds.

The hospital grounds have been added to, improved or beautified at Ottawa General Hospital; Grace Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie; Providence Hospital, Haileybury; Parry Sound General; Victoria General Hospital, Renfrew; Cobourg General Hospital.

Nurses' Residences.

Houses have been purchased and remodelled to make residences for the nurses in Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor; St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough, and Parry Sound General Hospital, and the accommodation in the main building thus vacated by the nurses has been reconstructed and made into wards for the patients.

Cornwall General Hospital has opened the Nurses' Home provided by the generosity of Miss Colquhoun, and has thus been able to enlarge its wards.

Oshawa General Hospital has now a new and beautiful Nurses' Home, and has thus been able to enlarge the ward accommodation.

The Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, has also opened a new Nurses' Home.

Training Schools.

Training Schools for Nurses have been established at St. Francis General Hospital, Smith's Falls; Wingham General Hospital and at Welland County General Hospital, Welland. At almost all the hospitals mentioned above where the number of hospital beds has been increased, the number of staff nurses and nurses in training has been increased in proportion.

The Reception Hospital.

The Reception Hospital, established in Toronto over a year ago, and referred to at some length in the last report, has gone on this year increasing its work and doing greatly needed service for the community. In very few instances during the inspections of the past year, has an insane person been found in gaol—a condition which formerly existed, to the disgrace of the local authorities and the Province as a whole. So much, at least, has been gained.

A Psychiatric Department, with suitable wards and an out-patient service is something without which no modern city hospital of the first rank is complete. Special wards for the observation of early cases, the study of cases of special interest or special difficulty and the systematic instruction of medical students, would be of the greatest benefit to the community, the patients, the hospital and the medical profession, and these should be established at least in those cities in Ontario where there is a university with a Medical Faculty, and in all cities of over 50,000 population.

The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, has now been in existence for forty years and has treated 26,108 in-patients—19,397 from Toronto, and 6,711 from other parts of the Province. Last year 499 patients were admitted from 232 places outside the City of Toronto. In 1914 there were 394 from 210 places. The fathers and mothers of Ontario are now recognizing the fact that there is in Toronto an institution which serves all Ontario—with the best equipment for the treatment of every disease from which children suffer.

The Annual Report states that the months of 1915 make up the most trying time of these forty years.

The cost per patient per day was $2.26. Eight new cots at a cost of $2,000 each have been endowed during the year, and valuable additions have been made to the X-Ray equipment and to many other departments of the hospital work.

During the year bequests were received varying in amount from $25.00 to $1,600.

The Infant and Baby Ward Service, provided from the new wing, has its own treatment and operating-rooms, pathological laboratory, diet kitchen and open-air balconies. The divisions between the cubicles and corridors are made by means of glass screens running to the ceiling, for the purpose of keeping the patients under complete observation. During the year 1,164 babies were admitted, or a daily average of 70. Many of these little patients suffered from malnutrition and intestinal troubles. To take care of these babies this department now requires fifteen nurses, 10 nursery maids and two nursing mothers.

This hospital, as mentioned in previous reports, was one of the first to establish Social Service work, and in its Pasteurizing Laboratory alone does a great work, not only for the patients but for the community.

The Hospital for Sick Children is unique in that its patients are removed in summer to the Lakeside Hospital, Toronto Island. Unfortunately the main building of the Lakeside Hospital was burned to the ground in a disastrous fire on April 22nd, 1914. Fortunately none of the children had been removed from the parent hospital, although everything was in readiness for the reception of the little ones. While the main building was entirely destroyed, the dining-rooms of the superintendent and nurses, the kitchens, boiler-room and three pavilions were untouched, so that on moving day 100 children went over and more followed next month.

From June 4th to October 1st, 1915, 280 patients were cared for and treated at the Lakeside Hospital.

This hospital has a large number of departments, each one with excellent equipment and a well qualified staff. It is an institution of which the Province has reason to be proud.

The doctors and nurses of this hospital were among the first to volunteer for military service and many of them are now serving the Empire overseas with zeal and success.

Hospital Social Service.

Social Service work in our hospitals is extending slowly but surely to the great benefit of hospital work and of the community. The first hospital in Ontario to organize this department was Toronto General Hospital in 1912, when Miss Nora K. Holman was appointed to do the work under a Committee of the Visiting Staff of the hospital and a Committee of ladies whose generosity and faithful work made the opening of the Social Service Department possible. There are now four nurses, one being attached exclusively to the work for unmarried mothers at the Burnside Maternity Hospital. The salary of this nurse is paid by the Golden Rule Guild, an organization of the graduates of the Hospital Training School. Another nurse is attached to the Social Service Clinic for Mental Defectives, which has done a great work in the education of the public as to the urgent need of permanent care for mental defectives in Ontario.

The Medical Health Department and the Social Service Commission of the City of Toronto have aided this Social Service hospital work in every way, and the Medical Health Department have appointed a nurse during the past year to do social service work at the Western Hospital, Toronto.

St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, has also established a Social Service Department this year, which is already a great benefit to the hospital.

The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, has been doing Social Service work under another name for many years, and has continued to develop and attend to this part of its work during the past year.

Military Hospital Work.

The hospitals of Ontario have done their share for Canada and the Empire in the great days through which we are now living.

Every hospital in districts where soldiers were in training or being mobilized, has welcomed the opportunity to be of service by caring for any officers or men requiring medical or surgical care and nursing in the wards.

Other hospitals, such as the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Fergus, have offered their wards to the Minister of Militia and Defence for returned wounded soldiers, and the General Protestant Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, among others, have been made Military Base Hospitals.

In some hospitals practically the whole visiting staff have volunteered for military medical service, and many went overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Some of our hospitals found themselves in 1914-15 with a mere remnant of their former staff, barely enough to reorganize the service and carry it on, as it has been carried on, nevertheless, with efficiency and success.

St. Luke's General Hospital, Ottawa, is well represented by nine of the visiting staff, of whom one, Dr. Dillon, has already given his life in France for the great cause. Lieutenant-Colonel Shillington is the Commanding Officer of No. 2 General Hospital in France; Lt.-Col. Gorrell, Commanding Officer of Cliveden Hospital, and Lt.-Col. Courtenay is in charge of a special Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital at Folkestone. Captain Kidd, Captain Gardner, Captain Hewlett,

Captain McLeod and Captain Bell are also on active service overseas. Fourteen nurses, who are graduates of this hospital, are on active service, including Matron Charleston, in charge of a hospital at Lemnos and Matron Bayside in charge of No. 2 General Hospital in France.

In addition to giving many of the staff of No. 4 General Hospital (University of Toronto) Toronto General Hospital has given first one Assistant Medical Superintendent, Dr. A. K. Haywood, who has already received the Military Cross for his services, and then his successor in the same post, Dr. Lewis, as well as a great proportion of its house physicians and surgeons, about thirty or forty altogether, and there is probably hardly a hospital in Ontario which is not now represented on the battle front.

Nor is this all. Some of our younger medical men, who were qualified as combatant officers, gave up even the practice of their profession at their country's call and joined the First Contingent of the Expeditionary Force, being attached to the Infantry and Artillery regiments or batteries to which they formerly belonged, or which were raised for service.

Queen's University, Kingston; the Western University, London and the University of Toronto each promptly offered to establish and equip a complete hospital of 1,040 beds. These offers were accepted and, as is well known, two of these hospitals were organized, equipped and despatched in a short space of time, and are now caring for a number of patients far in excess of their total bed capacity at various stations near the line of battle.

It is requested that further information as to the work of military hospitals from the Province of Ontario be forwarded to the Department during the year. The above brief record has been made from replies received to letters addressed to all the hospitals of Ontario.

The Ontario Military Hospital.

The Ontario Government gave a hospital of 1,040 beds, the buildings for which are now in course of erection at Orpington, in Kent, and the complete equipment for which was manufactured and prepared in our own institutions, each one of which enthusiastically welcomed the opportunity to do something for the Empire. A list of these institutions and a list of the equipment follows, most of which has already been shipped and has arrived overseas:

Institutions.

Hospital for the Insane, Brockville.
Hospital for the Insane, Cobourg.
Ontario Reformatory, Guelph.
Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton.
Hospital for the Insane, Kingston.
Hospital for the Insane, London.
Hospital for the Insane, Mimico.
Hospital for Feeble-minded, Orillia.
Hospital for the Insane, Penetanguishene.
Hospital for the Insane, Toronto.
Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.
Hospital for Epileptics, Woodstock.

Equipment.

1,500 Beds.
8,000 Blankets.
1,050 Bedside tables.
1,550 Hair mattresses.
10,800 Sheets.
5,400 Draw sheets.
3,250 Quilts.
10,000 Pillow slips.
1,540 Hospital suits.
2,000 Shirts.

1,540 Suits pyjamas.
550 Dressing gowns.
1,008 Helpless patients' shirts.
1,676 Tray cloths.
4,695 Wash cloths.
762 Bed socks.
500 Bed jackets.
568 Night shirts.
1,165 Hot water bottle covers.
1,200 Dish towels.
840 Doz. towels.
143½ Doz. bath towels.

Military Nurses.

No request for nurses was needed to bring volunteers from practically all the Hospital Training Schools for Nurses in Canada, and Ontario nurses were amongst the first to volunteer. Indeed the great difficulty of the military authorities was to choose among the overwhelming number of those who ardently desired to serve the Empire with their best professional skill and personal devotion. Nearly 100 Canadian nurses went with the First Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Nurses, formerly engaged as Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Head Nurses in Ontario hospitals, as well as a large number of graduates from our Training Schools are now working in many British Military Hospitals overseas in the widely extended zone of war.

In addition, Ontario nurses are at work in Military Hospitals belonging to our gallant allies in Belgium, France, Serbia, Italy and probably Russia as well, although of these it has not been possible, up to the present time, to get accurate information. Superintendents of hospitals and of training schools for nurses are requested to forward to this Department during the year any information as to the work of their graduates or of members of their staffs on active service overseas.

Sanatoria.

The hospitals and sanatoria for the care and treatment of tuberculosis have extended their work during the year, in some cases have erected new buildings, and in all have purchased and installed some new equipment, or improved their facilities for treatment.

At the Muskoka Cottage Sanitarium four new pavilions with a capacity of 20 beds each have been added, three of which are already finished, and a new infirmary is being erected which, it is expected, will be opened about May 1st, 1916. With this addition the total capacity of this institution in 1916 will be 300 beds in place of 75 beds with 46 patients in residence in 1907. New hospital beds have replaced those formerly used and the telephone system and store-room facilities have been made more satisfactory. A complete modern X-ray, High Frequency and Artificial Pneumothorax equipment has also been installed. The main building and cottages have been redecorated and the grounds have been improved and beautified. The accommodation for the nurses has been improved.

The Toronto Free Hospital, Weston, has installed a water filtration system and a duplicate pumping plant, and has also built an assembly hall for the use of the inmates, and a separate dining-room and kitchen for the Nurses' Residence.

Hamilton Sanatorium.

During the past year a most important extension to the Mountain Sanatorium at Hamilton has been made. Formerly the Southam Home for advanced cases was managed in connection with the City Hospital, while the sanatorium treated the early cases. The city agreed to take over the Southam Home, and voted $100,000,

one-half of which was to replace the Southam Home on the Mountain Sanatorium grounds, and the other half was for an infirmary for the reception of all earlier cases. The Board decided to combine the two into one building, one end of which should be devoted to the advanced cases, and the other to the early cases, with the idea that when the early cases were ready to commence exercise they would be moved to the present buildings, which are about one-half mile from the brow of the mountain. The Board also decided to erect the new buildings at the brow. This gives a beautiful view of the Dundas Valley, the City of Hamilton and Lake Ontario, and on occasional clear afternoons, of Toronto. Such a splendid site cannot but be beneficial to the patients.

The building is 234 feet long and of two storeys and will have both ward space and verandah space for practically every patient and will accommodate about 60 patients. This with the present accommodation will give a total bed capacity for about 140 patients. This new building is really the beginning of a new sanitarium as the present buildings are wooden structures and will gradually be replaced by more substantial cottages at the brow of the mountain.

Another very important matter that made the construction of the new building possible was the laying of a four-inch water main from the reservoir at the grounds of the Hamilton Hospital for the Insane during 1914. This gave a city water supply and was a great boon as the drilled wells, one after another, gave out after three or four years' use, and the water was so hard that the hot water pipes were continually becoming corroded. At the commencement of building operations this spring, it was necessary to lay another half mile of four-inch pipe from the tanks to the mountain brow in order to have a sufficient supply of water for the concrete used in constructing the building. During the last year the present institution has been almost continuously crowded to capacity and the new building will not be much more than sufficient to take care of present needs. However, it has been built so that an additional storey or new wings can be added with very little expense.

Royal Ottawa Sanatorium.

The Royal Ottawa Sanatorium (Lady Grey Hospital, Perley Memorial) has had a very useful and busy year. It will be noted in the statistical tables that the number of days' stay for the patients exceeds by 3,000 days the number reported for last year.

During the past year a pavilion for reading, lectures, and general recreation has been erected in memory of Lady Victoria Grenfell, daughter of Earl Grey, formerly Governor General of Canada.

Queen Alexandra Sanatorium, London.

The Queen Alexandra Sanatorium, which last year opened a Preventorium and Open-air School, though it has not erected any new buildings this year, still has cared for 39 more patients, reports 390 more patients at the dispensary, and 1,343 more visits by the nurses to the homes of the patients than last year.

The Brantford Sanatorium.

The Brantford Sanatorium at Brantford has erected during the past year a new frame building with concrete foundation, hot water heating, etc., which will accommodate 10 patients. Good progress has been made during the year in socializ-

ing the work of the hospital and in securing the aid of the people of the city and community.

The main building and the grounds have been improved and the cost of maintenance has been slightly reduced.

The Essex County Sanatorium.

The Essex County Sanatorium at Kingsville has been fortunate, aided by the press and the sympathetic interest of the people, in an educational campaign from which great things are hoped in the future. Its capacity of 19 beds has been for some time overtaxed, and there is a waiting list.

A free dispensary is soon to be opened in Windsor, and plans have been drawn for a new building to cost about $15,000, which will no doubt be proceeded with as soon as the present overwhelming claims for patriotic purposes and defence of the Empire have been fully met.

The Gage Institute.

The Gage Institute, which is intended to be a dispensary and out-patient clinic for tuberculous patients, and is to be the head office of the National Sanatorium Association, was completed at the cost of about $100,000, and opened with appropriate ceremonies during the past year.

The Preventorium of the Daughters of the Empire, Near Toronto.

The second year of the Preventorium has been more successful than the first, in that the buildings have been completed and the whole work organized.

One hundred and ninety children have passed through the institution in that time, ranging from four to fourteen years of age. Ninety-eight of these were girls, 92 boys, of all nationalities: 79 English, 45 Canadian, 18 Scotch, 3 Irish, 45 foreigners. This number represents 13,783 days' treatment in all. There were also 28 children who received treatment or relief who were not inmates of the institution.

The new gymnasium and infirmary have been completed through the further generosity of Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham.

The gymnasium has been found of much benefit and enjoyment to the children, who gain on an average of from one to one and a half pounds a week.

School is held each day from nine to one, for the older children, and kindergarten in the afternoon for the smaller ones. In the summer months this is held out of doors. Sunday School is also held on Sunday.

Each child is weighed each week to see that it is gaining. If it is found that it is not gaining as it should, it is given extra nourishment and care.

The Heather Club Preventorium.

Another institution doing Preventorium work in Toronto is the Hospital for Sick Children—Lakeside Hospital—on Toronto Island.

The number of tuberculous patients cared for last summer was 21 boys and 23 girls. Since 1910, 425 patients have been sent over to the Lakeside Home, the work being under the direction of the Heather Club Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, who maintain a graduate nurse at this branch during the summer. The Chapter is an organization of the Graduate Nurses of the Hospital. These children have been exposed to tuberculous infection, but are not active cases.

County Houses of Refuge.

These institutions continue their indispensable and benevolent work for aged, indigent and friendless among the people of Ontario. Some of the County Houses of Refuge are the pride of the county and a visit of inspection to the House is looked forward to by the Committee of Management and the county officials as the pleasantest duty they have to perform. Happiness, kindness, thrift, cleanliness and interesting occupation of a beneficial and sensible kind are the characteristics of such houses of refuge.

There are other houses which languish because the county officials are suffering from some infirmity of character or heart which blinds their eyes and prevents them from devising liberal things and appointing, as superintendent and matron respectively, real Canadians, with the characteristic Canadian kind heart and diligent hand.

It is hoped that with the new patriotism and the new national spirit that is already springing up in consequence of the supreme demands of national existence and Imperial honour and security, every county in Ontario and the great unorganized districts that are plainly destined to bear a great part in the future history of the Province, will show by their establishment, maintenance and management of Houses of Refuge that patriotism begins, as it ought to, at home, in their own county and their own district.

Old soldiers have been found in many Houses of Refuge at recent inspections. We must do our very best for them.

Our Houses of Refuge should be happy homes, not for the maintenance of those who have means and friends, but for those who have neither one nor the other, and for whom we are bound to provide, or be shamed before ourselves and our country.

Houses of Refuge are urgently needed for Nipissing, Temiskaming, Muskoka, Sudbury, Rainy River, Kenora, Thunder Bay, Manitoulin and Parry Sound District.

Refuges.

The new and comfortable building for the Perley Home for Incurables at Ottawa was finished and the patients were transferred to it on June 17th, 1915. The fine property on which it is placed was acquired two years ago by the Board of Directors, and the grounds have been improved and beautified by the authorities of the Central Experimental Farm and the Ottawa Improvement Commission.

The Home was formally opened on July 10th, 1915, by Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Her Royal Highness the Princess Patricia, the latter of whom officiated at the opening of the rooms which had been furnished by the May Court Club. In addition to the members of the Royal party a great number of the friends of the Home attended and inspected the buildings and the grounds.

Another new and fine building opened recently is that of the Home for the Friendless, Ottawa, which is a substantial handsome red brick structure.

Orphanages.

There are now 32 orphanages in Ontario receiving grants from the Government. Last year they cared for 4,850 children at a cost of $220,000.

As compared with the advantages of home life, the plan of rearing children in institutions is acknowledged by every one to be a failure. Home life is neces-

sary for us all, but most of all indispensable for children, and often it is the influence of the little baby, needing everything—especially affection—that helps most to make and keep the home.

Those responsible, both in public life and private life, for the care of children should lend every energy and use every resource and study every plan and persuasion to see that every home has a child and every child has a home. Experience has taught us that no child (with the one exception of mental defectives) need be without a home. The most enlightened and progressive of our Boards of Management in the orphanages of Ontario are the ones who are most keenly alive to this necessity, and it is hoped before long a new policy may be developed having as its object the gradual transformation of our present orphanages, so that fewer children may be placed there and those who are received as inmates may be sheltered only for a very short time till suitable homes may be found for them. This, of course, presupposes the provision of proper supervision and inspection of such homes so that in no possible way should a child ever be allowed to remain in an unsuitable home.

Closely connected with this subject is that of mothers' pensions and other plans to enable the mother to keep the home together when the husband and father is gone.

Whatever decision the people of the Province may finally reach in this matter, there can be no doubt that no woman, who is the mother of little children, should be compelled to go out to work to the neglect of her home duties and maternal responsibilities. No work that she can ever possibly do can be as valuable to the nation as the presenting to the State as many good citizens as she has children. The mother is the only one who can do this and the State cannot afford to take her away from it and let her children be put in an orphanage.

This situation is well expressed in an English report of July, 1915. (Mrs. S. A. Barnett, Hon. Secretary, S. C. A.) "Institutions for Children Orphaned through the War."

"The glamour which institutions for children exercise over some charitable minds has once more become apparent through the altogether praiseworthy desire of many benevolent people to provide means of upbringing for the English, French and Belgian boys and girls rendered fatherless or destitute by the ravages of war. The Executive have felt it its duty to address a letter to Lady French, as President of the Women's United Service Clubs League, regarding a suggestion which appeared in the press that the League should establish, if possible, a permanent training-school for the children of men killed on active service. Our letter pointed out that the plan of rearing children in large institutions is no longer regarded with favour by educationists or by the medical profession and pleaded that the children should be allowed to remain with their own mothers, or, where the mothers were not good and could not be helped to better things, that the boys and girls should be placed with suitable relatives, or in respectable foster-homes, thus keeping the children in touch with the humanising influences of home life and family affection, and obviating the establishment of another huge institution to exercise its deadening influence on the hearts and minds of little children.

It is to be hoped that any plans for the maintenance of French and Belgian orphans will follow the natural plan of family life and not rivet on those nations systems which experience has proved to be detrimental to the real happiness of childhood, and to the formation of character. Individuals, like nations, must mould themselves, and this they cannot do in confinement. They must have liberty."

A new departure in the work of orphanages in Ontario is probably near at hand. The members of the Boards of Management are among our best and kindest citizens, and will, no doubt, give enthusiastic assistance to any plan having as its object the better welfare of their children.

Official Regulations.

Attention is again directed to the Official Regulations issued at the end of last year. Many enquiries as to these have been received and Boards of Management and others are reminded that these Regulations are now in force and must be complied with.

In these new Regulations special emphasis is laid on the advantages of a country or at least a suburban location for public charities, and also on fireproof construction and the necessity of great and ever present vigilance against fire.

It is a matter of extreme importance that those having the responsibility for the lives of a number of inmates who are, in the nature of the case, from age, infirmity, sickness or other reasons more or less helpless, should see that they are protected against the dangers of fire. It is hoped that the previous good record of the Province in this respect may never be broken.

R. W. BRUCE SMITH.

Inspector.

TABLE I.—Showing the general movements in each hospital separately.

Hospitals.	Location.	Capacity in beds.	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1914.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1915.	Number of births in hospital during the year.	Total number under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1915.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1915.
General Hospital	Toronto	700	493	9,298	836	10,627	9,541	565	521
Grace Hospital	"	121	100	1,671	353	2,124	1,917	99	108
Hospital for Sick Children	"	250	187	2,651	.....	2,838	2,168	463	207
St. Michael's Hospital	"	350	255	3,975	374	4,604	4,070	232	302
Western Hospital	"	253	166	3,569	368	4,103	3,654	240	209
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	35	18	196	.....	214	196	.....	18
City Hospital	Hamilton	385	347	5,065	310	5,622	5,036	328	258
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	73	39	917	85	1,041	930	53	58
Mountain Sanatorium	"	97	76	165	.....	241	144	4	93
General Hospital	Kingston	244	73	2,670	91	2,834	2,607	100	127
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	160	81	1,824	67	1,972	1,820	67	85
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	154	124	2,617	2	3,743	3,528	101	114
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	300	135	2,853	.....	2,988	2,780	98	150
Maternity Hospital	"	36	36	509	479	1,024	970	13	41
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	145	52	2,223	.....	2,325	2,161	71	93
Royal Sanatorium	"	60	41	163	.....	204	111	37	56
General Hospital	London	350	194	3,354	260	3,368	3,120	183	195
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	80	65	1,075	151	1,269	1,149	54	66
Queen Alexandra Sanator'm	"	77	55	106	.....	161	86	2	73
General and Marine Hosp	St. Catharines	90	46	992	128	1,166	1,040	69	57
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	15	5	27	.....	32	10	11	11
General Hospital	Galt	55	29	576	64	669	592	48	29
General Hospital	Guelph	115	54	952	86	1,092	995	47	50
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	68	42	707	39	788	714	28	16
General Hospital	Pembroke	95	41	691	.....	732	651	36	45
Cottage Hospital	"	30	13	256	22	291	256	17	18
General Hospital	Mattawa	47	13	330	.....	343	323	7	13
General Hospital	Brantford	130	55	978	55	1,088	969	61	58
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	100	48	734	67	849	770	37	42
Railway, Marine & Gen. Hosp	"	53	27	536	45	608	552	27	29
General Hospital	Belleville	85	20	898	67	915	833	41	41
St. Vincent de Paul Hosp	Brockville	87	50	979	65	1,094	998	48	48
General Hospital	"	66	40	590	62	710	624	40	37
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	60	20	353	37	490	345	28	27
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	72	37	807	86	930	834	63	36
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	47	30	518	26	574	529	22	23
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	125	50	969	77	1,096	968	81	47
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	70	18	564	90	702	627	38	37
General Hospital	"	85	30	655	65	750	680	36	34
General Hospital	Stratford	60	28	567	47	642	578	29	35
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	45	28	563	97	688	611	47	30
General and Marine Hosp	Owen Sound	57	28	474	47	549	491	26	32
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	165	52	1,473	32	1,257	1,124	64	69
General Hospital	Woodstock	46	12	454	41	507	459	27	21
Berlin and Waterloo Hosp	Berlin	70	42	752	50	844	772	43	29
General Hospital	Sarnia	72	40	564	118	719	639	43	37
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	60	18	441	91	550	489	18	43
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	105	40	938	16	994	918	39	37
General Hospital	"	50	22	568	32	622	563	27	32
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	53	43	108	.....	151	111	7	33
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Con	"	248	173	275	.....	448	204	20	224
General Hospital	Kenora	50	16	174	10	200	179	14	7
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	60	16	136	2	155	132	9	14
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Mar.	104	36	357	34	627	546	44	37
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	30	16	288	33	337	290	20	27
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	35	18	409	22	449	402	25	22
McKellar General Hospital	Fort William	150	44	1,347	125	1,516	1,354	109	53
General Hospital	Walkerton	28	13	176	15	204	174	19	11
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	40	21	393	34	448	408	21	19
General Hospital	Midland	18	14	161	29	204	181	14	13
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	70	10	454	30	494	457	11	26
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	328	285	464	.....	749	379	159	311
Free Hospital for Consump	"								
Queen Mary Hosp. for Children	"								
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	14	5	95	14	114	101	5	8
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	24	17	327	23	367	326	29	12
General Hospital	Wingham	20	5	147	13	135	116	10	9
General and Marine Hosp	Goderich	16	3	131	24	158	138	14	6
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	30	16	166	8	140	170	16	4
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	60	15	258	11	284	241	21	22
General Hospital	Parry Sound	40	12	192	16	221	194	11	6
General Hospital	Orillia	25	17	359	14	390	350	18	22
General Hospital	Welland	30	27	667	28	720	659	36	25
General Hospital	Ingersoll	20	8	157	24	189	166	17	6
General Hospital	Kincardine	23	11	72	6	89	77	5	7
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	34	12	161	16	189	159	19	11
General Hospital	Oshawa	25	25	349	21	393	347	21	25
Charlotte E. Englehart Hosp	Petrolea	20	16	183	19	218	184	18	16
General Hospital	Clinton	24	5	70	2	77	70	2	4
General Hospital	Penetang	14	5	119	26	150	139	8	3

TABLE I.—Showing the general movements in each hospital separately.—Concluded.

Hospitals.	Location.	Capacity in beds.	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1914.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1915.	Number of births in hospital during the year.	Total number under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1915.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1915.
General Hospital	Orangeville	16	5	104	16	125	107	11	7
General Hospital	Port Hope	9	7	146	11	164	143	15	6
General Hospital	Bowmanville	17	11	180	16	207	176	17	14
Mowat Sanitarium	Kingston	35	18	44	1	63	33	8	22
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls	80	23	427	51	501	463	17	21
Brant Sanatorium	Brantford	14	10	28	.....	38	19	5	14
Preventorium	Toronto	60	7	185	.....	199	162	.....	28
Essex Co. Tuberculosis Hospital.	Kingsville	18	12	30	.....	42	22	5	15
Providence Hospital	Haileybury	70	25	556	12	593	541	33	16
Lady Minto Hospital	Chapleau	20	5	39	11	115	100	9	6
General Hospital	Strathroy	30	7	151	13	171	150	9	12
Totals for 1915			4,475	74,807	5,727	85,009	75,285	4,707	5,017
Totals for 1914			4,171	69,928	5,458	79,857	70,464	4,739	4,654

TABLE II.—Showing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients, also the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

Hospitals.	Location.	Number of patients including infants born.	Collective stay of infants, under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient including infants.
General Hospital	Toronto	10,627	15,499	193,161	208,660	19.6
Grace Hospital	"	2,121	5,345	31,231	36,716	17.3
Hospital for Sick Children	"	2,838	.....	63,339	63,339	22.3
St. Michael's Hospital	"	4,604	4,021	97,629	101,650	22.0
Western Hospital	"	4,143	5,152	72,928	78,080	19.0
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	214	88	6,294	6,382	29.8
City Hospital	Hamilton	5,822	8,523	88,366	96,889	17.2
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1,041	1,026	15,851	16,877	16.2
Mountain Sanatorium	"	241	.....	31,727	31,727	131.6
General Hospital	Kingston	2,831	866	39,466	40,332	14.2
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	1,972	1,366	30,748	31,614	16.0
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	2,743	1,370	45,267	46,637	16.4
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	2,988	285	50,706	50,991	17.0
Maternity Hospital	"	1,024	5,898	6,361	12,259	11.9
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	2,325	548	32,647	33,195	14.3
Royal Sanatorium	"	204	.....	19,397	19,397	95.1
General Hospital	London	3,808	4,645	62,627	67,272	17.6
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1,269	2,097	20,978	23,075	18.1
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	161	.....	19,208	19,208	119.3
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	1,166	1,954	17,669	19,623	16.8
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	32	.....	3,999	3,999	124.9
General Hospital	Galt	669	967	10,431	11,398	17.0
General Hospital	Guelph	1,092	883	18,586	19,469	17.8
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	788	644	14,595	15,239	19.3
General Hospital	Pembroke	733	.....	17,848	17,848	24.4
Cottage Hospital	"	391	413	4,471	4,884	15.7
General Hospital	Mattawa	343	.....	11,810	11,810	34.4
General Hospital	Brantford	1,088	900	18,934	19,834	18.2
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	849	830	12,647	13,477	15.9
Railway, Mar. & Gen. Hosp.	"	608	712	8,418	9,130	15.0
General Hospital	Belleville	915	909	11,707	12,616	13.8
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	1,004	847	18,048	18,895	18.0
General Hospital	"	701	1,021	15,914	16,935	24.2
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	400	467	7,687	8,154	20.4
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	939	1,139	13,616	14,755	15.9
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	574	407	7,983	8,390	14.6
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	1,036	885	14,572	15,457	14.1
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	792	1,053	11,043	12,096	17.2
General Hospital	"	750	845	12,685	13,530	18.0
General Hospital	"	642	631	9,094	9,725	15.1
Anaasa Wood Hospital	Stratford	688	976	8,853	9,829	14.2
General and Marine Hospital	St. Thomas	549	527	6,998	7,525	13.7
St. Joseph's Hospital	Owen Sound	1,257	540	22,199	22,739	18.1
General Hospital	Sudbury	507	546	8,734	9,280	18.3
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Woodstock	844	953	12,702	13,655	16.3
General Hospital	Berlin	749	1,328	12,153	13,481	18.7
Royal Victoria Hospital	Sarnia	550	1,186	8,908	10,094	18.4
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Barrie	994	188	13,872	14,060	14.1
General Hospital	Cornwall	622	300	11,625	11,925	19.2
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	"	151	.....	12,512	12,512	.....
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Consump.	Gravenhurst	448	.....	73,425	73,425	.....
General Hospital	"	200	357	5,848	5,985	29.9
St. Joseph's Hospital	Kenora	165	171	3,968	4,139	26.7
General Hospital	"	627	523	12,020	12,543	20.0
Victoria General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	337	548	6,080	6,628	19.7
Ross Memorial Hospital	Renfrew	449	280	6,107	6,387	14.2
McKellar General Hospital	Lindsay	1,516	2,135	18,649	20,784	13.7
General Hospital	Fort William	204	166	4,626	4,792	23.5
Queen Victoria Hospital	Walkerton	148	356	6,232	6,588	44.7
General Hospital	North Bay	204	340	2,660	3,000	14.7
St. Francis' Hospital	Midland	494	347	5,660	6,007	12.2
King Edward Sanatorium	Smith's Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	749	.....	111,195	111,195	148.5
Queen Mary Hosp. for Children	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victorian Hospital	"	114	323	1,448	1,771	15.5
General Hospital	Almonte	367	276	6,039	6,315	17.2
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	135	150	1,722	1,872	13.8
General and Marine Hospital	Wingham	158	264	1,915	2,179	13.8
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	190	89	3,909	3,998	21.0
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	284	819	5,258	6,077	21.4
General Hospital	Parry Sound	221	166	3,202	3,368	15.2
General Hospital	Orillia	290	52	6,357	6,409	19.4
General Hospital	Welland	720	366	8,366	8,732	12.1
General Hospital	Ingersoll	189	342	3,243	3,585	19.0
General Hospital	Kincardine	89	82	1,001	1,083	12.2
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	189	205	3,774	3,980	21.1
General Hospital	Oshawa	393	443	5,721	6,164	15.7
Charlotte E. Englehart Hospital	Petrolea	218	258	3,705	3,964	18.2
General Hospital	Clinton	77	35	834	869	11.2

TABLE II.—Showing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients, also the average length of time each patient was under treatment.—Concluded.

Hospitals.	Location.	Number of patients including infants born.	Collective stay of infants, under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient including infants.
General Hospital	Penetang	150	364	1,411	1,775	11.8
General Hospital	Orangeville	125	192	2,054	2,246	18.0
General Hospital	Port Hope	164	413	2,099	2,512	15.3
General Hospital	Bowmanville	207	160	3,872	4,032	19.5
Mowat Sanatorium	Kingston	63	.....	6,596	6,596	104.7
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls	501	612	6,309	6,921	13.8
Brant Sanatorium	Brantford	38	.....	3,376	3,376	88.8
Preventorium	Toronto	190	.....	13,783	13,783	72.5
Essex Co. Tuberculosis Hospital	Kingsville	42	.....	4,829	4,829	115.0
Providence Hospital	Haileybury	593	115	7,809	7,964	13.4
Lady Minto Hospital	Chaplean	115	7	1,895	1,902	16.5
General Hospital	Strathroy	171	110	2,680	2,790	16.3
Totals for 1915		85,409	89,498	1,676,755	1,766,253	20.8
Totals for 1914		79,857	91,604	1,563,831	1,655,435	20.7

TABLE III.—Showing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of patients for the protracted residence of incurables, lying-in cases, etc. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day is allowed.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only 7cent rate is allowed; also for collective stay of patients who paid over $7.00 per week.	No. of days' stay for which hospital allowance is made.
General Hospital	Toronto	193,161	54,841	138,320
Grace Hospital	"	31,331	12,061	19,270
Hospital for Sick Children	"	63,339	6,292	57,047
St. Michael's Hospital	"	97,629	19,815	77,814
Western Hospital	"	72,928	24,109	48,819
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	6,294	1,935	4,359
City Hospital	Hamilton	88,366	27,906	60,460
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	15,851	5,586	10,265
Mountain Sanatorium	"	31,727	.....	31,727
General Hospital	Kingston	39,466	22,759	16,707
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	30,348	11,111	19,237
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	43,807	23,430	20,377
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	50,706	22,756	27,950
Maternity Hospital	"	6,761	3,729	2,032
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	32,647	18 156	14,491
Royal Sanatorium	"	19,397	.....	19,397
General Hospital	London	62,027	29,005	33,022
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	20,978	14,526	6 452
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	19,208	.....	19,208
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	17,669	9,285	8,384
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	3,999	.....	3,999
General Hospital	Galt	10,431	5,289	5,142
General Hospital	Guelph	18,586	2,649	15,937
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	14,595	4,698	9,897
General Hospital	Pembroke	17,848	6,103	11,745
Cottage Hospital	"	4,171	1,705	2,466
General Hospital	Mattawa	11,840	329	11,471
General Hospital	Brantford	18,934	5,065	13,869
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	12,047	3,727	8,920
Railway, Mar. & Gen. Hosp.	"	8,418	842	7,576
General Hospital	Belleville	11,707	5,192	6,515
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	18,848	5,353	13,595
General Hospital	"	15,914	10,057	5,857
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	7,687	3,624	4,063
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	13,616	6,011	7,605
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	7,983	2,742	5,241
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	14,572	5,300	9,272
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	11,043	7,333	3,710
General Hospital	"	12,685	7,978	4,707
General Hospital	Stratford	9,094	3,674	5,420
Gmasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	8,853	2,287	6,566
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	6,998	3,777	3,221
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	22,199	5,072	17,127
General Hospital	Woodstock	8,734	4,542	4,192
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	12,702	8,072	4,630
General Hospital	Sarnia	12,153	7,253	4,900
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	8,908	1,876	7,032
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	13,872	2,143	11,729
General Hospital	"	11,625	5,335	6,290
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	12,512	.....	12,512
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Consump.	"	73,425	.....	73,425
General Hospital	Kenora	5,848	2,761	3,087
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	3,968	1,843	2,125
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	12,020	2,747	9 273
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	6,080	2,847	3,233
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	6,107	3,333	2,774
McKellar General Hospital	Fort William	18,649	7 082	11,567
General Hospital	Walkerton	4,636	2,347	2,279
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	6,256	1,986	4,240
General Hospital	Midland	2,660	822	1,858
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	5,669	2,308	3,352
King Edward Sanatorium Free Hospital for Consumptives Queen Mary Hosp. for Children	Weston " "	111,195	.....	111,195
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	1,448	149	1,299
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	6,039	284	5,755
General Hospital	Wingham	1,732	31	1,691
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	1,915	145	1,770
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	3,909	368	3,541
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	5,258	651	4,607
General Hospital	Parry Sound	3,302	1,389	1,913
General Hospital	Orillia	6 357	398	5,959
General Hospital	Welland	8,366	299	8,067
General Hospital	Ingersoll	3,243	319	2,924
General Hospital	Kincardine	1,091	21	980
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	3,774	833	2,941
General Hospital	Oshawa	5,781	63	5,658
Charlotte E. Englehart Hosp.	Petrolea	3,705	487	3,218
General Hospital	Clinton	834	56	778

TABLE III.—Showing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of patients for the protracted residence of incurables, lying-in cases, etc. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day is allowed.—Concluded.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay or average of infants under one year of age	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases for which only Refuge rate is allowed, i.e., deduct the days' stay of patients who paid over $7.00 per week.	No. of days' stay for which hospital allowance is made.
General Hospital	Penetang	1 411	93	1,318
General Hospital	Orangeville	2,054	416	1,638
General Hospital	Port Hope	2 089	159	1,940
General Hospital	Bowmanville	3,872	776	3,096
Mowat Sanatorium	Kingston	6,596	.....	6,596
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls	6,309	335	5,974
Brant Sanatorium	Brantford	3,376	.....	3,376
Preventorium	Toronto	13,783	.....	13,783
Essex Co. Tuberculosis Hospital	Kingsville	4,829	.....	4,829
Providence Hospital	Haileybury	7,809	561	7,248
Lady Minto Hospital	Chapleau	1,895	220	1 675
General Hospital	Strathroy	2,680	378	2,302
Totals for 1915.	.....	1,676,755	474,667	1,202,088
Totals for 1914	.....	1,563,831	444,370	1,119,461

TABLE IV.—Relative to income of Hospitals.

Hospitals.	Location.	Amount received from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount received from patients for board.	Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to hospital.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	159,715 42	171,667 58	50,049 17	15,043 11	396,175 28
Grace Hospital	"	13,891 50	33,569 57	2,967 86		50,428 73
Hospital for Sick Children	"	65,190 50	23,723 48	2,342 00	46,034 15	137,290 22
St. Michael's Hospital	"	64,185 00	57,029 67		9,373 54	130,588 21
Western Hospital	"	40,145 58	66,184 20		4,169 52	110,499 00
The Orthopedic Hospital	"		9,452 00	224 87	17 75	9,694 62
City Hospital	Hamilton	77,184 41	51,093 89		159 09	130,437 49
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	2,374 14	15,677 93	600 00	485 00	18,537 07
Mountain Sanatorium	"	15,444 27	5,152 72	550 00		21,146 99
General Hospital	Kingston	9,251 00	37,016 19		4,590 03	50,857 22
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	4,450 00	16,354 92		5,473 09	26,278 01
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	20,332 40	47,663 80	3,163 92	5,587 98	76,698 10
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	22,965 00	37,361 90		1,432 45	61,689 35
Maternity Hospital	"	1,675 00	12,744 02		1,773 65	16,192 67
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	15,809 50	38,744 82	199 85	2 198 88	56,953 55
Royal Sanatorium	"	23,668 31	1,470 80			24,839 11
General Hospital	London	14,437 70	48,621 05	718 79	2,144 33	135,921 86
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	2,126 00	31,332 15			33,458 15
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	9,618 90	3,159 00	32 98	4,091 26	16,902 14
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	5,437 00	17,5 7 17	45 00	1,863 76	24,862 93
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	1,223 03	787 00	99 63	548 85	2,358 51
General Hospital	Galt	4,735 00	9,923 04	529 67	200 45	15,478 16
General Hospital	Guelph	3,468 90	22,929 45		1,311 69	27,731 04
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	3,993 40	10,100 36		323 75	14,417 51
General Hospital	Pembroke	2,574 47	8,091 01		2,348 38	12,713 76
Cottage Hospital	"	1,016 22	4,814 08		1,770 51	7,650 81
General Hospital	Mattawa	380 00	3,063 65		2,108 25	5,551 90
General Hospital	Brantford	17,500 00	15,173 35		297 40	32,970 75
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	4,103 76	10,940 74		2,645 50	17,689 97
Railway, Marine & Gen. Hosp.	"	1,940 10	8,872 70		2,604 02	13,416 82
General Hospital	Belleville	3,000 00	15,170 07	149 00	1,537 48	18,146 55
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	2,385 00	17,559 19		5,474 59	25,498 48
General Hospital	"	2,0 0 00	17,830 83	912 00	1,210 66	21,953 49
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	1,400 00	7,952 70		41 40	9,564 10
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	1,907 00	13,015 62	5 00	213 77	2,469 39
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1,878 10	6,546 26		483 00	8,877 46
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	3,817 32	15,287 18		4,979 22	24,083 72
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	1,987 50	13,162 38		1,18 25	16,488 13
General Hospital	"	1,5 3 50	19,453 89		100 00	21,107 39
General Hospital	Stratford	2,350 00	11,977 64		2,103 50	16,331 14
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	10,000 00	10,611 17	29 10	42 30	20,682 57
General and Marine Hosp.	Owen Sound	3,035 00	9,636 71	124 00	632 76	13,428 47
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	1,052 52	20,398 73		1,707 90	23,159 15
General Hospital	Woodstock	2,400 00	8,384 80	1,226 69	731 25	13,552 74
Berlin and Waterloo Hosp.	Berlin	4,955 72	14,284 14		5,7 98	19,747 84
General Hospital	Sarnia	1,600 00	11,322 45	1,120 00	2,027 37	15,979 72
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	870 00	8,372 80	450 00	574 06	10,246 86
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	2,150 00	6,385 65		2,289 55	10,825 20
General Hospital	"	2,100 00	9,002 56	316 50	4,307 23	15,886 29
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst		32,338 92	1,083 49	801 07	34,193 48
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Cons.	"	47,810 88	7,097 53	8,3 8 98	23,118 36	86,358 85
General Hospital	Kenora	3,984 00	3,707 69		1,560 72	9,252 41
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1,197 00	1,976 56	701 88	1,745 17	5,530 61
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	2 258 00	14,094 64		816 73	17,169 37
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	1 151 31	5,960 00		155 00	7,266 31
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	1,700 00	6,903 14	1,640 65	1,605 58	11,849 37
McKellar General Hospital	Fort William	15,937 06	19,880 76		556 97	36,404 79
General Hospital	Walkerton	1,535 00	3,891 50	105 68	815 50	6,348 68
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	319 00	5,312 99		1,158 55	6,790 54
General Hospital	Midland	725 00	2,825 60	36 78	182 45	3,769 33
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	950 00	3,447 74		2,261 62	6,658 36
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston					
Free Hosp. for Consumptives	"	100,508 88	5,592 73		6,961 32	113,062 93
Queen Mary Hosp. for Chdn.	"					
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	335 00	1,750 63	175 00	786 43	3,047 06
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	2,525 00	8,5 6 53		366 15	11,457 88
General Hospital	Wingham	447 30	2,920 70		185 31	3,553 31
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	772 45	2,324 66	68 75	161 00	3,326 86
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	150 00	1,344 54		1,563 93	6,058 47
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	2,569 80	8 210 81		445 00	11,225 61
General Hospital	Parry Sound	121 00	2,972 09		1,792 61	4,885 70
General Hospital	Orillia	1,000 00	6,96 59		36 88	7,997 37
General Hospital	Welland	2,800 00	7,551 45	49 46	1,4 5 09	11,825 91
General Hospital	Ingersoll	1,500 00	3,742 02		243 25	5 485 27
General Hospital	Kincardine	200 00	1,097 04		1,382 49	3,579 23
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	700 25	4,101 62	43 10	528 27	5,373 24
General Hospital	Oshawa	1,100 00	7,023 57	370 79	1,015 19	9,509 55
Charlotte E. Englehart Hosp.	Petrolea	1,900 00	4,700 66	74 50	1,782 17	8,457 33
General Hospital	Clinton	330 25	1,300 00			1,630 25

Table IV.—Relative to income of Hospitals.—Concluded.

Hospitals.	Location.	Amount received from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount received from patients for board.	Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to hospital.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Penetang	800 00	1,644 18	.....	904 90	3,349 08
General Hospital	Orangeville	300 00	3,610 55	22 00	362 59	4,295 14
General Hospital	Port Hope	650 00	3,436 03	484 43	620 49	4,192 44
General Hospital	Bowmanville	700 00	4,866 87	75 60	1,586 28	7,228 75
Mowat Sanatorium	Kingston	1,550 00	1,753 25	.....	3,034 15	6,337 40
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls	1,200 00	6,497 92	776 00	2,259 56	10,733 48
Brant Sanatorium	Brantford	2,468 55	606 03	.....	.....	3,074 58
Preventorium	Toronto	7,815 50	72 00	.....	152 38	8,039 88
Essex Co. Tuberculosis Hosp.	Kingsville	3,295 21	2,404 15	.....	3,139 46	20,838 82
Providence Hospital	Haileybury	1,676 85	10,905 00	361 15	5,135 35	17,978 95
Lady Minto Hospital	Chapleau	500 00	2,081 40	....	1,596 30	4,177 70
General Hospital	Strathroy	1,302 00	2,851 70	.....	135 05	4,288 75
Totals for 1915		931,109 61	1,282,363 95	89,703 37	323,607 49	2,526,684 45
Totals for 1914		683,049 91	1,281,690 76	91,315 17	216,776 09	2,302,831 93

TABLE V.—Showing the basis on which statutory aid is granted.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which grants are based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based.	Computation of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rate for proper cases for Hospital treatment.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature of 1915.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	138,320	10,663	746 41	27,664 00	28,410 41
Grace Hospital	"	19,250	613	42 91	3,854 00	3,896 91
Hospital for Sick Children	"	57,047	3,857	269 99	11,409 40	11,679 39
St. Michael's Hospital	"	77,814	8,666	606 62	15,562 80	16,169 42
Western Hospital	"	48,849	4,941	345 87	9,763 80	10,109 67
Orthopedic Hospital	"	1,350	672	47 04	271 80	318 84
City Hospital	Hamilton	60,160	18,303	1,281 21	992 00	13,373 21
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	10,265	898	62 86	2,053 00	2,115 86
Mountain Sanatorium	"					
General Hospital	Kingston	16,707	6,670	466 90	3,341 40	3,808 30
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	19,237	4,527	316 89	3,847 40	4,164 29
Mowat Sanatorium	"					
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	20,377	4,565	319 55	4,075 40	4,394 95
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	27,970	6,437	429 59	5,594 00	6,023 59
Maternity Hospital	"	2,632			526 40	526 40
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	14,491	2,148	150 36	2,898 20	3,048 56
Royal Sanatorium	"					
General Hospital	London	33,622	9,260	648 20	6,724 40	7,372 60
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	6,452	587	41 09	1,290 40	1,331 49
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"					
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	8,384	1,252	87 64	1,676 80	1,764 44
Consumptive Sanatorium	"					
General Hospital	Galt	5,147	1,067	74 69	1,028 40	1,103 09
General Hospital	Guelph	15,937	357	24 99	3,187 40	3,212 39
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	9,897	727	50 89	1,979 40	2,030 29
General Hospital	Pembroke	11,745	2,017	141 19	2,349 00	2,490 19
Cottage Hospital	"	2,466	217	15 19	493 20	508 39
General Hospital	Mattawa	11,471	16	1 12	2,294 20	2,295 32
General Hospital	Brantford	13,669	1,838	128 66	2,773 80	2,902 46
Brant Sanatorium	"					
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	8,920	1,003	70 21	1,784 00	1,854 21
Railway, Mar. & Gen. Hosp.	"	7,576	842	58 94	1,515 20	1,574 14
General Hospital	Belleville	6,515	430	30 10	1,303 00	1,333 10
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	15,595	1,014	70 98	2,719 00	2,789 98
General Hospital	"	5,857	1,398	97 86	1,171 40	1,269 26
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	4,063	482	33 74	812 60	846 34
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	7,605	1,020	71 40	1,521 00	1,592 40
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	5,241	490	34 30	1,048 20	1,082 50
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	9,272	748	52 36	1,854 40	1,906 76
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	3,710	165	11 55	742 00	753 55
General Hospital	"	4,707	1,035	72 45	941 40	1,013 85
General Hospital	Stratford	5,420	474	33 18	1,084 00	1,117 18
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	6,626	150	10 50	1,325 20	1,335 70
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	3,221	129	8 91	644 20	653 60
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	17,127	3,005	140 35	3,425 40	3,565 75
General Hospital	Woodstock	4,192	771	53 97	838 40	892 37
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	4,630	590	41 30	926 00	967 30
General Hospital	Sarnia	4,900	2,438	170 66	980 00	1,150 66
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	7,032	365	25 55	1,406 40	1,431 95
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	11,729	794	55 58	2,345 80	2,401 38
General Hospital	"	6,390	1,803	126 21	1,278 00	1,404 21
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst					
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Cons.	"					
General Hospital	Kenora	3,087	1,870	130 90	617 40	748 30
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	2,125	1,558	109 06	425 00	534 06
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	9,273	840	58 80	1,854 60	1,913 40
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	3,233	405	28 35	646 60	674 95
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	2,774	435	30 45	554 80	585 25
McKellar General Hosp.	Fort William	11,567	1,607	112 49	2,313 40	2,425 89
General Hospital	Walkerton	2,279	402	28 14	455 80	483 94
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	4,240	89	6 23	848 00	854 23
General Hospital	Midland	1,838	313	21 91	367 60	389 51
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	3,752	541	37 87	670 40	708 27
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls	5,974	335	23 45	1,194 80	1,218 25
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston					
Free Hospital for Cons.	"					
Queen Mary Hosp. for Chldn.	"					
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	1,299	149	10 43	259 80	270 23
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	5,755	284	19 88	1,151 00	1,170 88
General Hospital	Wingham	1,691	31	2 17	338 20	340 37
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	1,770	145	10 15	354 00	364 15
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	3,541	368	25 76	708 20	733 96
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	4,607	651	45 57	921 40	966 97
General Hospital	Parry Sound	1,913	406	28 42	382 60	411 02
General Hospital	Orillia	5,959	398	27 86	1,191 80	1,219 66
General Hospital	Welland	8,067	299	20 93	1,613 40	1,634 33
General Hospital	Ingersoll	2,934	319	22 33	584 80	607 13
General Hospital	Kincardine	980	24	1 47	196 00	197 47
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	2,941	833	58 31	588 20	646 51
General Hospital	Oshawa	5,65	63	4 41	1,131 60	1,136 01

TABLE V.—Showing the basis on which statutory aid is granted.—Concluded.

Hospital.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based.	Computation of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rate for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature of 1915.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Charlotte E. Englehart Hospital	Petrolea	3,218	487	34 09	643 60	677 69
General Hospital	Clinton	778	56	3 92	155 60	159 52
General Hospital	Penetang	1,318	93	6 51	263 65	270 11
General Hospital	Orangeville	1,658	416	29 12	327 60	356 72
General Hospital	Port Hope	1,940	159	11 13	388 00	399 13
General Hospital	Bowmanville	3,096	776	54 32	619 20	673 52
Preventorium	Toronto	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Essex Co. Tuberculosis Hospital	Kingsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence Hospital	Haileybury	7,248	561	39 27	1,449 60	1,488 87
Lady Minto Hospital	Chapleau	1,675	220	15 40	335 00	350 40
General Hospital	Stratford	2,302	378	26 46	460 40	486 86
Totals for 1915		902,041	123,643	8,655 01	180,408 20	189,063 21

TABLE VI.—Showing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals, also the average daily cost per patient, etc.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, clothing, bedding and all other expenditure on maintenance account.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	193,161	125,467 10	208,531 03	393,998 13	2.04
Grace Hospital	"	31,331	15,900 16	40,735 31	56,635 47	1.81
Hospital for Sick Children	"	63,359	28,732 83	114,711 27	143,444 10	2.26
St. Michael's Hospital	"	97,629	58,353 50	94,144 71	152,498 21	1.56
Western Hospital	"	72,928	32,818 47	78,643 27	111,461 74	1.53
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	6,294	2,716 73	7,611 55	10,328 28	1.64
City Hospital	Hamilton	88,366	41,114 82	94,511 96	135,626 78	1.53
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	15,851	8,645 46	10,945 02	19,590 48	1.24
Mountain Sanatorium	"	31,737	11,585 06	22,432 86	34,017 92	1.07
General Hospital	Kingston	39,466	22,093 39	33,483 52	55,576 91	1.41
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	30,348	15,396 19	16,109 44	31,415 63	1.03
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	43,807	24,256 28	52,878 02	77,134 41	1.76
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	50,706	19,946 27	32,732 71	52,678 98	1.04
Maternity Hospital	"	6,361	4,555 95	9,718 41	14,274 36	2.24
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	32,647	20,355 12	36,074 64	56,430 06	1.73
Royal Sanatorium	"	19,397	6,236 37	22,702 94	28,939 31	1.49
General Hospital	London	62,627	43,320 12	88,177 06	131,497 18	2.10
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	20,548	14,369 33	20,488 08	34,857 41	1.66
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	19,208	5,547 76	15,540 59	21,088 35	1.10
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	17,669	9,131 97	16,331 86	25,467 83	1.45
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	3,999	1,477 61	2,680 98	3,858 59	.96
General Hospital	Galt	10,431	5,403 73	10,109 12	15,512 85	1.49
General Hospital	Guelph	18,586	7,367 43	20,124 47	27,491 90	1.43
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	14,595	7,573 51	8,897 08	16,168 39	1.11
General Hospital	Pembroke	17,848	5,434 78	12,161 89	17,596 67	.97
Cottage Hospital	"	4,171	2,790 28	5,532 80	8,323 18	2.00
General Hospital	Mattawa	11,810	2,475 00	4,739 00	7,214 00	.61
General Hospital	Brantford	18,934	10,111 68	22,944 72	33,056 80	1.75
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	12,647	4,570 53	10,614 41	15,184 94	1.20
Railway and Marine Hospital	"	8,418	3,925 58	10,351 82	14,277 20	1.70
General Hospital	Belleville	14,707	4,230 53	10,967 63	15,198 16	1.24
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	18,848	11,833 36	15,927 58	27,810 94	1.48
General Hospital	"	15,914	7,757 67	15,502 97	23,356 64	1.47
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	7,687	3,412 80	6,881 33	10,294 13	1.34
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	13,616	6,812 84	19,095 54	25,908 32	1.90
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	7,983	3,622 00	7,448 52	11,110 52	1.39
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	14,572	11,926 54	13,777 97	25,706 51	1.76
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	14,042	4,892 32	11,885 88	16,778 20	1.52
General Hospital	"	12,885	7,180 00	13,223 37	20,403 37	1.61
General Hospital	Stratford	9,094	4,834 35	11,642 82	16,477 17	1.81
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	8,853	5,573 68	13,537 50	19,060 18	2.15
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	6,998	4,317 57	8,734 55	13,052 12	1.87
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	22,199	11,909 14	15,475 78	27,384 92	1.23
General Hospital	Woodstock	8,734	4,502 56	7,899 01	12,401 57	1.42
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	12,702	5,360 78	11,251 29	19,492 07	1.53
General Hospital	Sarnia	12,153	5,808 78	15,787 59	15,896 37	1.28
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	8,908	3,906 08	7,804 50	11,710 58	1.31
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	13,872	6,018 04	7,251 56	13,269 57	.96
General Hospital	"	11,625	4,143 99	8,946 27	13,090 26	1.13
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	12,512	21,080 47	38,268 61	59,349 08	1.74
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Consump.	"	73,425	32,539 88	86,704 14	119,244 02	1.62
General Hospital	Kenora	5,848	1,960 01	4,834 54	6,794 55	1.16
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	3,968	1,297 30	3,763 32	5,060 62	1.43
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	12,020	7,794 09	13,937 28	21,731 37	1.81
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	6,080	1,909 90	5,969 43	7,879 33	1.30
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	6,107	3,330 60	8,490 28	11,820 88	1.94
McKellar General Hospital	Fort William	18,649	9,591 95	25,922 07	35,514 02	1.90
General Hospital	Walkerton	4,626	2,648 05	4,674 80	7,322 85	1.58
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	6,236	37568 35	7,678 07	11,246 42	1.80
General Hospital	Midland	2,660	1,087 04	3,060 64	4,147 68	1.56
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	5,660	3,129 39	4,622 95	7,752 34	1.37
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston					
Free Hospital for Consumptives	"	111,195	59,840 15	122,003 24	181,843 39	1.64
Queen Mary Hosp. for Children	"					
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	1,448	890 82	2,735 86	3,626 68	2.50
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	6,039	3,799 17	8,320 66	12,119 83	2.01
General Hospital	Wingham	1,722	1,080 92	2,840 37	3,921 29	2.28
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	1,915	732 34	3,195 02	3,927 36	2.05
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	3,909	1,808 62	4,433 17	6,241 79	1.59
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	5,258	2,693 81	8,6 8 30	11,372 11	2.16
General Hospital	Parry Sound	3,302	1,756 69	3,465 50	5,222 19	1.58
General Hospital	Orillia	6,357	2,789 92	6,107 40	8,897 32	1.40
General Hospital	Welland	8,366	3,409 64	7,199 94	10,609 58	1.27
General Hospital	Ingersoll	3,243	1,988 14	3,661 59	5,649 73	1.74
General Hospital	Kincardine	1,001	877 49	2,958 11	3,835 60	3.83
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	3,774	1,644 42	4,867 46	6,511 88	1.73
General Hospital	Oshawa	5,721	2,549 60	5,798 52	8,348 12	1.46
Charlotte E. Englehart Hospital	Petrolea	3,705	1,697 60	6,630 70	8,328 30	2.25
General Hospital	Clinton	834	561 00	1,351 00	1,912 00	2.29

TABLE VI.—Showing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals, also the average daily cost per patient, etc.—Concluded.

Hospitals	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding and all other expenditure on maintenance account	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Penetang	1,411	842 84	2,648 26	3,491 10	2.47
General Hospital	Orangeville	2,054	1,233 04	2,874 68	4,107 72	2.00
General Hospital	Port Hope	2,099	625 41	4,021 83	4,647 24	2.21
General Hospital	Bowmanville	3,872	1,589 92	5,096 24	6,686 16	1.73
Mowat Sanatorium	Kingston	6,596	2,720 79	5,614 74	8,335 53	1.26
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls	6,399	3,255 58	9,593 02	12,848 60	2.01
Brant Sanatorium	Brantford	3,376	1,812 98	4,586 66	6,399 64	1.90
Preventorium	Toronto	13,783	3,333 07	7,011 54	10,344 61	.75
Essex Co. Tuberculosis Hospital	Kingsville	4,829	2,131 35	4,089 51	6,220 86	1.29
Providence Hospital	Haileybury	7,809	5,481 34	9,882 42	15,363 76	1.97
Lady Minto Hospital	Chapleau	1,895	1,806 27	3,260 38	5,066 65	2.67
General Hospital	Strathroy	2,680	1,131 84	3,617 11	4,748 95	1.77
Totals for 1915		1,676,755	882,888 58	1,869,579 13	2,752,467 71	1.64
Totals for 1914		1,563,831	872,091 24	1,747,782 64	2,579,873 88	1.47

TABLE VII.—Showing the proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by the Government

Hospitals.	Location.	Revenue on maintenance account (exclusive of Government grant).	Government grant for maintenance.	Total revenue for maintenance.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Percentage of Government grant to total expenditure for maintenance.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
General Hospital	Toronto	396,475 28	23,747 97	420 223 25	393,908 13	6.0
Grace Hospital	"	50,428 73	3,884 32	54,313 05	56,635 47	6.8
Hospital for Sick Children	"	137,190 32	13,604 20	150,794 42	143,444 10	9.5
St. Michael's Hospital	"	130,588 21	16,022 57	146,610 78	132,498 21	10.5
Western Hospital	"	110,490 00	7,923 38	118,413 38	111,461 74	7.1
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	9,694 62	420 07	10,114 69	10,328 28	4.1
City Hospital	Hamilton	130,137 49	12,530 60	142,968 09	135,636 78	9.2
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	18,537 07	2,017 10	20,554 17	19,590 48	10.3
Mountain Sanatorium	"	21,126 99	10,937 14	32,064 13	34,017 92	32.1
General Hospital	Kingston	50,857 12	3,611 92	54,469 04	55,576 91	6.5
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	26,378 01	4,200 08	30,478 09	31,445 63	13.3
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	76,488 00	4,048 51	80,536 51	77,434 44	5.2
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	61,689 35	6,691 05	68,380 40	52,648 98	13.7
Maternity Hospital	"	16,192 67	122 80	16,315 47	14,274 36	2.9
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	56,952 55	2,113 86	59,066 41	56,430 06	3.7
Royal Sanatorium	"	24,829 11	6,603 85	31,432 96	28,929 31	22.8
General Hospital	London	125,921 96	7,291 52	133,213 48	131,197 18	5.5
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	23,458 15	1,226 19	24,684 34	24,857 41	5.2
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	15,928 44	5,228 00	21,156 44	27,085 65	24.8
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	24,902 03	1,338 16	26,241 39	25,163 83	5.2
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	2,358 51	961 72	3,320 23	3,858 59	27.5
General Hospital	Galt	15,478 16	959 94	16,438 10	15,512 85	6.2
General Hospital	Guelph	27,734 04	3,234 38	30,968 42	27,491 90	11.8
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	14,447 51	1,800 08	16,247 59	16,169 39	11.1
General Hospital	Pembroke	12,713 76	2,384 77	15,098 53	17,296 67	13.8
Cottage Hospital	"	11,658 41	611 17	8,269 58	7,323 18	7.3
General Hospital	Mattawa	5,531 90	2,185 76	7,717 66	7,214 00	30.3
General Hospital	Brantford	32,970 75	2,479 17	35,449 92	33,455 80	7.5
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	17,689 97	2,587 90	20,277 87	15,184 94	17.8
Railway, Mar, & Gen. Hosp.	"	13,116 82	2,130 85	15,547 67	14,277 20	14.9
General Hospital	Belleville	18,146 55	1,203 42	19,349 97	15,198 16	7.9
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	25,498 48	2,169 85	27,668 33	27,870 94	7.8
General Hospital	"	11,190 06	1,190 06	23,180 12	16,371 74	5.1
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	9,364 10	965 05	10,329 15	10,294 13	9.4
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	24,690 39	1,611 58	26,301 77	25,908 32	6.2
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	8,857 46	1,114 18	10,021 64	11,110 52	10.3
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	24,083 72	1,665 89	25,749 61	25,706 51	6.5
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	16,067 63	672 40	16,740 03	16,778 21	4.0
General Hospital	"	21,197 39	1,214 68	22,232 07	20,409 57	5.9
General Hospital	Stratford	16,331 14	1,126 09	17,457 23	16,371 74	6.8
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	20,682 57	1,586 73	22,269 30	19,060 18	7.3
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	13,128 47	656 27	14,084 74	13,052 12	5.0
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	23,159 15	4,076 15	27,235 30	27,584 92	14.9
General Hospital	Woodstock	13,253 74	770 70	14,023 44	12,401 37	6.2
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	19,747 84	829 46	20,577 30	19,492 07	4.3
General Hospital	Sarnia	15,973 72	934 58	16,914 30	15,596 57	6.0
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	10,246 86	1,498 60	11,745 46	11,710 58	12.8
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	10,885 20	2,484 03	13,369 23	13,269 57	18.7
General Hospital	"	15,886 29	1,146 38	17,032 67	13,090 26	8.7
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	34,193 48	.....	34,193 48	59,349 08	.....
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Con.	"	86,358 85	25,277 14	111,635 99	119,244 02	21.2
General Hospital	Kenora	7,352 41	762 57	8,114 98	6,791 55	11.2
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	5,350 54	146 07	5,496 61	5,660 02	2.9
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	17,169 37	1,944 76	19,114 13	21,231 57	9.2
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	7,266 31	538 23	7,804 54	7,879 33	6.8
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	11,849 37	554 57	12,403 94	11,820 98	4.6
McKellar General Hosp.	Fort William	36,404 79	3,153 91	39,558 70	35,514 02	8.8
General Hospital	Walkerton	6,348 07	394 72	6,742 79	7,322 85	5.4
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	9,730 54	1,173 34	10,903 88	11,316 42	10.5
General Hospital	Midland	5,668 03	432 71	6,100 74	6,117 38	10.4
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	6,658 36	968 60	7 626 96	7,752 34	12.5
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston					
Free Hospital for Consumptives	"	113,062 93	36,850 29	149,922 22	181,843 39	20.3
Queen Mary Hosp. for Children.	"					
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	3,047 06	329 08	3,376 14	3,626 68	9.1
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	11,457 88	1,087 51	12,545 39	12,119 83	8.9
General Hospital	Wingham	3,553 31	311 53	3,864 84	3,921 09	7.8
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	3,326 86	343 23	3,670 09	3,927 36	8.7
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	6,058 47	906 57	6,965 04	6,231 79	14.5
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	11,225 61	965 84	12,191 45	11,373 11	8.5
General Hospital	Parry Sound	4,885 70	449 28	5,334 98	5,222 19	8.6
General Hospital	Orillia	7,997 27	1,266 29	9,263 56	8,897 32	14.2
General Hospital	Welland	11,825 91	1,083 09	12,909 00	10,609 58	10.2
General Hospital	Ingersoll	5,485 37	327 15	6,012 42	5,649 73	9.3
General Hospital	Kincardine	3,579 23	234 84	3,814 07	3,835 60	6.1
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	5,573 24	525 38	5,898 62	6,511 88	8.1
General Hospital	Oshawa	9,500 55	986 49	10,486 04	8,348 12	11.8
Charlotte E. Englehart Hosp.	Petrolea	8,457 53	776 83	9,234 16	8,358 30	9.3
General Hospital	Clinton	1,630 25	227 05	1,857 30	1,912 00	11.8

Table VII.—Showing the proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by the Government.—Concluded.

Hospital.	Location.	Revenue on maintenance account exclusive of Government grant.	Government grant paid of maintenance.	Total revenue for maintenance.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Percentage of Government grant to total expenditure for maintenance.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
General Hospital	Penetang	3,349 08	183 17	3,532 25	3,491 10	5.2
General Hospital	Orangeville	4,285 14	268 87	4,564 01	4,107 72	6.1
General Hospital	Port Hope	4,192 44	287 98	4,480 42	4,647 24	6.2
General Hospital	Bowmanville	7,228 75	378 14	7,606 89	6,686 16	5.6
Mowat Sanatorium	Kingston	6,337 40	2,495 14	8,832 54	8,335 53	29.9
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls	10,733 18	1,540 44	12,273 62	12,848 60	11.9
Brant Sanatorium	Brantford	3,074 58	1,159 71	4,234 29	6,399 64	18.1
Preventorium	Toronto	8,039 88	4,706 57	12,746 45	10,344 61	45.5
Essex Co. Tuberculosis Hospital	Kingsville	10 838 82	696 86	11,535 68	6,220 86	11.2
Providence Hospital	Haileybury	17,978 95	1,651 62	19,610 57	15,363 76	10.6
Lady Minto Hospital	Chapleau	4,177 70	86 36	4,264 06	5,066 65	1.7
General Hospital	Strathroy	4,388 75	339 46	4 028 21	4,718 95	7.1
Totals for 1915		2,526,684 45	276,265 32	2,802,949 77	2,752,467 71	10.0
Totals for 1914		2,336 385 10	232,125 03	2 568,510 13	2,579,873 88	8.1

TABLE VIII.—Showing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals in periods of five years.

Hospitals.	Location.	1905.	1910.	1914.	1915.
		cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
General Hospital	Toronto	1.28	1.41	2.21	2.04
Grace Hospital	"	1.00	1.39	1.73	1.81
Hospital for Sick Children	"	1.25	1.53	1.82	2.26
St. Michael's Hospital	"	.90⅝	1.00	1.42	1.56
Western Hospital	"	.92	1.02	1.70	1.53
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	1.10⅛	1.39	1.43	1.64
City Hospital	Hamilton	1.14	1.37	1.70	1.53
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.78	1.02	1.19	1.24
Mountain Sanatorium	"		.99	1.17	1.07
General Hospital	Kingston	.79	.96	1.52	1.41
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	.55	.95	1.04	1.03
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	1.29	1.28	1.82	1.76
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	.81	1.02	.80	1.04
Maternity Hospital	"	2.03	1.97	2.40	2.24
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	.87	1.62	1.77	1.73
Royal Sanatorium	"		1.84	1.69	1.49
General Hospital	London	1.36	1.62	2.04	2.10
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1.23	1.24	1.56	1.66
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"		2.11	1.61	1.10
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	1.08	1.20	1.59	1.44
Consumptive Sanatorium	"		1.14	1.85	.96
General Hospital	Galt	1.15⅝	1.55	1.70	1.49
General Hospital	Guph	1.16	.95	1.78	1.43
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.84	1.03	1.16	1.11
General Hospital	Pembroke	.53	.69	.90	.97
Cottage Hospital	"	.97	1.12	1.79	2.00
General Hospital	Mattawa	.96	.91	.65	.61
General Hospital	Brantford	.78	1.19	1.65	1.75
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	1.09	1.35	1.19	1.20
Railway, Mar. & Gen. Hospital			1.84	1.47	1.70
General Hospital	Belleville	1.63	1.09	1.48	1.21
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	.87	1.16	1.47	1.48
General Hospital	"	1.39	1.12	1.47	1.47
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	.96	1.01	1.47	1.34
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	1.95	1.73	2.35	1.99
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.47	.94	1.26	1.39
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	.46	1.04	1.29	1.76
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	.72	.82	1.51	1.52
General Hospital	"	.87	1.10	1.25	1.64
General Hospital	Stratford	1.17	1.58	2.00	1.81
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	1.92	1.97	1.63	2.15
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	.89	1.11	1.88	1.87
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	1.08	1.06	1.23	1.23
General Hospital	Woodstock	1.87	1.24	1.67	1.42
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	1.64	1.64	1.69	1.53
General Hospital	Sarnia	1.63	1.59	1.68	1.28
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	.93	1.14	1.15	1.31
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	.53	.75	.95	.96
General Hospital	"	.74	.92	1.40	1.13
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	2.05	1.89	2.75	4.74
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Consumptives	"		1.14	1.53	1.62
General Hospital	Kenora	1.46	2.16	1.85	1.16
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	2.26	1.19	2.04	1.43
General Hospital	Sault St. Marie	.90	1.14	1.65	1.81
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	1.49	1.11	1.67	1.30
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	1.89	1.52	2.07	1.94
McKellar General Hospital	Fort William	1.08	1.66	1.78	1.80
General Hospital	Walkerton	2.66	2.27	1.65	1.58
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	1.33	1.07	1.27	1.80
General Hospital	Midland	2.10	1.74	2.10	1.56
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	.78	.72	1.45	1.37
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston		1.47		
Free Hosp. for Consumptives	"	1.53	1.35	1.47	1.64
Queen Mary Hospital for Children	"				
Victorian Hospital	Almonte		1.23	2.32	2.50
General Hospital	Niagara Falls		1.54	2.25	2.01
General Hospital	Wingham		1.79	2.28	2.28
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich		1.73	2.18	2.05
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard		1.29	1.65	1.59
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus		1.52	2.43	2.16
General Hospital	Parry Sound		1.61	1.66	1.58
General Hospital	Orillia		1.12	1.38	1.40
General Hospital	Welland		1.82	1.84	1.27
General Hospital	Ingersoll		2.19	1.93	1.74
General Hospital	Kincardine		2.35	3.04	3.83
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg		1.66	1.81	1.53
General Hospital	Oshawa		8.22	1.63	1.46
Charlotte E. Englehart Hosp.	Petrolea			2.15	2.25
General Hospital	Clinton			3.01	2.29
General Hospital	Penetang			3.12	2.47
General Hospital	Orangeville			2.21	2.00
General Hospital	Port Hope			2.25	2.21

TABLE VIII.—Showing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals in periods of five years.—Concluded.

Hospitals.	Location.	1905	1910	1914	1915
		cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
General Hospital	Bowmanville			3.73	1.73
Mowat Sanatorium	Kingston			1.41	1.26
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls			1.61	2.04
Brant Sanatorium	Brantford			1.83	1.90
Preventorium	Toronto			.76	.75
Essex Co. Tuberculosis Hosp.	Kingsville			2.14	1.29
Providence Hospital	Haileybury			1.76	1.97
Lady Minto Hospital	Chapleau			5.41	2.67
General Hospital	Strathroy			2.15	1.77
Averages		1.13	1.26	1.47	1.64

SEPARATE REPORTS

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital, 1st October, 1914	493
Admitted	9,298
Births in the Hospital	836
Total number under treatment	10,627
Discharges, including infants	9,541
Died	565
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	521
Total	10,627

Sex.

Male	5,468
Female	5,159
	10,627

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$23,747 97
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	154,845 42
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance	3,220 50
From other municipalities of the Province	1,649 50
From paying patients themselves	171,667 58
Income for property belonging to Hospital Trust	50,049 17
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	9,834 11
From all other sources not above enumerated	5,209 00
Total	$420,223 25

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$39,350 84
Butter and eggs	21,576 33
Flour, bread and meal	8,156 78
Milk and cream	17,574 84
Tea and coffee	4,920 18
Potatoes and other vegetables	14,130 78
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	19,757 35
Drugs and medicines	16,454 25
Radiographic department	3,394 69
Medical and surgical appliances, bandages, etc.	7,495 21
Surgical instruments, ordinary, etc.	6,277 83
Beer, wine and spirits	351 61
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	12,934 28
Clothing, etc., for patients	.....
Laundry, brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	21,429 26
Fuel, power-house and wages	39,957 85
Light: Gas, oil, electric light	4,128 40
Water supply	1,011 72
Nurses' uniforms and medals	2,156 10
Nurses' text-book	626 33
Gardens and grounds	2,909 84
Salaries and wages	122,863 19
Postage and street car fares	.....
Retiring allowance	966 74
Contingencies, miscellaneous expenses	.....
Repairs, ordinary	7,454 32
Telephones	3,163 45
Interest on debts and insurance	2,722 34
Printing, postage, stationery, annual report, advertising	6,076 68
Ambulance service	514 41
Taxes and insurance	5,942 53
Total	$393,998 13
Government grant for 1915	$28,410 41

GRACE HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in the Hospital, 1st October, 1914	100
Admitted	1,671
Births in the Hospital	353
Total number under treatment	2,124

GRACE HOSPITAL, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Discharges, including infants	1,917
Died	99
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	108
	2,124

Sex.

Male	778
Female	1,346
	2,124

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,884 32
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	13,493 00
From the County of York	178 50
From other municipalities	220 00
From paying patients themselves	33,569 37
Income from endowments, etc.	2,967 86
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	.....
From all sources not above enumerated	.....
Total	$54,313 05

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,946 73
Butter and eggs	2,975 42
Flour, bread and meal	1,313 48
Milk	3,270 88
Tea and coffee	527 48
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,203 62
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,662 55
Drugs and medicines	1,473 07
Medical and surgical appliances	5,286 80
Surgical instruments	463 14
Beer, wine and spirits	50 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,978 95
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	1,532 65
Fuel	4,716 36
Light: Electric, oil and candles	1,027 96
Water supply	391 67
Ice	497 34
Salaries and wages	14,259 37
Taxes and insurance	424 64
Contingencies	1,192 41
Repairs, ordinary	2,618 32
Advertising, stationery, etc.	923 99
Clothing for patients	188 64
Total	$56,635 47
Government grant for 1915	$3,896 91

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Under treatment, 1st October, 1914	187
Admitted	2,651
Total number under treatment	2,838
Discharged	2,168
Died	463
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	207
	2,838

Sex.

Male	1,646
Female	1,192
	2,838

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$13,604 20
From the City of Toronto	58,422 44
From municipalities	6,668 15
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	23,723 48
From property belonging to Hospital	2,342 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	39,253 02
From all other sources not enumerated	6,781 13
Total	$150,794 42

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, game and fish	$6,329 40
Butter and eggs	3,598 29
Flour, bread and meal	1,745 52
Milk	10,223 00
Tea and coffee	528 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,809 39
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	4,498 98
Drugs and medicines	7,674 48
Medical and surgical appliances	6,570 55
Surgical instruments	371 98

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.—*Continued*

Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,050 00	Salaries and wages	60,708 57
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,903 71	Insurance and taxes	2,500 97
Fuel	15,201 77	Contingencies	1,351 06
Light: Electric, gas, oil, candles	1,190 16	Repairs, ordinary	1,581 12
Water supply	661 88	Printing, stationery, etc.	8,572 94
Clothing for patients, including boots, shoes and linen	1,804 61	Telephones and electricity	1,291 91
Ice	495 25	Interest account	780 31
		Total	$143,444 10
		Government grant for 1915	$11,679 39

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	255
Admitted	3,975
Births in the Hospital	374
Total number under treatment	4,604
Discharged	4,070
Died	232
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	302
	4,604

Sex.

Male	2,369
Female	2,235
	4,604

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$16,022 57
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	64,185 00
From the County of York	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients themselves	57,029 67
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,988 06
From all other sources not above enumerated	7,385 48
Total	$146,610 78

Expenditures

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$17,990 84
Butter and eggs	11,530 96
Flour, bread and meal	3,924 45
Milk	9,990 55
Tea and coffee	1,418 54
Potatoes, other vegetables and fruit	5,109 19
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	8,388 97
Drugs and medicines	7,867 09
Medical and surgical appliances	11,395 16
Surgical instruments	1,074 67
Beer, wine and spirits	696 61
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	6,874 73
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	3,484 48
Fuel	9,050 70
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	6,546 40
Water supply	550 00
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	24,248 00
Taxes and insurance	1,526 41
Contingencies	9,937 44
Repairs, ordinary	8,358 48
Telephone service	241 40
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc.	2,654 31
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	238 83
Total	$152,498 21
Government grant for 1915	$16,679 39

WESTERN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	166
Admitted	3,569
Births in Hospital	368
Total number under treatment	4,103
Discharged	3,654
Died	240
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	209
	4,103

Sex.

Male	1,916
Female	2,187
	4,103

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$7,923 38
From the City of Toronto	38,225 04
From the patients for maintenance and treatment	66,194 90
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,223 01
From other sources	2,946 51
From other municipalities	1,900 54
Total	$118,413 38

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$6,921 71
Butter and eggs	9,293 66
Flour, bread and meal	2,176 62
Milk	3,957 90
Tea and coffee	828 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	3,091 13
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	6,548 50
Drugs and medicines	6,194 92
Medical and surgical appliances and instruments	8,596 66
Telephones	701 40
Beer, wine and spirits	97 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	4,507 49
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	2,474 47
Fuel	5,771 54
Light: Gas, oil and candles	2,957 36
Water	746 30
Ice supply	756 24
Salaries and wages	30,133 07
Taxes and insurance	1,872 55
Contingencies—interest	8,482 89
Repairs, ordinary	3,607 51
Clothing for patients	480 24
Printing, postage, etc.	1,262 83
Laundry	.....
Total	$111,461 74
Government grant for 1915	$10,109 67

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	18
Admitted	196
Total number under treatment	214
Discharges	196
Died	0
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	18
	214

Sex.

Male	108
Female	106
	214

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$420 07
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital	224 87
From paying patients themselves	9,452 00
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	.....
From all other sources not above enumerated	17 75
Total	$10,114 69

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$615 73
Butter and eggs	360 90

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Flour, bread and meal	273 07
Milk	441 52
Tea and coffee	46 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	227 32
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	751 79
Drugs and medicines	49 94
Medical and surgical appliances, surgical instruments	320 78
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	280 36
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	103 84
Fuel	839 72
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	187 78
Water supply	33 93
Ice	48 65
Salaries and wages	2,950 43
Taxes and insurance	165 58
Repairs, ordinary	202 68
Gymnasium and sundries	869 25
Sundries	1,555 06
Clothing for patients	3 55
Total	$10,328 28
Government grant for 1915	$318 84

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	247
Admitted	5,065
Births in hospital	310
Total number under treatment	5,622
Discharged	5,036
Died	328
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	258
	5,622

Sex.

Male	2,928
Female	2,694
	5,622

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$12,520 60
From the City of Hamilton	77,184 41
From the County of Wentworth	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	53,093 99
From other sources	159 09
Total	$142,968 09

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$11,225 40
Butter and eggs	8,660 91
Flour, bread and meal	3,559 07
Milk	7,000 32
Tea and coffee	1,036 99
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,317 59
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	8,314 44
Drugs and medicines	5,708 75
Medical and surgical appliances	5,318 13
Laboratory	967 00
Beer, wine and spirits	215 95
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	8,772 12
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,784 64
Fuel	14,237 91
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	3,144 52
Water supply	1,930 27
Ice supply	533 41
Salaries and wages	42,811 09
Insurance and taxes	1,015 03
Contingencies	2,628 17
Repairs, ordinary	1,531 73
Clothing for patients	273 52
X-ray	1,902 59
Merchandise, printing and postage	2,180 96
Telephones and telegraphs	556 12
Total	$135,626 78
Government grant for 1915	$13,373 21

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	39
Admitted	917
Number of births	85
Total number under treatment	1,041
Discharged	930
Died	53
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	58
	1,041

Sex.

Male	396
Female	645
	1,041

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,017 19
From the City of Hamilton	2,371 14
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	600 00
From paying patients themselves	15,077 93
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	485 00
From all other sources	.....
Total	$20,554 17

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$2,590 08
Butter and eggs	1,245 69
Flour, bread and meal	910 58
Milk	1,375 01
Tea and coffee	752 73
Potatoes and other vegetables	490 68
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	1,280 69
Drugs and medicines	996 15
Medical and surgical appliances	767 77
Surgical instruments	691 80
Beer, wine and spirits	157 07
Bedding, etc.	1,305 01
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	224 80
Fuel	800 26
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	539 49
Water supply	189 06
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	751 43
Ice supply	189 44
Salaries and wages	2,514 36
Taxes, insurance and interest	927 08
Contingencies	265 43
Repairs, ordinary	429 81
Printing, stationery, etc.	159 46
Coffins and funerals	36 50
Total	$19,590 48
Government grant for 1915	$2,115 86

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	73
Admitted	2,670
Births in Hospital	91
Total number under treatment	2,834
Discharged	2,607
Died	100
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	127
	2,834

Sex.

Male	1,486
Female	1,348
	2,834

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,611 92
From the City of Kingston	7,500 00
From the County of Frontenac	600 00
From other municipalities in the Province	1,150 00
From paying patients themselves for treatment	37,016 19
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	2,476 27
From all other sources not enumerated	2,114 66
Total	$54,469 04

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$4,846 12
Butter and eggs	4,629 56
Flour, bread and meal	1,454 86
Milk	2,570 97

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.—*Continued.*

Tea and coffee	$770 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,000 33
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	6,820 85
Drugs and medicines	2,517 79
Surgical instruments and appliances	2,533 61
Beer, wine and spirits	179 73
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,151 01
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	887 63
Fuel	3,868 45
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	2,722 79
Water supply	340 68
Ice	123 00
Salaries and wages	10,700 65
Insurance and taxes	176 51
Contingencies	4,911 34
Repairs, ordinary	2,443 15
Printing, stationery, etc.	858 18
Clothing for patients	69 00
Total	$55,576 91
Government grant for 1915	$3,808 30

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	81
Admitted	1,824
Births in Hospital	67
Total number under treatment	1,972
Discharged	1,820
Died	67
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	85
	1,972

Sex

Male	1,052
Female	920
	1,972

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,200 08
From the City of Kingston	3,000 00
From the County of Frontenac	1,250 00
From other municipalities	200 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	16,354 92
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,219 93
From other sources not enumerated	4,253 13
Total	$30,478 09

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$4,725 21
Butter and eggs	2,915 55
Flour, bread and meal	1,156 01
Milk	2,011 22
Tea and coffee	685 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	812 41
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,000 79
Drugs and medicines	1,617 61
Medical and surgical appliances	1,574 75
Surgical instruments	51 78
Beer, wine and spirits	150 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,191 53
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	513 34
Fuel	3,361 05
Light: gas, oil and candles	1,758 38
Water supply	310 98
Ice	75 00
Salaries and wages	1,802 52
Taxes and insurance	71 08
Hay and straw	109 18
Contingencies	918 75
Repairs, ordinary	2,428 38
Printing, stationery, etc.	122 96
Clothing for patients	52 00
Total	$31,415 63
Government grant for 1915	$4,164 29

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	124
Admitted	2,617
Births in the Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	2,743
Discharged	2,528
Died	101
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	114
	2,743

Sex.

Male	1,451
Female	1,292
	2,743

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,048 51
From the City of Ottawa	19,072 40
From the County of Carleton	800 00
From other municipalities	450 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	47,623 80
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	3,163 92
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	5,518 25
From other sources not enumerated	69 73
Total	$80,746 61

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$6,333 35
Butter and eggs	3,666 86
Flour, bread and meal	1,977 01
Milk	4,244 20
Tea and coffee	351 94
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,006 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	6,676 93
Drugs and medicines	3,946 12
Medical and surgical appliances	4,111 90
Surgical instruments	555 66
Beer, wine and spirits	243 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,215 10
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,340 18
Fuel	6,969 68
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	941 77
Water supply	649 58
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	80 51
Ice	134 53
Salaries and wages	21,291 18
Taxes and insurance	279 84
Contingencies	2,239 67
Repairs, ordinary	6,303 01
Interest	306 29
Printing, stationery, etc.	1,269 80
Total	$77,134 41
Government grant for 1915	$4,394 95

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	135
Admitted	2,853
Total number under treatment	2,988
Discharged	2,740
Died	98
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	150
	2,988

Sex.

Male	1,495
Female	1,493
	2,988

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$6,091 05
From the City of Ottawa	22,410 00
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From other municipalities	225 00

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	37,321 90
Income from property	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	.....
From all other sources not enumerated	1,432 45
Total	$68,380 40

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$4,863 68
Butter and eggs	3,430 55
Flour, bread and meal	2,184 63
Milk	2,770 55
Tea and coffee	949 28
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,172 38
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	4,545 20
Drugs and medicines	2,336 08
Medical and surgical appliances	2,493 91
Surgical instruments	798 38
Beer, wine and spirits	356 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,256 34
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,377 89
Fuel	4,331 13
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	1,678 19
Water supply	906 78
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	542 80
Ice	300 00
Salaries and wages	8,256 00
Taxes and insurance	1,432 71
Contingencies	1,899 23
Repairs, ordinary	2,752 89
Printing, stationery, etc.	1,013 98
Coffins and funerals	.....
Total	$52,648 98
Government grant for 1915	$6,023 59

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	36
Admitted	509
Number of births	479
Total number under treatment	1,024
Discharged	970
Died	13
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	41
	1,024

Sex.

Male	264
Female	760
	1,024

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$422 80
From the City of Ottawa	1,600 00
From the County of Carleton	75 00
From paying patients themselves	12,744 02
From subscriptions and donations	1,739 15
From other sources	34 50
Total	$16,615 47

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,345 38
Butter and eggs	947 80
Flour, bread and meal	586 35
Milk	592 80
Tea and coffee	149 30
Potatoes and other vegetables	530 80
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	403 52
Drugs and medicines	578 76
Medical and surgical appliances	978 84
Surgical instruments	19 72
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	494 97
Brooms, brushes, mops, soaps and cleaning appliances	135 18
Fuel	763 54
Gas, oil, candles and electric light	502 59
Water supply	123 70
Beer, wine and spirits	3 00
Ice	108 52
Salaries and wages	4,813 54
Stationery, printing, etc.	180 43
Contingencies	233 42
Repairs, ordinary	188 67
Taxes and insurance	142 21
Laundry	451 32
Total	$14,274 36
Government grant for 1915	$526 40

ST. LUKE'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	52
Admitted	2,273
Total number under treatment	2,325
Discharged	2,161
Died	71
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	93
	2,325

Sex.

Male	1,582
Female	743
	2,325

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,113 86
From the City of Ottawa	15,609 00
From the County of Carleton	200 00
From paying patients themselves	38,744 82
Income from investments	199 85
From subscriptions and donations	250 00
From other sources	1,948 88
Total	$59,066 41

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$6,304 30
Butter and eggs	4,408 87
Flour, bread and meal	1,605 78
Milk	3,540 95
Tea and coffee	635 58
Potatoes and other vegetables	837 81
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,021 83
Drugs and medicines	2,224 78
Medical and surgical appliances	3,185 52
Surgical instruments	49 71
Beer, wine and spirits	250 65
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,707 19
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	548 29
Fuel	5,396 81
Gas, oil, candles and electric light	1,624 66
Ice	3 60
Salaries and wages	16,929 94
Taxes, insurance and interest	672 38
Contingencies	1,826 63
Repairs, ordinary	875 48
Printing and postage	529 30
Clothing for patients	250 00
Total	$56,430 06
Government grant for 1915	$3,048 56

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	194
Admitted	3,354
Births in Hospital	260
Total number under treatment	3,808
Discharged	3,430
Died	183
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	195
	3,808

Sex.

Male	1,917
Female	1,891
	3,808

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$7,291 52
From the City of London	71,488 15
From the County of Middlesex, in payment of patients	2,949 64
From paying patients themselves	48,621 05
From income from property or investments	718 79
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	2,144 33
Total	$133,213 48

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$14,128 21
Butter and eggs	9,660 14
Flour, bread and meal	2,679 94
Milk	5,690 34

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.—*Continued.*

Tea and coffee	1,231 17	Light: Gas, oil, and candles	2,536 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,413 25	Water	264 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	8,517 07	Ice	867 40
Drugs and medicines	7,737 29	Salaries and wages	39,352 23
Surgical instruments	483 46	Insurance	1,059 47
Medical and surgical appliances	4,666 68	Contingencies	2,103 22
Beer, wine and spirits	259 20	Repairs, ordinary	3,823 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	4,401 73	Printing and stationery	803 25
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	781 08	General purpose fund	2,060 66
Fuel	10,282 49	Laundry	6,695 00
		Total	$131,497 18
		Government grant for 1915	$7,372 60

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	63
Admitted	1,075
Births in Hospital	131
Total number under treatment	1,269
Discharged	1,149
Died	54
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	66
	1,269

Sex.

Male	489
Female	780
	1,269

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,236 19
From other municipalities	2,126 00
From paying patients	31,332 15
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	.....
Other sources	.....
	$34,694 34

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,234 55
Butter and eggs	3,071 64
Flour, bread and meal	1,232 62
Milk	2,857 43
Tea and coffee	685 02
Potatoes and other vegetables	848 64
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,439 43
Drugs and medicines	1,409 86
Medical and surgical appliances	1,924 87
Beer, wine and spirits	224 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,615 46
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	421 75
Fuel	3,319 17
Light: Gas, oil and candles	952 15
Water	250 47
Telephone	90 00
Ice	145 00
Salaries and wages	5,852 32
Insurance, taxes and interest	2,247 66
Contingencies	409 82
Repairs, ordinary	1,494 40
Printing, stationery, postage, etc.	130 25
Total	$34,857 41
Government grant for 1915	$1,331 49

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	46
Admitted	992
Births in Hospital	128
Total number under treatment	1,166
Discharged	1,040

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.—*Continued.*

Died	69
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	57
	1,166

Sex.

Male	646
Female	520
	1,166

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,338 46
From the City of St. Catharines	2,500 00
From the County of Lincoln	2,937 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	17,557 17
From endowments, investments, or other property belonging to the Hospital	45 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	1,801 75
From all other sources not above enumerated	62 01
Total	$26,241 39

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$2,622 31
Flour, bread and meal	574 71
Butter and eggs	1,946 56
Milk	1,275 02
Tea and coffee	351 90
Potatoes and other vegetables and fruit	521 12
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,840 35
Drugs and medicines	1,178 44
Medical and surgical appliances	665 92
Surgical instruments	223 11
Beer, wine and spirits	25 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,065 48
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	770 89
Fuel	2,713 32
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	93 36
Water supply	95 40
Ice	350 00
Salaries and wages	7,304 00
Taxes and insurance	294 76
Contingencies	605 85
Repairs, ordinary	832 01
Printing, stationery, etc.	184 32
Total	$25,463 83
Government grant for 1915	$1,764 44

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	29
Admitted	576
Number of births in the Institution	64
Total number under treatment	669
Discharged	592
Died	48
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	29
	669

Sex.

Male	301
Female	368
	669

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$959 94
From the Town of Galt	2,375 00
From the County of Waterloo	2,250 00
From other municipalities	109 00
From paying patients themselves	9,923 04
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	539 67
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	290 45
From other sources	.....
Total	$16,438 10

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,446 29
Butter and eggs	492 78
Flour, bread and meal	414 33
Milk	647 80
Tea and coffee	75 00

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.—*Continued.*

Potatoes and other vegetables	167 06
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,160 47
Drugs and medicines	805 44
Medical and surgical appliances	272 39
Beer, wine and spirits	49 70
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	54 55
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	220 68
Fuel	2,165 80
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	272 55
Water supply	236 98
Ice	72 80
Salaries and wages	4,399 80
Taxes and insurance	657 55
Contingencies	79 39
Repairs, ordinary	646 23
Printing, stationery, etc.	92 36
Telephone	82 90
Total	$15,512 85
Government grant for 1915	$1,103 09

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	54
Admitted	952
Births in Hospital	86
Total number under treatment	1,092
Discharged	995
Died	47
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	50
	1,092

Sex.

Male	574
Female	518
	1,092

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$3,234 38
From the City of Guelph	2,342 50
From the County of Wellington	1,150 40
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients	22,929 45
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	329 62
From other sources not enumerated	982 07
Total	$30,968 42

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,535 39
Butter and eggs	1,844 78
Flour, bread and meal	853 66
Milk	51 87
Tea and coffee	422 38
Potatoes and other vegetables	513 91
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,145 44
Drugs and medicines, surgical instruments and appliances	1,475 97
Beer, wine and spirits	94 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,505 28
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	501 32
Fuel	2,516 94
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	1,032 86
Water supply	119 70
Hay and straw	543 98
Ice	110 00
Salaries and wages	8,441 34
Taxes, insurance and interest	684 22
Repairs, ordinary	723 88
Contingencies	1,411 00
Printing, stationery, etc.	313 58
Grounds	650 00
Total	$27,491 90
Government aid for 1915	$3,212 39

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	42
Admitted	707
Births in Hospital	39
Total number under treatment	788
Discharged	714
Died	28
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	46
	788

Sex.

Male	314
Female	474
	788

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,800 08
From the City of Guelph	2,588 60
From the County of Wellington	1,404 80
From other municipalities of the Province	.....
From paying patients	10,100 36
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	165 25
Other sources	158 50
Total	$16,217 59

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$2,383 46
Butter and eggs	1,004 10
Flour, bread and meal	1,018 58
Milk	.....
Tea and coffee	493 77
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,372 40
Drugs and medicines	703 82
Medical and surgical appliances	523 02
Surgical instruments	196 90
Beer, wine and spirits	50 10
Bedding, napery and general furnishings	1,182 41
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	508 92
Fuel	2,135 24
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	490 09
Water supply	50 00
Salaries and wages	1,650 50
Taxes, interest and insurance	139 95
Contingencies	604 20
Repairs, ordinary	510 60
Ice supply	.....
Clothing for patients	.....
Printing, stationery, etc.	151 33
Total	$16,169 39
Government aid for 1915	$2,030 29

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	41
Admitted	691
Total number under treatment	732
Discharged	651
Died	36
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	45
	732

Sex.

Male	370
Female	362
	732

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,384 77
From the County of Renfrew	1,102 47
From Town of Pembroke	770 00
From other municipalities	402 00
From patients themselves	8,091 01
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	2,293 28
From all other sources	55 00
Total	$15,098 53

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,254 72
Butter and eggs	1,058 69
Flour, bread and meal	630 95
Milk	454 45
Tea and coffee	225 79

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.—*Continued.*

Potatoes and other vegetables	318 04
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,192 14
Surgical instruments	3,023 76
Drugs and medicines	544 17
Medical and surgical appliances	306 84
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	961 14
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	199 49
Fuel	1,489 98
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	286 78
Water	167 47
Hay and straw	201 83
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	72 98
Ice	46 28
Salaries and wages	2,934 00
Contingencies	226 11
Repairs, ordinary	1,631 03
Taxes and insurance	.....
Printing, stationery, etc.	70 03
Total	$17,296 67
Government grant for 1915	$2,490 19

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	13
Admitted	256
Births in Hospital	22
Total number under treatment	291
Discharged	256
Died	17
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	18
	291

Sex.

Male	160
Female	131
	291

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$611 17
From the County of Renfrew	496 22
From Town of Pembroke	500 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,864 08
From endowments, investments, etc.	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,263 25
From other sources	527 26
Total	$8,261 98

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$551 75
Butter and eggs	600 07
Flour, bread and meal	207 45
Milk	422 70
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	54 92
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	953 39
Drugs and medicines	426 45
Medical and surgical appliances	38 20
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	11 95
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	318 25
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	66 67
Fuel	578 40
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	228 81
Water supply	66 83
Salaries and wages	2,891 83
Taxes and insurance	180 00
Hay and straw	.....
Contingencies	147 60
Repairs, ordinary	505 44
Ice supply	38 57
Printing, postage, etc.	33 90
Total	$8,323 18
Government grant for 1915	$508 39

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	13
Admitted	330
Total number under treatment	343
Discharged	323
Died	7
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	13
	343

Sex.

Male	194
Female	149
	343

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,185 76
From Town of Mattawa	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	3,063 65
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	675 25
From other sources	1,793 00
Total	$7,717 66

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$638 00
Butter and eggs	490 00
Flour, bread and meal	375 00
Milk	328 00
Tea and coffee	120 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	215 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	309 00
Drugs and medicines	360 00
Medical and surgical appliances	233 00
Beer, wine and spirits	98 50
Surgical instruments	155 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	241 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.	147 86
Fuel	500 00
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	215 30
Water supply	108 00
Printing, stationery, etc.	40 98
Hay and straw	.....
Ice	23 49
Salaries and wages	1,792 00
Taxes and insurance	75 00
Repairs, ordinary	369 50
Contingencies	100 00
Clothing for patients	250 37
Coffins and funerals	29 00
Total	$7,214 00
Government grant for 1915	$2,295 32

GENERAL HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	55
Admitted	978
Births in the Hospital	55
Total number under treatment	1,088
Discharged	969
Died	61
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	58
	1,088

Sex.

Male	530
Female	558
	1,088

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,479 17
From the City of Brantford	17,000 00
From the County of Brant	500 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	15,173 35
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	220 60
From all other sources	76 80
Total	$35,449 92

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,741 20
Butter and eggs	1,643 41
Flour, bread and meal	829 85

GENERAL HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.—*Continued.*

Milk	1,410	13	Fuel	4,416	98
Tea and coffee	854	59	Electric light, gas, oil, candles	963	47
Potatoes and other vegetables	715	66	Ice	247	50
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,916	24	Salaries and wages	9,985	40
Drugs and medicines	1,568	57	Taxes and insurance	128	81
Medical and surgical appliances and surgical instruments	705	61	Printing, stationery, etc.	190	76
Beer, wine and spirits	281	84	Contingencies	2,727	39
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	684	51	Repairs, ordinary	676	09
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	130	54	Hay and straw	237	25
			Horse, wagon and harness	.....	
			Total	$33,055	80
			Government grant for 1915	$2,902	46

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	48
Admitted	734
Births in Hospital	67
Total number under treatment	849
Discharged	770
Died	37
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	42
	849

Sex.

Male	511
Female	338
	849

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,587 90
From the City of Port Arthur	3,939 76
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	10,940 71
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	615 50
From other sources	2,194 00
Total	$20,277 87

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,474 59
Butter and eggs	900 39
Flour, bread and meal	726 91
Milk	151 66
Tea and coffee	82 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	95 52
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,138 96
Drugs and medicines	500 92
Surgical and medical appliances	473 28
Beer, wine and spirits	39 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	821 90
Fuel	1,689 25
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	166 25
Electric light, gas, oil and power	175 70
Water supply	145 86
Ice	51 88
Salaries and wages	3,541 30
Taxes and insurance, telephone and power	739 84
Stationery, printing, etc.	77 41
Contingencies	890 25
Repairs, ordinary	235 76
Hay and straw	363 71
Clothing for patients	.....
Surgical Instruments	102 00
Telephone and power	.....
Nurses' Home (rent)	600 00
Total	$15,184 94
Government grant for 1915	$1,854 21

GENERAL HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	20
Admitted	828
Births in Hospital	67
Total number under treatment	915
Discharged	833
Died	41
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	41
	915

Sex.

Male	543
Female	372
	915

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,203 42
From the City of Belleville	1,000 00
From County of Hastings	300 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	15,170 07
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	149 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,322 02
From other sources	205 46
Total	$19,349 97

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,192 86
Butter and eggs	739 00
Flour, bread and meal	400 22
Milk	482 39
Tea and coffee	145 63
Potatoes and other vegetables	267 31
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,003 12
Drugs and medicines	854 88
Medical and surgical appliances	879 96
Beer, wine and spirits	54 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	407 27
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	239 29
Fuel	1,588 62
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	836 80
Clothing for patients	63 19
Ice supply	65 00
Salaries and wages	5,035 75
Contingencies	258 03
Repairs, ordinary	313 24
Stationery and printing	240 28
Taxes, insurance and interest	130 92
Total	$15,198 16
Government grant for 1915	$1,333 10

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	50
Admitted	979
Births in Hospital	65
Total number under treatment	1,094
Discharged	998
Died	48
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	48
	1,094

Sex.

Male	394
Female	700
	1,094

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,169 85
From the Town of Brockville	2,000 00
From other municipalities	485 00
From paying patients	17,539 19
From subscriptions, bequests and donations from private individuals	1,888 01

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.—*Continued.*

From other sources not enumerated	3,586 28
Total	$27,668 33

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$3,906 70
Butter and eggs	2,151 85
Flour, bread and meal	809 30
Milk	1,574 97
Tea and coffee	458 35
Potatoes and other vegetables	422 24
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,509 95
Drugs and medicines	710 48
Medical and surgical appliances	243 04
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,481 46
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	544 79
Fuel	3,681 57
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	903 86
Water supply	24 20
Clothing for sisters, including boots and shoes	297 31
Ice supply	271 46
Salaries and wages	3,396 45
Taxes, insurance and interest	416 66
Contingencies	970 95
Repairs, ordinary	2,470 15
Printing, stationery, etc.	362 23
Surgical instruments	152 64
Beer, wine and spirits	50 33
Total	$27,810 94
Government grant for 1915	$2,789 98

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	40
Number admitted	599
Births in Hospital	62
Total number under treatment	701
Discharged	624
Died	40
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	37
	701

Sex.

Male	300
Female	401
	701

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,190 06
From the Town of Brockville	2,000 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	.....
From other municipalities of the Province	.....
From paying patients	17,830 83
From property belonging to the Hospital	912 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations from private individuals	$18 93
From other sources not enumerated	391 73
Total	$23,143 55

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,244 60
Butter and eggs	2,064 96
Flour, bread and meal	442 67
Milk	1,031 53
Tea and coffee	145 84
Potatoes and other vegetables	296 99
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,627 08
Drugs and medicines	920 09
Medical and surgical appliances	875 45
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	644 25
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,078 13
Fuel	2,013 14
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	1,056 42
Water supply	24 20
Ice supply	159 40
Salaries and wages	6,078 58
Taxes and insurance	128 98
Contingencies	224 02
Repairs, ordinary	2,072 24
Ambulance	78 00
Printing, stationery, etc.	150 07
Total	$23,356 64
Government grant for 1915	$1,269 26

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	20
Admitted	353
Number of births in the Institution during the year	27
Total number under treatment	400
Discharged	345
Died	28
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	27
	400

Sex.

Male	173
Female	227
	400

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$965 05
From the Town of Collingwood	900 00
From the County of Simcoe.	500 00
From paying patients	7,922 70
Subscriptions, donations, etc..	37 50
From sources not enumerated	3 90
Total	$10,329 15

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$981 76
Butter and eggs	540 58
Flour, bread and meal	368 15
Milk	355 27
Tea and coffee	113 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	144 30
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	909 74
Drugs and medicines	319 71
Medical and surgical appliances	225 14
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	425 68
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc....	101 21
Fuel	1,251 08
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	188 85
Water supply	87 98
Ice	59 35
Salaries and wages	3,014 85
Contingencies	274 50
Repairs, ordinary	939 [illegible]
Taxes and insurance	.....
Total	$10,294 13
Government grant for 1915...	$846 34

THE NICHOLLS' HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	37
Admitted	807
Births in Hospital	86
Total number under treatment	930
Discharged	831
Died	63
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	36
	930

Sex.

Male	401
Female	529
	930

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,611 38
From the City of Peterborough	1,907 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	13,015 62
From property belonging to Hospital, endowments, etc...	9,554 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	213 77
Total	$26,301 77

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,872 73
Butter and eggs	1,235 67
Flour, bread and meal	525 56
Milk	442 67
Tea and coffee	139 90
Potatoes and other vegetables.	499 72

THE NICHOLLS' HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.—*Continued.*

Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,096 56
Drugs and medicines	1,120 83
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,395 20
Beer, wine and spirits	39 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,037 85
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	72 08
Fuel	3,438 21
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	905 95
Water supply	182 45
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	95 00
Salaries and wages	8,541 57
Taxes and insurance	116 30
Hay and straw	52 37
Contingencies	684 29
Printing, stationery, etc.	92 89
Repairs, ordinary	1,320 72
Total	$25,908 32
Government grant for 1915	$1,592 40

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	30
Admitted	518
Births in Hospital	26
Total number under treatment	574
Discharged	529
Died	22
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	23
	574

Sex.

Male	257
Female	317
	574

Revenue.

From the Province	$1,144 18
From City of Peterborough	1,745 10
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	6,516 36
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	293 00
From all other sources	323 00
Total	$10,021 64

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,126 31
Butter and eggs	597 66
Flour, bread and meal	236 78
Milk	282 55
Tea and coffee	246 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	313 84
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	857 91
Drugs and medicines	425 02
Medical and surgical appliances	747 82
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,147 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	110 60
Fuel	1,130 91
Electric light, gas, oil, and power	515 82
Water supply	119 10
Hay and straw	89 99
Clothing for sisters	161 81
Salaries and wages	1,849 35
Printing, stationery, etc.	100 25
Contingencies	310 07
Taxes and insurance	.....
Repairs, ordinary	710 28
Ice supply	30 00
Total	$11,110 52
Government grant for 1915	$1,082 50

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	50
Admitted	969
Births in Hospital	77
Total number under treatment	1,096
Discharged	968
Died	81
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	47
	1,096

Sex.

Male	483
Female	613
	1,096

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,665 89
From the Town of Windsor..	2,955 57
From the County of Essex....	861 75
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	15,287 18
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,814 08
From other sources not enumerated	3,165 14
Total	$25,749 61

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,896 16
Butter and eggs	1,385 55
Flour, bread and meal	630 00
Milk	1,390 63
Tea and coffee	423 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,860 71
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,342 14
Drugs and medicines	1,153 12
Medical and surgical appliances	1,352 74
Surgical instruments	3 83
Beer, wine and spirits	423 85
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	3,162 20
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	682 28
Fuel	775 92
Light: gas, oil and candles..	455 98
Water supply	34 58
Hay and straw	166 04
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	33 94
Ice	171 10
Salaries and wages	3,778 93
Taxes and insurance	166 04
Contingencies	275 79
Repairs, ordinary	955 70
Printing, stationery, etc.	185 93
Total	$25,706 51
Government grant for 1915...	$1,906 76

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	48
Admitted	564
Births in Hospital	90
Total under treatment	702
Discharged	627
Died	38
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	37
	702

Sex.

Male	268
Female	434
	702

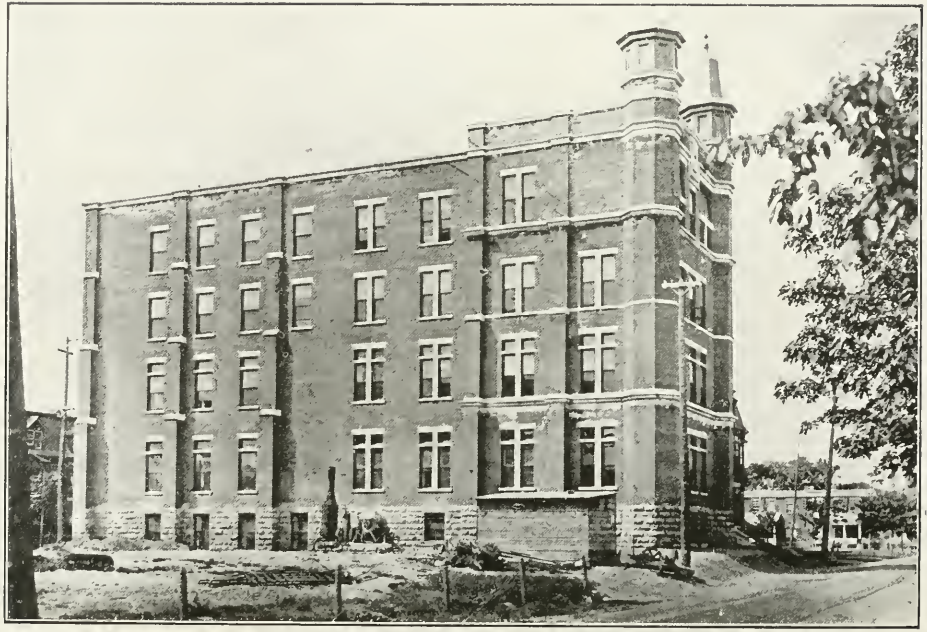
Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$672 40
From the Town of Chatham..	526 00
From the County of Kent....	561 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	13,162 38
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	230 00
From other sources	1,588 25
Total	$16,740 03

McKellar General Hospital, Fort William—General View.

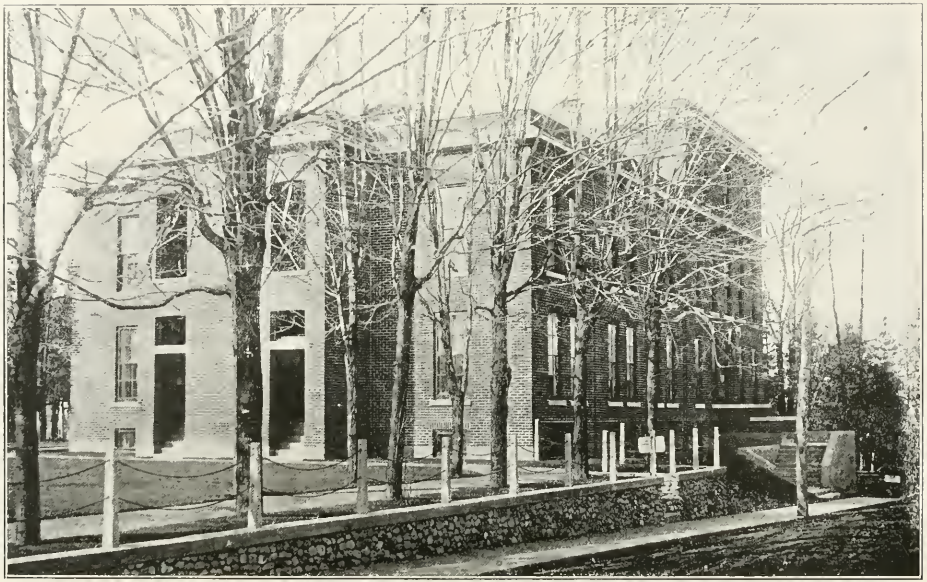
McKellar General Hospital, Fort William, showing New Wing.

St. Joseph's General Hospital, Port Arthur, showing the New Building.



St. Luke's General Hospital, Ottawa—The Booth Wing.

St. Luke's General Hospital, Ottawa—Showing Booth Wing on the left.



Perley Home for Incurables, Ottawa.

Ferley Home for Incurables, Ottawa—Women's Sitting Room.

Perley Home for Incurables, Ottawa—Nurses' Home.

Brantford General Hospital—View of New Buildings from the Rear.

Brantford General Hospital—View of New Buildings from the Front.

The General Hospital, Pembroke.

The Sun Parlour, General Hospital, Pembroke.

The Protestant Home, Peterborough.

The Garden of the Protestant Home, Peterborough.

The Nurses' Residence, Woodstock General Hospital.

Victoria General Hospital, London.

Railway and Marine Hospital, Port Arthur.

General Hospital, Brockville.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterboro'.

Outdoor Relief Department, Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.

The Preventorium, North Toronto—Children at Play.

Southam Home for Consumptives, Hamilton.

County House, Lanark.

General Hospital, Niagara Falls.

House of Refuge, Hastings County.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.—*Continued.*

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$1,179 97
Butter and eggs	867 92
Flour, bread and meal	600 73
Milk	592 38
Tea and coffee	159 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	144 49
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,347 83
Drugs and medicines	362 18
Medical and surgical appliances	1,020 19
Beer, wine and spirits	22 55
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	484 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	224 63
Fuel	942 11
Light: electric, gas, oil, candles	278 84
Ice supply	22 00
Salaries and wages	2,153 72
Taxes, insurance and interest	2,710 00
Contingencies	114 83
Repairs, ordinary	3,506 82
Advertising, printing and postage	43 51
Total	$16,778 20
Government grant for 1915	$753 55

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	30
Admitted	655
Births in Hospital	65
Total number under treatment	750
Discharged	680
Died	36
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	34
	750

Sex.

Male	326
Female	424
	750

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,214 68
From the City of Chatham	914 50
From the County of Kent	639 00
From other municipalities of the Province	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	19,453 89
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	100 00
From all other sources	.....
Total	$22,322 07

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,189 93
Butter and eggs	538 91
Flour, bread and meal	419 30
Milk	1,090 17
Tea and coffee	422 46
Potatoes and other vegetables	329 06
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,196 17
Drugs and medicines	468 04
Surgical instruments	476 74
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,183 24
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	1,031 73
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	371 65
Ice	120 00
Salaries and wages	5,353 95
Insurance and interest	43 90
Contingencies	2,069 25
Repairs, ordinary	1,403 22
Laundry	701 65
Total	$20,409 37
Government grant for 1915	$1,013 85

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	28
Admitted	567
Number of births during the year	47
Total number under treatment	642
Discharged	578
Died	29
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	35
	642

Sex.

Male	296
Female	346
	642

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$1,126 09
From the City of Stratford	1,500 00
From the County of Perth	700 00
From other municipalities of the Province	50 00
From paying patients	11,977 64
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	2,083 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	.....
From other sources	20 00
Total	$17,457 23

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,248 72
Butter and eggs	1,234 90
Flour, bread and meal	593 90
Milk	644 71
Tea and coffee	215 31
Potatoes and other vegetables	143 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	753 56
Drugs and medicines	603 17
Medical and surgical appliances	1,629 06
Surgical instruments	3 04
Beer, wine and spirits	94 43
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	45 49
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	289 41
Fuel	1,922 63
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	902 25
Water supply	142 32
Ice	100 75
Salaries and wages	4,815 94
Taxes and insurance	25 05
Contingencies	488 20
Repairs, ordinary	581 08
Total	$16,477 17
Government grant for 1915	$1,117 18

AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	28
Admitted	563
Births in the hospital	97
Total number under treatment	688
Discharged	611
Died	47
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	30
	688

Sex.

Male	343
Female	345
	688

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,386 73
From the City of St. Thomas	10,000 00
From paying patients themselves	10,611 17
Other sources	71 40
Total	$22,069 30

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$669 13
Butter and eggs	335 33
Flour, bread and meal	361 57
Milk	758 30
Tea and coffee	204 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	246 30
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	3,217 35
Drugs and medicines	1,115 64

AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS.—*Continued.*

Medical and surgical appliances	474	30	Salaries and wages	4,252	69
Surgical instruments	27	30	Taxes and insurance	69	70
Beer, wine and spirits	8	30	Contingencies	175	49
Bedding, etc.	627	89	Repairs, ordinary	494	53
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,370	05	Printing, stationery, etc.	108	70
Fuel	1,365	47	Coffins and funerals	15	00
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	303	53	Litigation *re* Rohart and city	2,597	77
Water supply	75	04	Total	$19,060	18
Ice	111	60			
Ambulance expenses	134	50	Government grant for 1915	1,335	70

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	28
Admitted	474
Births in hospital	47
Total number under treatment	549
Discharged	491
Died	26
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	32
	549

Sex.

Male	268
Female	281
	549

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$656	27
From the Town of Owen Sound	1,935	00
From the County of Grey	1,000	00
From other municipalities	100	00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	9,636	71
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	332	76
From all other sources not enumerated	424	00
Total	$14,084	74

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$880	80
Butter and eggs	542	48
Flour, bread and meal	388	85
Milk	510	73
Tea and coffee	184	65
Potatoes and other vegetables	221	08
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,589	58
Drugs and medicines	664	54
Medical and surgical appliances	276	98
Beer, wine and spirits	69	65
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	225	25
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	197	36
Fuel	1,884	02
Electric light, gas, oil	363	92
Ice	40	00
Salaries and wages	4,026	37
Insurance and interest	106	51
Contingencies	90	00
Repairs, ordinary	408	85
Printing, stationery, etc.	180	25
Law expenses	200	35
Total	$13,052	12
Government grant for 1915	$652	60

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	52
Number admitted	1,173
Births in hospital	32
Total number under treatment	1,257
Discharged	1,124
Died	64
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1915	69
	1,257

Sex.

Male	841
Female	416
	1,257

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,076 15
From paying patients themselves	20,398 73
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	615 15
Town of Sudbury	1,052 52
From all other sources not above enumerated	1,092 75
Total	$27,235 30

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,620 63
Butter and eggs	1,965 21
Flour, bread and meal	926 63
Milk	2,339 36
Tea and coffee	419 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	737 21
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,900 50
Drugs and medicines	915 13
Medical and surgical appliances	1,131 48
Beer, wine and spirits	293 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,758 71
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	904 65
Fuel	2,609 89
Electric light, gas and oil	464 71
Water	.....
Clothing for patients	1,363 78
Ice	200 00
Salaries and wages	4,393 90
Contingencies	368 93
Repairs, ordinary	905 51
Taxes and insurance	.....
Printing and stationery	165 94
Total	$27,384 92
Government grant for 1915	$3,565 75

THE WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	12
Admitted	454
Births	41
Total number under treatment	507
Discharged	459
Died	27
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	21
	507

Sex.

Male	248
Female	259
	507

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$770 70
From the Town of Woodstock	1,200 00
From the County of Oxford	1,200 00
Income from endowments and investments	1,226 69
From paying patients themselves	8,904 80
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	721 25
Received from other sources	.....
Total	$14,023 44

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,177 23
Butter and eggs	1,149 64
Flour, bread and meal	235 97
Milk	452 35
Tea and coffee	229 95

THE WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL.—*Continued.*

Potatoes and other vegetables	.....	Electric light, gas, oil and candles	408 00
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	1,257 22	Ice	136 77
Drugs and medicines	307 15	Salaries and wages	3,799 25
Medical and surgical appliances	543 49	Insurance and taxes	114 19
Beer, wine and spirits	23 20	Contingencies	393 79
Bedding, etc.	229 54	Repairs, ordinary	388 04
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	199 67	Printing, stationery, etc.	53 49
Fuel	1,302 43	Total	$12,401 37
		Government grant for 1915	$892 37

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	42
Admitted	752
Births in Hospital	50
Total number under treatment	844
Discharged	772
Died	43
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	29
	844

Sex.

Male	394
Female	450
	844

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$829 46
From the Town of Berlin	2,155 72
From the County of Waterloo	800 00
From the Town of Waterloo.	2,000 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	14,284 14
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	105 00
From other sources	402 98
Total	$20,577 30

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$1,385 14
Butter and eggs	626 64
Flour, bread and meal	557 15
Milk	1,019 45
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	55 64
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,616 76
Drugs and medicines	1,565 32
Medical and surgical appliances	852 07
Beer, wine and spirits	143 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	578 03
Fuel	2,418 26
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	796 48
Ice supply	108 00
Salaries and wages	5,813 25
Insurance and taxes	114 39
Contingencies	799 56
Repairs, ordinary	643 58
Interest on bank loans	398 60
Total	$19,492 07
Government grant for 1915	$967 30

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	40
Admitted	561
Births in Hospital	118
Total number under treatment	719

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA.—*Continued.*

Discharged	639
Died	43
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	37
	719

Sex.

Male	275
Female	444
	719

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$934 58
From the Town of Sarnia	1,000 00
From the County of Lambton	600 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	11,222 45
From property belonging to the Hospital	1,130 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	150 00
From all other sources	1,877 27
Total	$16,914 30

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,727 66
Butter and eggs	1,010 64
Flour, bread and meal	358 37
Milk	654 80
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	248 63
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,049 77
Drugs and medicines	269 22
Surgical instruments and appliances	609 06
Beer, wine and spirits	44 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	672 53
Fuel	878 01
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	335 84
Laundry, etc.	1,662 79
Ice	149 04
Salaries and wages	3,730 46
Insurance	60 00
Contingencies	373 62
Repairs, ordinary	875 09
Stationery and printing	127 53
Clothing for nurses	.....
Nurses' home	758 91
Total	$15,596 37
Government grant for 1915	$1,150 66

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BARRIE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	18
Admitted	441
Births in Hospital	91
Total number under treatment	550
Discharged	489
Died	18
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	43
	550

Sex.

Male	223
Female	327
	550

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,498 60
From the Town of Barrie	350 00
From the County of Simcoe	500 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	8,372 80
From endowments, investments, etc.	450 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	135 06
From other sources	439 00
Total	$11,745 46

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$711 91
Butter and eggs	780 32
Flour, bread and meal	488 65
Milk	519 19

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BARRIE.—*Continued.*

Tea and coffee	.....	Water	97 58
Potatoes and other vegetables	319 68	Ice supply	40 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,086 33	Salaries and wages	3,553 25
Drugs and medicines	451 07	Interest	92 52
Medical and surgical appliances	368 95	Contingencies	313 71
Beer, wine and spirits	8 95	Repairs, ordinary	317 26
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	216 75	Taxes and insurance	39 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	188 14	Elevator	318 80
Fuel	1,404 39	Extra repairs	120 75
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	273 38	Total	$11,710 58
		Government grant for 1915	$1,431 95

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	40
Admitted	938
Births in Hospital	16
Total number under treatment	994
Discharged	918
Died	39
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	37
	994

Sex.

Male	494
Female	500
	994

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,484 03
From the Town of Cornwall	600 00
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1,000 00
From other municipalities in the Province	550 00
From paying patients themselves	6,385 65
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,600 00
From other sources	689 55
Total	$13,309 23

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,721 46
Butter and eggs	1,169 89
Flour, bread and meal	390 00
Milk	475 00
Tea and coffee	314 98
Potatoes and other vegetables	590 40
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,356 28
Drugs and medicines	300 16
Medical and surgical appliances	650 30
Surgical instruments	59 15
Beer, wine and spirits	54 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	930 96
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	310 75
Fuel	1,338 15
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	458 42
Ice	151 00
Salaries and wages	913 74
Taxes and insurance	96 06
Contingencies	962 37
Repairs, ordinary	822 00
Clothing for patients	175 00
Coffins and funerals	29 00
Total	$13,269 57
Government grant for 1915	$2,401 38

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Total under treatment 1st October, 1914	22
Admitted	568
Births in Hospital	32
Total number under treatment	622
Discharged	563
Died	27
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	32
	622

Sex.

Male	331
Female	291
	622

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,146 38
From the Town of Cornwall	600 00
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1,000 00
From other municipalities in the Province	560 00
From paying patients themselves	9,002 56
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	4,407 23
From other sources	316 50
Total	$17,032 67

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$958 17
Butter and eggs	1,066 57
Flour, bread and meal	456 08
Milk	478 66
Tea and coffee	152 24
Potatoes and other vegetables	211 66
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	820 61
Drugs and medicines	376 82
Medical and surgical appliances	862 15
Surgical instruments	17 10
Beer, wine and spirits	33 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	332 76
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	106 11
Fuel	755 03
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	879 62
Salaries and wages	4,285 87
Laundry	99 04
Contingencies	67 40
Repairs ordinary	610 18
Printing, stationery, postage, telephone, etc.	380 97
Ice	35 00
Insurance and interest	104 82
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients	.....
Total	$13,090 26
Government grant for 1915	$1,384 21

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST.

(Muskoka Cottages.)

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	43
Admitted	108
Total number under treatment	151
Discharged	111
Died	7
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	33
	151

Sex.

Male	85
Female	66
	151

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	.....
From paying patients themselves	$32,328 92
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	.....
From other sources	1,864 56
Total	$34,193 48

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$8,752 61
Butter and eggs	3,635 26
Flour, bread and meal	1,145 08
Milk	2,494 82
Tea and coffee	442 84
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,235 99
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,373 87
Drugs and medicines	1,249 94
Medical and surgical appliances	122 88
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,360 40
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances and laundry	2,583 57
Fuel	5,563 79
Electric light, oil and candles	768 72
Maintenance of plant	9,409 57
Telephone	430 41
Ice	94 65
Salaries and wages	10,581 23
Freight and livery	161 08
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	829 44
Contingencies	17 50
Repairs, ordinary	1,657 31
Insurance premiums	291 12
Bank interest and exchange	51 00
Travelling expenses	323 72
Improving grounds	194 38
Horse expenses	674 17
H. O. expense	1,123 73
X-Ray and medical staff supplies	242 76
General expenses	537 24
Total	$59,349 08

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	173
Admitted	275
Number of births	.....
Total number under treatment	448
Discharged	204
Died	20
Under treatmetn 30th September, 1915	224
	448

Sex.

Male	269
Female	179
	448

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$25,277 14
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	47,345 68
From other municipalities	468 30
From endowments, investments, etc.	8,328 98
From paying patients themselves	7,097 53
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	20,705 40
From all other sources not above enumerated	2,412 96
Total	$111,635 99

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$12,300 28
Butter and eggs	5,778 64
Flour, bread and meal	2,625 36
Milk	4,464 69
Tea and coffee	714 55
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,422 01
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	5,234 35
Drugs and medicines	1,825 47
Medical and surgical appliances, dispensary	129 19
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	4,471 11
Brooms, brushes mops, soap and cleansing appliances	840 84
Fuel	4,972 85
Maintenance of plant	10,514 54
Improving grounds	1,720 62
Travelling expenses	372 95
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	940 45
Ice supply	84 80
Salaries and wages	23,557 68
Insurance and taxes	339 85
Laundry	3,050 62
Contingencies	427 21
Repairs, ordinary	1,982 04
Interest and bank collection	495 64
Postage and advertising	454 98
Freight and livery	1,276 10
Laboratory expenses	137 25
X-Ray expenses	299 02
Head office expenses	3,199 34
Outdoor furnishings	45 21
Legal expenses	5 00
Maintenance of transferred patients	18,611 40
Telephones	294 16
General expenses	6,655 82
Total	$119,244 02
Government grant for 1915	$31,467 85

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KENORA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	16
Admitted	174
Number of births in Hospital	10
Total number under treatment	200
Discharged	179
Died	14
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	7
	200

Sex.

Male	122
Female	78
	200

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$762 57
From the Town of Kenora	2,084 00
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients	3,707 69
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	220 00
Care of lumber and railway camp cases	232 70
From other sources	1,108 02
Total	$8,114 98

Expenditures.

Potatoes and other vegetables	$226 25
Butchers' meat and fish / Butter and eggs	492 66
Bread	.....
Milk	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated, flour and meal	1,241 10
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	234 45
Surgical instruments	112 03
Beer, wine and spirits	25 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	275 64
Fuel	305 25
Electric light, gas, oil and candles and water	.....
Ice	50 00
Salaries and wages	2,903 80
Contingencies	137 75
Repairs, ordinary	195 45
Insurance	321 25
Stationery, postage, etc.	50 00
Hay and straw	153 05
Clothing for patients	.....
Brooms, mops, etc.	67 87
Total	$6,791 55
Government aid for 1915	$748 30

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, KENORA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	16
Admitted	136
Births in Hospital	3
Total number under treatment	155
Discharged	132
Died	9
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	14
	155

Sex.

Male	94
Female	61
	155

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$446 07
From the Town of Kenora	1,107 00
From Dominion Government	64 50
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,976 56
From subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	692 45
From other sources	1,690 10
Total	$5,976 68

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$298 25
Butter and eggs	261 21
Flour, bread and meal	140 50
Milk	193 18
Tea and coffee	30 15
Potatoes and other vegetables	92 60
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	281 41

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, KENORA.—*Continued.*

Drugs and medicines	109 63	Clothing for patients	129 32
Surgical instruments	13 00	Ice	40 00
Medical and surgical appliances	.....	Salaries and wages	1,016 20
Beer, wine and spirits and mineral water	15 20	Insurance	26 05
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	105 36	Contingencies	414 72
Brooms, brushes mops, soap and cleaning appliances	125 62	Repairs, ordinary	457 79
Fuel	459 50	Feed for animals	501 18
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	902 00	Printing, stationery, etc.	47 75
		Coffins and funerals	.....
		Total	$5,660 62
		Government grant for 1915	$534 06

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAULT STE. MARIE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	36
Admitted	557
Births in Hospital	34
Total number under treatment	627
Discharged	546
Died	44
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	37
	627

Sex.

Male	374
Female	253
	627

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,944 76
From the City of Sault Ste. Marie	2,156 00
From other municipalities	102 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	14,094 64
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	217 00
From other sources not enumerated	599 73
Total	$19,114 13

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,589 99
Butter and eggs	1,275 04
Flour, bread and meal	736 10
Milk	793 89
Tea and coffee	316 99
Potatoes, vegetables and fruit	747 27
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,334 81
Drugs and medicines	617 61
Medical and surgical appliances	263 83
Beer, wine and spirits	190 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	455 52
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	170 08
Fuel	2,422 85
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	268 82
Water supply	153 54
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Ice	213 35
Salaries and wages	4,512 77
Contingencies	620 76
Repairs, ordinary	1,361 76
Taxes and insurance	2,577 26
Printing, stationery, etc.	108 73
Total	$21,731 37
Government grant for 1915	$1,913 40

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, RENFREW.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	16
Admitted	288
Births in Hospital	33
Total number under treatment	337
Discharged	290
Died	20
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	27
	337

Sex.

Male	145
Female	192
	337

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$538 23
From the Town of Renfrew	600 00
From the County of Renfrew	401 31
From other municipalities	150 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,960 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	155 00
Total	$7,804 54

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	476 35
Butter and eggs	303 05
Flour, bread and meal	201 37
Milk	404 65
Tea and coffee	24 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	60 27
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	439 71
Medical and surgical appliances	261 44
Surgical instruments	.....
Drugs and medicines	723 58
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	377 56
Fuel	751 65
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	199 68
Water supply	30 62
Ice supply	123 27
Salaries and wages	2,761 15
Laundry	246 55
Contingencies	457 78
Repairs, ordinary	18 05
Brooms, brushes and cleaning	18 10
Total	$7,879 33

Government grant for 1915 .. $674 95

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LINDSAY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	18
Admitted	409
Births in Hospital	22
Total number under treatment	449
Discharged	402
Died	25
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	22
	449

Sex.

Male	233
Female	216
	449

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$554 57
From the Town of Lindsay	600 00
From the County of Victoria	1,100 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	6,903 14
Income from endowments	1,640 65
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	393 13
From other sources not enumerated	1,212 45
Total	$12,403 94

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$955 37
Butter and eggs	731 60

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LINDSAY.—*Continued.*

Flour, bread and meal	249 02	Electric light, gas, oil and candles	82 52
Milk	458 40	Water supply	85 00
Tea and coffee	128 81	Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	153 72
Potatoes and other vegetables	215 70	Ice	40 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	591 70	Salaries and wages	3,703 28
Drugs and medicines	588 19	Contingencies	415 29
Medical and surgical appliances	717 46	Repairs, ordinary	451 11
Surgical instruments	33 55	Taxes and insurance	59 67
Beer, wine and spirits	16 04	Stationery, postage, etc.	173 19
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	375 55	Annie Ross Nurses' Home	516 18
Brooms brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	176 48	Total	$11,820 98
Fuel	903 15	Government grant for 1915	$585 25

McKELLAR GENERAL HOSPITAL, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	44
Admitted	1,347
Number of births in Hospital	125
Total number under treatment	1,516
Discharged	1,354
Died	109
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	53
	1,516

Sex.

Male	816
Female	700
	1,516

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,153 91
From the Town of Fort William	15,867 06
From other municipalities	100 00
From paying patients	19,880 76
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	461 97
Other sources	95 00
Total	$39,558 70

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,084 72
Flour, bread and meal	832 10
Milk	1,502 20
Butter and eggs	2,140 68
Tea and coffee	341 15
Potatoes and other vegetables	412 95
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,278 15
Drugs and medicines	1,481 68
Medical and surgical appliances	1,156 54
Beer, wine and spirits	81 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances and laundry	334 95
Fuel	4,257 75
Taxes, insurance	527 16
Printing, stationery, etc.	364 40
Salaries and wages	12,952 96
Contingencies	1,038 81
Repairs, ordinary	1,590 39
X-Ray	13 64
Water supply	205 06
Laundry	1,423 58
Electric light, gas, oil, etc.	493 75
Total	$35,514 02
Government grant for 1915	$2,425 89

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WALKERTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	13
Number admitted	176
Number of births	15
	204
Discharged	174
Died	19
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	11
	204

Sex.

Male	87
Female	117
	204

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$394 72
From the Town of Walkerton	.....
From the County of Bruce	1,500 00
From other municipalities of the Province	35 00
From endowments, investments, etc.	105 68
From paying patients	3,891 89
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	808 50
From other sources not enumerated	7 00
Total	$6,742 79

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$465 60
Butter and eggs	529 42
Flour, bread and meal	240 11
Milk	307 96
Tea and coffee	135 45
Potatoes and other vegetables	44 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	924 81
Drugs and medicines	417 53
Medical and surgical appliances	177 28
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	109 34
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	118 15
Fuel	690 66
Light: electric, gas, oil and candles	292 14
Water supply	30 00
Ice supply	25 00
Salaries and wages	2,532 65
Insurance	4 59
Contingencies	38 51
Repairs, ordinary	135 19
Printing, postage, etc.	102 54
Clothing	1 22
Total	$7,322 85
Government grant for 1915	$483 94

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NORTH BAY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	21
Admitted	393
Births in Hospital	34
Total number under treatment	448
Discharged	408
Died	21
Under treatment 30th September, 1914	19
	448

Sex.

Male	221
Female	227
	448

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,173 34
From the Town of North Bay	.....
From other municipalities	319 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	8,312 99
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,158 55
Total	$10,963 88

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NORTH BAY.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$943 56
Butter and eggs	644 78
Flour, bread and meal	293 94
Milk	577 57
Tea and coffee	102 52
Potatoes and other vegetables	207 49
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	768 49
Drugs and medicines	263 18
Surgical instruments and appliances	285 54
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	498 41
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	119 65
Fuel	992 96
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	106 09
Water supply	30 00
Ice	139 25
Salaries and wages	3,380 57
Contingencies	706 91
Repairs, ordinary	588 93
Beer, wine and spirits	60 65
Sundries	389 22
Printing and postage	116 71
Total	$11,216 42
Government grant for 1915...	$854 23

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MIDLAND

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year.

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	14
Admitted	161
Births in Hospital	29
Total number under treatment	204
Discharged	181
Died	11
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	12
	204

Sex.

Male	116
Female	88
	204

Revenue.

From the Province	$432 71
From the Town of Midland...	150 00
From the County of Simcoe..	500 00
From other municipalities ...	75 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	2,825 60
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	177 65
From other sources	41 08
Total	$4,202 04

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$262 36
Butter and eggs	232 50
Flour, bread and meal	144 00
Milk	121 41
Tea and coffee	27 90
Potatoes and other vegetables	9 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	289 17
Drugs and medicines	143 35
Surgical instruments and appliances	155 20
Beer, wine and spirits	9 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	58 12
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	40 55
Fuel	370 98
Light: electric, gas, oil and candles	69 24
Water supply	23 10
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	1,497 65
Printing, stationery, etc.	28 88
Contingencies	69 39
Repairs, ordinary	145 89
Taxes and insurance	25 50
Laundry	339 16
Telephone and telegrams	59 13
Total	$4,147 68
Government grant for 1915...	$389 51

ST. FRANCIS' HOSPITAL, SMITH'S FALLS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	10
Admitted	454
Births in Hospital	30
Total number under treatment	494
Discharged	457
Died	11
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	26
	494

Sex.

Male	253
Female	241
	494

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$968 60
From the Town of Smith's Falls for patients' maintenance	950 00
From the County of Lanark	.....
From paying patients themselves	3,447 74
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	1,275 00
From other sources	985 62
Total	$7,626 96

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,017 24
Butter and eggs	589 20
Flour, bread and meal	452 22
Milk	405 75
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	75 53
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	589 45
Drugs and medicines	287 27
Medical and surgical appliances	318 29
Surgical instruments	.....
Alcohol	49 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	542 60
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	48 24
Fuel	975 00
Electric light, motor service	298 00
Water	25 00
Ice	65 00
Salaries and wages	848 42
Taxes, insurance and interest	672 47
Stationery postage, etc.	47 45
Repairs, ordinary	70 00
Contingencies	101 00
Laundry	151 84
Clothing, including boots	123 12
Total	$7,752 34
Government aid for 1915	$708 27

FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, WESTON.

(Including Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children, and King Edward Annex.)

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	285
Admitted	464
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	749
Discharged	279
Died	159
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	311
	749

Sex.

Male	476
Female	273
	749

Revenue.

From the Province	$36,859 29
From the City of Toronto	91,098 00
From other municipalities	5,214 80
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,592 73
From endowments, investments, etc.	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	2,303 94
From other sources	8,853 46
Total	$149,922 22

FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, WESTON.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$21,551 52
Butter and eggs	10,440 62
Flour, bread and meal	4,445 34
Milk	9,844 48
Tea and coffee	1,319 15
Potatoes and other vegetables	2,846 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	9,392 79
Drugs and medicines	4,367 46
Laboratory expenses and medical appliances	3,330 82
Bank interest and exchange	2,449 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	10,371 69
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,603 17
Fuel	12,671 80
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	841 89
Laundry	8,055 32
Maintenance of plant	22,044 10
Improving grounds	1,678 97
Advertising, stationery and postage	659 84
Ice	416 03
Salaries and wages	37,718 64
Taxes and insurance	228 69
Freight and livery	136 26
Contingencies	161 65
Outside furnishing	192 97
Travelling expenses	214 82
Repairs, ordinary	4,242 26
Head office expenses	5,604 47
Medical staff supplies	72 35
Horse expenses	594 43
Telephones	874 17
General expenses	3,472 14
Total	$181,843 39
Government grant for 1915	$47,655 00

MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	76
Admitted	165
Total number under treatment	241
Discharged	144
Died	4
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	93
	241

Sex.

Male	120
Female	121
	241

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$10,937 14
From the City of Hamilton for patients' maintenance	15,444 27
From paying patients themselves	5,132 72
From endowments, investments, etc.	550 00
From other sources	.....
Total	$32,064 13

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$4,127 34
Butter and eggs	2,497 84
Flour, bread and meal	868 41
Milk	1,946 28
Potatoes and other vegetables and fruit	722 06
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,423 13
Drugs and medicines	1,416 51
Dispensary work	2,132 84
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	742 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	
Fuel	2,333 73
Light: gas, oil and candles	358 13
Farm and stable expenses	231 40
Contingencies	.....
Salaries and wages	11,203 13
Taxes and insurance	221 98
Laundry	75 85
Advertising, stationery and postage, etc.	607 69
Repairs, ordinary	2,228 65
Ice	161 60
Interest	488 44
Water supply	230 16
Total	$34,017 92
Government grant for 1915	$13,597 29

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, ALMONTE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	5
Admitted	95
Births in Hospital	14
Total number under treatment	114
Discharged	101
Died	5
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	8
	114

Sex.

Male	38
Female	76
	114

Revenue.

From the Province	$329 08
From the Town of Almonte	200 00
From the County of Lanark	100 00
From other municipalities	35 00
From endowments, investments, etc.	175 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,750 63
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	570 45
From other sources	215 98
Total	$3,376 14

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$236 06
Butter and eggs	167 84
Flour, bread and meal	57 64
Milk	84 33
Tea and coffee	29 15
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	318 80
Drugs and medicines	100 87
Medical and surgical appliances	69 33
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	17 35
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	42 85
Fuel	213 82
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	17 78
Salaries and wages	2,033 60
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	45 24
Repairs, ordinary	118 52
Ice	22 00
Printing, stationery, etc.	54 50
Total	$3,626 68
Government grant for 1915	$270 23

GENERAL HOSPITAL, NIAGARA FALLS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	17
Admitted	327
Births in Hospital	23
Total under treatment	367
Discharged	326
Died	29
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	12
	367

Sex.

Male	192
Female	175
	367

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,087 51
From the Town of Niagara Falls	1,525 00
From the County of Welland	700 00
From other municipalities	300 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	8,566 23
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	343 15
From other sources	23 50
Total	$12,545 39

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$927 87
Butter and eggs	925 17
Flour, bread and meal	245 69

GENERAL HOSPITAL, NIAGARA FALLS.—*Continued.*

Milk	508 11	Electric light, gas, oil, candles	100 20
Tea and coffee	157 00	Ice supply	159 62
Potatoes and other vegetables	201 72	Salaries and wages	3,562 52
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	833 61	Contingencies	38 37
Drugs and medicines	962 64	Repairs, ordinary	187 76
Medical and surgical appliances	491 55	Laundry	873 80
Surgical instruments	11 24	Taxes and insurance	182 19
Beer, wine and spirits	10 30	Interest	300 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	216 41	Water supply	37 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	138 27	Printing and postage	94 20
Fuel	788 59	Ambulance	166 00
		Total	$12,119 83
		Government grant for 1915...	$1,170 88

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WINGHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	5
Admitted	117
Number of births in Hospital	13
Total number under treatment	135
Discharged	116
Died	10
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	9
	135

Sex.

Male	48
Female	87
	135

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$311 53
From the Town of Wingham	200 00
From the County of Huron	247 30
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients	2,920 70
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	163 77
Other sources	21 54
Total	$3,864 84

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$231 17
Butter and eggs	207 91
Flour, bread and meal	101 55
Milk	117 87
Tea and coffee	29 15
Potatoes and other vegetables	67 78
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	325 49
Drugs and medicines	182 27
Medical and surgical appliances	297 34
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	158 42
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	26 65
Fuel	335 05
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	95 96
Water supply	18 52
Ice	20 00
Salaries and wages	1,454 75
Contingencies	81 57
Repairs, ordinary	95 92
Taxes and insurance	44 62
Printing, stationery, etc.	29 30
Total	$3,921 29
Government grant for 1915...	$340 37

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, GODERICH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	3
Admitted	131
Births in Hospital	24
Total number under treatment	158
Discharged	138
Died	14
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	6
	158

Sex.

Male	76
Female	82
	158

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$343 23
From the Town of Goderich	500 00
From the County of Huron	272 45
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,324 66
From endowments, investments, etc.	68 75
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	12 00
From other sources	149 00
Total	$3,670 09

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$177 60
Butter and eggs	117 51
Flour, bread and meal	68 74
Milk	68 41
Tea and coffee	13 84
Potatoes and other vegetables	33 60
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	252 64
Drugs and medicines	63 55
Medical and surgical appliances	182 07
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Surgical instruments	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	40 17
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	12 43
Fuel	553 45
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	103 83
Water supply	29 00
Salaries and wages	1,625 71
Printing, stationery, etc.	25 89
Insurance	72 65
Ice supply	18 00
Contingencies	309 37
Repairs, ordinary	158 90
Rent	.....
Total	$3,927 36
Government grant for 1915	$364 15

LADY MINTO HOSPITAL, NEW LISKEARD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	16
Admitted	166
Births in Hospital	8
Total number under treatment	190
Discharged	170
Died	16
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	4
	190

Sex.

Male	113
Female	77
	190

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$906 57
From the Town of New Liskeard	150 00
From other municipalities	.....
From Victorian Order	400 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	4,344 54

LADY MINTO HOSPITAL, NEW LISKEARD.—*Continued.*

From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	339 92
From other sources	824 01
Total	$6,965 04

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$331 60
Butter and eggs	354 40
Flour, bread and meal	206 82
Milk	343 00
Tea and coffee	38 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	219 98
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	314 12
Drugs and medicines	267 48
Medical and surgical appliances	76 08
Beer, wine and spirits	65 65
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	110 71
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	83 20
Fuel	287 00
Electric light, gas, oil and power	155 22
Ice supply	41 00
Salaries and wages	2,918 70
Repairs, ordinary	201 61
Coffins and funerals	.....
Printing, stationery, etc.	198 80
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	17 72
Total	$6,231 79
Government grant for 1915	$733 96

ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL, FERGUS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	15
Admitted	258
Births in Hospital	11
Total under treatment	284
Discharged	241
Died	21
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	22
	284

Sex.

Male	143
Female	141
	284

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$965 84
From the County of Wellington	2,544 80
From other municipalities	25 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	8,210 81
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individnals	50 00
From all other sources	395 00
Total	$12,191 45

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$630 52
Butter and eggs	415 05
Flour, bread and meal	331 97
Milk	294 28
Tea and coffee	147 08
Potatoes and other vegetables	359 40
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	515 51
Drugs and medicines	302 14
Medical and surgical appliances	499 14
Surgical instruments	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	320 17
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	140 34
Fuel	582 88
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	288 36
Ice supply	48 00
Salaries and wages	2,733 97
Insurance and water supply	51 70
Contingencies	287 00
Repairs, ordinary	451 33
Hay, straw and feed	91 02
Printing and stationery	208 45
Freight and express	251 00
Laundry	796 40
Telephone	115 71
Payment on account of liabilities and extras	1,510 69
Total	$11,372 11
Government grant for 1915	$966 97

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PARRY SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	12
Admitted	193
Number of births in Hospital	6
Total number under treatment	221
Discharged	194
Died	11
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	16
	221

Sex.

Male	137
Female	84
	221

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$449 28
From Town of Parry Sound	109 00
From paying patients	2,972 09
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	12 00
Other sources	1,792 61
Total	$5,334 98

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$452 52
Butter and eggs	449 02
Flour, bread and meal	158 96
Milk	123 25
Tea and coffee	64 77
Potatoes and other vegetables	75 78
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	432 39
Drugs and medicines	222 23
Medical and surgical appliances	115 07
Surgical instruments	65 87
Beer, wine and spirits	55 22
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	133 25
Brooms, brushes, soap and cleaning	53 27
Fuel	291 58
Electric light, gas, oil	123 03
Water supply	45 78
Ice supply	16 00
Printing, stationery, etc.	13 45
Salaries and wages	2,220 00
Contingencies	.....
Repairs, ordinary	55 75
Taxes and insurance	55 00
Total	$5,222 19
Government grant for 1915	$411 02

GENERAL HOSPITAL, ORILLIA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	17
Admitted	359
Births in Hospital	14
Total number under treatment	390
Discharged	350
Died	18
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	22
	390

Sex.

Male	205
Female	185
	390

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,266 29
From the Town of Orillia	500 00
From the County of Simcoe	500 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	6,960 39
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	35 38
From other sources	1 50
Total	$9,263 56

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$672 86
Butter and eggs	387 95
Flour, bread and meal	377 93
Milk	451 43
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	899 75

GENERAL HOSPITAL, ORILLIA—*Continued.*

Drugs and medicines	202 05	Ice	35 00
Medical and surgical appliances	323 59	Salaries and wages	3,226 72
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	120 15	Taxes and insurance	15 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....	Contingencies	626 59
Fuel	785 25	Repairs, ordinary	432 56
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	229 14	Printing, stationery, etc.	65 75
Water supply	45 60	Total	$8,897 32
		Government grant for 1915	$1,219 66

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WELLAND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	27
Admitted	667
Number of births in Hospital	26
Total number under treatment	720
Discharged	659
Died	36
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	25
	720

Sex.

Male	554
Female	166
	720

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,083 09
From the Town of Welland	1,200 00
From the County of Welland	1,600 00
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients	7,571 45
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	660 00
Other sources	731 46
Receipts from ambulance	63 00
Total	$12,909 00

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$843 98
Butter and eggs	724 20
Flour, bread and meal	270 70
Milk	643 00
Tea and coffee	163 30
Potatoes and other vegetables	172 91
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	591 55
Drugs and medicines	707 77
Medical and surgical appliances	809 01
Surgical instruments	15 60
Beer, wine and spirits	16 85
Bedding, house furnishings, etc.	87 30
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	94 74
Fuel	571 55
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	167 64
Ice	83 40
Salaries and wages	2,759 62
Contingencies	79 85
Repairs, ordinary	413 02
Laundry	993 93
Printing, postage and stationery	153 16
Telephone and electricity	.....
Taxes and insurance	51 00
Clothing for patients	.....
Ambulance expenses	195 50
Total	$10,609 58
Government grant for 1915	$1,634 33

RAILWAY, MARINE AND GENERAL HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	27
Admitted	536
Births in Hospital	45
Total number under treatment	608

RAILWAY, MARINE AND GENERAL HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.—*Continued.*

Discharged	552
Died	27
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	29
	608

Sex.

Male	411
Female	197
	608

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,130 85
From the City of Port Arthur	1,940 10
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	8,872 70
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,549 17
From other sources	1,054 85
Total	$15,547 67

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$758 41
Butter and eggs	1,014 93
Flour, bread and meal	484 01
Milk	650 60
Tea and coffee	122 80
Potatoes and other vegetables	221 06
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	673 57
Drugs and medicines	513 73
Surgical and medical appliances	344 05
Beer, wine and spirits	21 65
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	22 96
Fuel	1,399 19
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	327 64
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	49 27
Water supply	98 12
Ice	102 56
Salaries and wages	5,694 60
Taxes and insurance	414 39
Stationery, printing, etc.	130 44
Contingencies	302 92
Repairs, ordinary	751 85
Surgical instruments	178 45
Total	$14,277 20
Government grant for 1915	$1,574 14

GENERAL HOSPITAL, INGERSOLL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	8
Admitted	157
Births in Hospital	24
Total number under treatment	189
Discharged	166
Died	17
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	6
	189

Sex.

Male	76
Female	113
	189

Revenue.

From the Province	$527 15
From the Town of Ingersoll	1,000 00
From the County of Oxford	500 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	3,742 02
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	235 10
From other sources	8 15
Total	$6,012 42

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$477 55
Butter and eggs	110 26
Bread	138 35
Milk	178 00
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables.	.....

GENERAL HOSPITAL, INGERSOLL.—*Continued.*

Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,083 98	Salaries and wages	1,765 22
Drugs and medicines	683 61	Insurance and taxes	60 75
Medical and surgical appliances	.....	Contingencies	32 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	7 50	Repairs, ordinary	263 61
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	45 31	Ice	.....
Fuel	596 70	Water	51 58
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	129 57	Advertising and printing	25 59
		Total	$5,649 73
		Government grant for 1915	$607 13

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINCARDINE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	11
Admitted	72
Births in Hospital	6
Total number under treatment	89
Discharged	77
Died	5
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	7
	89

Sex.

Male	46
Female	43
	89

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$234 84
From the Town of Kincardine	200 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,997 04
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	942 94
From other sources	439 25
Total	$3,814 07

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$245 12
Butter and eggs	177 44
Flour, bread and meal	82 05
Milk	10 07
Tea and coffee	46 58
Potatoes and other vegetables	29 85
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	286 38
Drugs and medicines	178 99
Medical and surgical appliances	48 51
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	64 22
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	43 49
Fuel	483 45
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	144 95
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Ice supply	20 00
Salaries and wages	1,465 88
Contingencies	165 28
Repairs, ordinary	146 99
Hay and straw	151 08
Printing and postage	45 27
Total	$3,835 60
Government grant for 1915	$197 47

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, COBOURG.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	12
Admitted	161
Births in Hospital	16
Total number under treatment	189

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, COBOURG.—*Continued.*

Discharged	159
Died	19
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	11
	189

Sex.

Male	87
Female	102
	189

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$525 38
From the Town of Cobourg	200 00
From the Counties of Northumberland and Durham	407 25
From other municipalities in the Province	93 00
From paying patients themselves	4,101 62
From endowments, investments, etc.	43 10
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	512 27
From other sources	16 00
Total	$5,898 62

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$563 55
Butter and eggs	308 89
Flour, bread and meal	142 06
Milk	226 15
Tea and coffee	64 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	85 99
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	253 38
Drugs and medicines	211 33
Medical and surgical appliances	227 68
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	253 88
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	94 70
Fuel	728 84
Water	55 19
Electric light, gas, oil	184 95
Salaries and wages	2,375 84
Contingencies	353 63
Repairs, ordinary	119 78
Printing, stationery, postage, etc.	94 10
Ice	25 00
Insurance	138 79
Clothing for patients	3 75
Wine and spirits	.....
Total	$6,511 88
Government grant for 1915	$646 51

CHARLOTTE ELEANOR ENGLEHART HOSPITAL, PETROLIA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	16
Admitted	183
Number of births in Hospital	19
Total number under treatment	218
Discharged	184
Died	18
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	16
	218

Sex.

Male	92
Female	126
	218

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$776 83
From the Town of Petrolia	1,000 00
From the County of Lambton	900 00
From paying patients	4,700 66
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	74 50
From other sources	1,782 17
Total	$9,234 16

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$285 94
Butter and eggs	393 87
Flour, bread and meal	.....
Milk	71 80
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	945 99
Drugs and medicines	213 39
Medical and surgical appliances	424 28
Beer, wine and spirits	11 60

CHARLOTTE ELEANOR ENGLEHART HOSPITAL, PETROLIA -*Continued.*

Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	342 83
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	437 02
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	136 80
Water supply	.....
Hay and straw	140 61
Salaries and wages	2,994 87
Contingencies	396 03
Repairs, ordinary	357 98
Laundry	660 31
Printing, stationery and postage	48 93
Maintenance of grounds	432 30
Ice	33 75
Taxes and insurance	.....
Total	$8,328 30
Government aid for 1915	$677 69

GENERAL HOSPITAL, OSHAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	23
Admitted	349
Number of births in Hospital	21
Total number under treatment	393
Discharged	347
Died	21
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	25
	393

Sex.

Male	185
Female	208
	393

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$986 49
From the Town of Oshawa	500 00
From the County of Ontario	600 00
From paying patients	7,023 57
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,385 98
Total	$10,496 04

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$512 28
Butter and eggs	583 22
Flour, bread and meal	239 44
Milk	466 29
Tea and coffee	69 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	3 90
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	675 22
Drugs and medicines	345 06
Medical and surgical appliances	568 20
Beer, wine and spirits	17 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	32 08
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	113 48
Fuel	445 25
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	371 12
Water supply	68 91
Ice	69 00
Salaries and wages	3,393 10
Contingencies	175 99
Repairs, ordinary	115 03
Surgical instruments	.....
Printing, stationery and postage	46 80
Taxes and insurance	37 50
Total	$8,348 12
Government aid for 1915	$1,136 01

CONSUMPTIVE SANATORIUM, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	5
Admitted	27
Total number under treatment	32
Discharged	10
Died	11
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	11
	32

CONSUMPTIVE SANATORIUM, ST. CATHARINES.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	20
Female	12
	32

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$961 72
From the City of St. Catharines	1,165 23
From other municipalities	57 80
From patients themselves	787 00
From endowments, investments, etc.	99 63
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	175 00
From other sources	73 85
Total	$3,320 23

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$451 51
Butter and eggs	181 66
Flour, bread and meal	98 67
Milk	79 90
Tea and coffee	36 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	176 42
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	152 50
Drugs and medicines	144 76
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	78 78
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	41 55
Fuel	261 00
Electric light, oil, candles	36 63
Ice	40 00
Salaries and wages	1,582 00
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	261 86
Repairs, ordinary	63 85
Water supply	10 80
Hay and straw	52 70
Beer, wine and spirits	7 05
Printing and postage	100 00
Total	$3,858 59
Government grant for 1915	$1,713 86

ROYAL SANATORIUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	41
Admitted	163
Total number under treatment	204
Discharged	111
Died	37
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	56
	204

Sex.

Male	110
Female	94
	204

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$[illegible]
From the City of Ottawa	[illegible]
From paying patients	1,170 80
From all other sources	.....
Total	$31,442 96

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$1,719 70
Butter and eggs	1,164 26
Flour, bread and meal	497 56
Milk	1,170 26
Tea and coffee	84 30
Potatoes and other vegetables	278 15
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,322 14
Brooms, brushes, soap and cleaning appliances	268 43
Drugs, medicines and appliances	962 96
Beer, wine and spirits	52 50
Surgical instruments	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,039 39
Fuel	3,403 40
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	447 24
Water supply	.....
Ice supply	332 54
Salaries and wages	13,535 81
Contingencies	750 85
Repairs, ordinary	483 04
Taxes and insurance	18 00
Stationery, postage, etc.	110 78
Other expenditures, not enumerated	1,298 00
Total	$28,939 31
Government grant for 1915	$8,313 00

QUEEN ALEXANDRA SANATORIUM, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	55
Admitted	106
Total number under treatment	161
Discharged	86
Died	2
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	73
	161

Sex.

Male	93
Female	68
	161

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,238 00
From the City of London	7,933 50
From the County of Middlesex	874 50
From other municipalities	840 90
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,159 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	3,177 03
From other sources	947 21
Total	$22,170 14

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,352 61
Butter and eggs	1,076 84
Flour, bread and meal	635 05
Milk	.....
Tea and coffee	187 93
Potatoes and other vegetables	139 65
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,155 68
Drugs and medicines	131 71
Medical and surgical appliances	399 02
Surgical instruments	48 05
Beer, wine and spirits	3 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	185 11
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	352 35
Fuel	1,858 83
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	347 99
Salaries and wages	8,030 65
Taxes and insurance	113 75
Contingencies	105 92
Farm	2,982 04
Stable supplies	.....
Ice supply	55 55
Printing, stationery, postage, etc.	274 73
Repairs, ordinary	498 95
Church service	45 45
Clothing for patients	106 74
Total	$21,088 35
Government grant for 1915	$8,232 00

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CLINTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	5
Admitted	70
Births in Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	77
Discharged	70
Died	3
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	4
	77

Sex.

Male	27
Female	50
	77

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$227 05
From the Town of Clinton for patients' maintenance	150 00
From the County of Huron	180 25
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients themselves	1,300 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	.....
From other sources	.....
Total	$1,857 30

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CLINTON.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$95 00
Butter and eggs	98 00
Flour, bread and meal	65 00
Milk	60 00
Tea and coffee	20 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	25 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	198 00
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances	130 00
Surgical instruments	120 00
Beer, wine and spirits	10 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	45 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, cleaning appliances	16 00
Fuel	190 00
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	25 00
Water	16 00
Ice	20 00
Salaries and wages	704 00
Taxes and insurance	20 00
Contingencies	55 00
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Total	$1,912 00
Government aid for 1915	$159 52

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PENETANGUISHENE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	5
Admitted	119
Births in Hospital	26
Total number under treatment	150
Discharged	139
Died	8
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	3
	150

Sex.

Male	63
Female	87
	150

Revenue.

From the Province	$183 17
From the Town of Penetang	300 00
From the County of Simcoe	500 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,644 18
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	[illegible] 15
From other sources	[illegible]
Total	$3,502 27

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$114 84
Butter and eggs	129 96
Flour, bread and meal	98 92
Milk	116 40
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	382 72
Drugs and medicines	156 94
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	73 07
Fuel	178 75
Light: gas, oil and candles	51 74
Salaries and wages	1,302 18
Taxes and insurance	30 00
Contingencies	51 96
Laundry, etc.	245 26
Ice	.....
Repairs, ordinary	94 83
Printing and postage	6 36
Payment of note	457 17
Total	$3,491 10
Government grant for 1915	$270 11

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, SMITH'S FALLS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	23
Admitted	427
Births in Hospital	51
Total number under treatment	501
Discharged	463
Died	17
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	21
	501

Sex.

Male	223
Female	278
	501

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,540 14
From the Town of Smith's Falls	1,200 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	6,497 92
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	311 10
From other sources	1,948 46
From endowments, investments, etc.	776 00
Total	$12,273 62

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$792 01
Butter and eggs	615 75
Flour, bread and meal	354 73
Milk	268 02
Potatoes and other vegetables	135 44
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	960 83
Tea and coffee	128 80
Drugs and medicines	549 32
Medical and surgical appliances	610 84
Surgical instruments	18 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	12 97
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	30 05
Fuel	1,563 00
Light: Gas, oil and power	607 79
Laundry	170 39
Ice	101 92
Salaries and wages	3,466 31
Taxes and insurance	75 96
Contingencies	341 01
Repairs, ordinary	390 05
Printing, stationery, etc.	171 09
Hay and straw	19 32
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Water supply	25 00
Payments on liabilities	1,500 00
Total	$12,848 60
Government grant for 1915	$1,218 25

GENERAL HOSPITAL, ORANGEVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	5
Admitted	104
Births in Hospital	16
Total number under treatment	125
Discharged	107
Died	11
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	7
	125

Sex.

Male	40
Female	85
	125

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$268 87
From the Town of Orangeville	.....
From the County of Dufferin.	300 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	3,610 55
From endowments, investments, etc.	22 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	47 75
From other sources	314 84
Total	$4 564 01

GENERAL HOSPITAL, ORANGEVILLE.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$205 96
Butter and eggs	200 54
Flour, bread and meal	124 77
Milk	212 81
Tea and coffee	55 91
Potatoes and other vegetables	20 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	413 05
Drugs and medicines	397 51
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	174 48
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	10 69
Fuel	281 18
Light: Gas, oil and candles	128 30
Water	.....
Ice supply	9 60
Salaries and wages	1,194 00
Laundry	284 40
Contingencies	261 24
Repairs, ordinary	85 03
Printing, stationery and postage	27 00
Taxes and insurance	21 25
Total	$4,107 72
Government grant for 1915	$356 72

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PORT HOPE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	7
Admitted	146
Births in Hospital	11
Total number under treatment	164
Discharged	143
Died	15
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	6
	164

Sex.

Male	92
Female	72
	164

Revenue.

From the Province	$287 98
From City of Port Hope	375 90
From County of Durham	200 00
From other municipalities	75 00
From endowments, investments, etc.	484 43
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,436 62
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	355 50
From other sources	264 99
Total	4,480 42

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$158 50
Butter and eggs	130 17
Bread	86 18
Milk	3 81
Tea and coffee	32 83
Potatoes and other vegetables	50 62
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	163 30
Drugs and medicines, medical and surgical appliances	290 56
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	55 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	28 69
Fuel	206 93
Light: gas, oil and candles	70 02
Salaries and wages	2,895 24
Insurance and taxes	13 50
Contingencies	67 87
Repairs, ordinary	152 62
Ice	26 40
Water	30 93
Printing, stationery, postage	57 02
Hay and straw	123 55
Beer, wine and spirits	3 00
Total	$4,647 24
Government grant for 1915	$399 13

GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOWMANVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	11
Admitted	180
Births in Hospital	16
Total under treatment	207
Discharged	179
Died	17
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	11
	207

Sex.

Male	88
Female	119
	207

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$378 14
From Town of Bowmanville	500 00
From County of Durham	200 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	4,866 87
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	1,586 28
From all other sources	75 60
Total	$7,606 89

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$417 85
Butter and eggs	296 41
Flour, bread and meal	205 92
Milk	38 50
Tea and coffee	20 10
Potatoes and other vegetables	17 19
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	593 95
Drugs and medicines	348 68
Medical and surgical appliances	421 88
Surgical instruments	280 74
Beer, wine and spirits	8 94
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	607 35
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	15 86
Fuel	422 95
Light: gas, oil and candles	192 29
Ice supply	17 00
Salaries and wages	1,781 75
Stationery, printing, postage, etc.	36 69
Contingencies	76 54
Repairs, ordinary	123 93
Laundry	655 12
Taxes and insurance	.....
Hay and straw	51 93
Water supply	54 59
Total	$6,686 16
Government grant for 1915	$673 52

SIR OLIVER MOWAT MEMORIAL SANATORIUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	18
Admitted	44
Number of births	1
Total number under treatment	63
Discharged	33
Died	8
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	22
	63

Sex.

Male	25
Female	38
	63

Revenue.

From the Province	$2,495 14
From the City of Kingston	1,000 00
From other municipalities	550 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,753 25
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	2,994 25
From other sources	39 90
Total	$8,832 54

SIR OLIVER MOWAT MEMORIAL SANATORIUM, KINGSTON.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$796 04
Butter and eggs	767 40
Bread	266 00
Milk	.....
Tea and coffee	97 09
Potatoes and other vegetables	18 55
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	775 71
Drugs and medicines	264 00
Beer, wine and spirits	1 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	71 56
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	67 90
Fuel	785 41
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	236 33
Salaries and wages	3,051 90
Insurance and taxes	.....
Contingencies	871 56
Repairs, ordinary	81 64
Hay and straw	116 24
Printing, stationery, etc.	66 95
Total	$8,335 53
Government grant for 1915	$2,826 86

BRANT SANATORIUM, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	10
Admitted	28
Total number under treatment	38
Discharged	19
Died	5
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	14
	38

Sex.

Male	19
Female	19
	38

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,159 71
From the City of Brantford.	1,640 10
From the County of Brant	794 85
From other municipalities of the Province	33 60
From paying patients	606 03
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	.....
Other sources	.....
Total	$4,234 29

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$566 22
Butter and eggs	359 66
Flour, bread and meal	81 57
Milk	397 56
Tea and coffee	42 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	123 55
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	242 42
Drugs and medicines	306 80
Medical and surgical appliances	43 12
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general furnishings	96 65
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	39 21
Fuel	686 49
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	226 71
Water supply	40 00
Salaries and wages	2,354 13
Taxes, interest and insurance	.....
Contingencies	143 25
Repairs, ordinary	227 93
Ice supply	99 00
Clothing for patients	.....
Printing, stationery, etc.	73 37
Payment on loan	250 00
Total	$6,399 64
Government aid for 1915	$1,446 86

THE PREVENTORIUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	7
Admitted	183
Total number under treatment	190
Discharged	162
Died	.....
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	28
	190

Sex.

Male	92
Female	98
	190

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,706 57
From City of Toronto	7,815 50
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	72 00
From property belonging to Hospital, endowments, etc..	.....
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	100 00
From all other sources, not above enumerated	52 38
Total	$12,746 45

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$484 95
Butter and eggs	917 46
Flour, bread and meal	223 97
Milk	1,142 48
Tea and coffee	53 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	120 11
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	390 90
Drugs and medicines	70 73
Surgical instruments and appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	936 55
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	212 98
Fuel	369 35
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	416 57
Water supply	10 60
Clothing for patients	258 14
Ice	102 11
Salaries and wages	3,174 25
Taxes and insurance	181 38
Contingencies	497 44
Printing, stationery, etc.	71 72
Repairs, ordinary	709 72
Total	$10,344 61
Government grant for 1915...	$5,907 00

ESSEX TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, KINGSVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	12
Admitted	30
Total number under treatment	42
Discharged	22
Died	5
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	15
	42

Sex.

Male	26
Female	16
	42

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario for maintenance	$696 86
From the County of Essex....	500 00
From the City of Windsor...	1,805 50
From other municipalities....	989 71
From paying patients	2,404 15
From subscriptions, bequests and donations from private individuals	4,870 88
From other sources not enumerated	268 58
Total	$11,535 68

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$690 90
Butter and eggs	339 89
Flour, bread and meal	148 40

ESSEX TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, KINGSVILLE.—*Continued.*

Milk	348 87
Tea and coffee	68 30
Potatoes and other vegetables.	119 24
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	415 75
Drugs and medicines	173 27
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	220 28
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	55 92
Fuel	278 25
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	71 93
Water supply	12 95
Ice supply	15 60
Salaries and wages	2,442 38
Taxes, insurance and interest.	.....
Contingencies	511 22
Repairs, ordinary	257 21
Printing, stationery, etc.	50 50
Total	$6,220 86
Government grant for 1915	$2,069 58

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL, HAILEYBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1914	25
Admitted	556
Births in Hospital	12
Total number under treatment	593
Discharged	544
Died	33
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	16
	593

Sex.

Male	291
Female	302
	593

Revenue.

From Government of Ontario	$1,631 62
From Town of Haileybury	697 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	10,905 00
From other municipalities	979 85
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	2,320 70
From other sources	2,814 65
Income from endowments, etc.	261 75
Total	$19,610 57

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,260 60
Butter and eggs	883 51
Flour, bread and meal	306 24
Milk	1,035 70
Tea and coffee	248 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	399 90
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,346 69
Drugs, medicines	751 99
Medical and surgical appliances and surgical instruments	892 88
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,147 39
Brooms, brushes, etc.	531 21
Fuel	1,185 24
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	303 56
Water supply	.....
Printing, stationery, etc.	109 08
Hay and straw	387 15
Ice	52 00
Salaries and wages	2,564 00
Taxes and insurance	.....
Repairs, ordinary	485 85
Contingencies	515 54
Clothing for patients	956 53
Total	$15,363 76
Government grant for 1915	$1,488 87

LADY MINTO HOSPITAL, CHAPLEAU.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	5
Admitted	99
Births in Hospital	11
Total number under treatment	115
Discharged	100
Died	9
Under treatment 30th September, 1915	6
	115

Sex.

Male	68
Female	47
	115

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$86 36
From the Town of Chapleau..	500 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	2,081 40
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,572 65
From other sources	23 65
Total	$4,264 06

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$447 03
Butter and eggs	14 40
Milk	178 03
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,166 81
Drugs and medicines	.....
Surgical and medical appliances	69 44
Beer, wine and spirits	80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....
Fuel	377 57
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Electric light, gas, oil and power	166 35
Water supply	.....
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	2,238 37
Taxes and insurance, telephone and power	75 00
Stationery, printing, etc.	49 35
Contingencies	211 70
Repairs, ordinary	71 80
Hay and straw	.....
Total	$5,066 65
Government grant for 1915...	$350 40

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATHROY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1914	7
Admitted	151
Number of births in the institution during the year	13
Total number under treatment	171
Discharged	150
Died	9
Under treatment, 30th September, 1915	12
	171

Sex.

Male	77
Female	94
	171

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$339 46
From the Town of Strathroy.	.....
From the County of Middlesex	1,302 00
From paying patients	2,851 70
Subscriptions, donations, etc..	29 00
From sources not enumerated	106 05
Total	$4,628 21

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$242 76
Butter and eggs	124 97
Flour, bread and meal	79 88
Milk	163 18
Tea and coffee	85 05
Potatoes and other vegetables	100 55

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATHROY.—*Continued.*

Groceries and provisions not enumerated	335 45	Ice	8 48
Drugs and medicines	370 60	Salaries and wages	1,750 72
Medical and surgical appliances	298 33	Contingencies	113 27
Beer, wine and spirits	13 80	Repairs, ordinary	105 12
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	23 15	Taxes and insurance	6 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	21 05	Printing, stationery, etc.	22 72
Fuel	779 32	Surgical instruments	29 75
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	74 30	Total	$4,748 95
Water supply	.....	Government grant for 1915	$486 86

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The following institutions, having complied with the statutory requirements, are entitled to Government aid at the rate of $3.00 per week for each patient admitted free or for whose maintenance $4.90 per week or less is contributed.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Stay of Patients.	Amount payable to each Institution for the year 1915.
			$ c.
Muskoka Free Hospital	Gravenhurst	10,489⅞ weeks	31,467 85
Toronto Free Hospital	Weston	15,885 "	47,655 00
Queen Mary Hospital	Weston		
Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	4,532⅞ "	13,597 29
Consumptive Sanatorium	St. Catharines	571⅛ "	1,713 86
Royal Sanatorium	Ottawa	2,771 "	8,313 00
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	London	2,744 "	8,232 00
Mowat Memorial Sanatorium	Kingston	942⅛ "	2,826 86
Essex Health Association	Windsor	689⅝ "	2,069 58
Brant Sanatorium	Brantford	482⅞ "	1,446 86
The Preventorium	Toronto	1,969 "	5,907 00
Total for 1915			123,229 30
Total for 1914			94,935 42

CITY HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, and previous residence of the inmates, has been summarized as under:

Sex.

Male	2,322
Female	3,884
	6,206

Former Residence.

Received from cities and towns in which the Refuges are located	4,638
Received from counties in which the Refuges are located	513
Received from other counties in the Province	950
Immigrants and foreigners	105
	6,206

TABLE I.

Gives a summary of the operations of each Refuge during the year.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuges on the 1st of October, 1914.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1915.	Total number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in the Refuges on 30th Sept., 1915.
House of Industry	Toronto	177	154	331	126	23	182
House of Providence	"	491	350	841	277	48	515
Hospital for Incurables	"	202	116	318	28	56	234
St. John's Hospital	"	16	186	202	182	8	12
Convalescent Home	"	26	229	255	231	.....	24
The Church Home	"	23	8	31	1	7	23
The Haven	"	98	102	200	103	9	88
Julia Greenshield's Home	"	30	4	34	1	6	27
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	150	81	231	68	2	161
Aged Men's Home	"	40	16	56	9	9	38
Aged Women's Home	"	104	24	128	9	12	107
Industrial Refuge	"	86	10	96	11	1	84
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	60	248	308	243	9	65
Humewood House	"	21	37	58	40	1	17
Victor Home for Young Women	"	28	168	196	168	.....	28
House of Refuge	Hamilton	147	66	213	56	31	126
Home for Aged Women	"	56	20	56	.....	5	51
St. Peter's Home	"	15	6	21	2	4	15
House of Industry	Kingston	32	30	62	18	5	39
House of Providence	"	146	121	267	58	29	180
Home for Friendless Women	"	25	46	71	37	7	27
House of Providence	London	143	100	243	80	20	143
Home for Aged People	"	86	26	112	13	15	84
Convalescent Home	"	4	32	36	33	.....	3
Home for Incurables	"	40	28	68	6	12	50
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	146	45	191	53	25	133
St. Charles' Hospice	"	196	75	271	37	20	214
Home for the Aged	"	32	24	56	18	10	28
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	21	7	28	5	5	18
Home for Friendless Women	"	44	91	135	100	2	33
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	171	128	299	125	.....	174
Home for Incurables	"	25	17	42	5	8	29
House of Providence	Guelph	50	37	87	29	5	53
The Elliott Home	"	20	5	25	2	3	20
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	17	11	28	5	2	21
House of Providence	Dundas	143	57	200	47	11	142
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	26	18	44	16	1	27
The Widows' Home	Brantford	15	1	16	1	.....	15
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	8	5	13	3	2	8
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	27	11	34	4	3	27
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	59	35	94	11	15	68
House of Providence	Peterborough	70	49	119	32	12	75
The Protestant Home	"	27	11	38	2	7	29
Algoma House of Refuge	Sault Ste. Marie	.....	43	43	13	3	27
Totals for 1915		3,328	2,878	6,206	2,278	464	3,464
Totals for 1914		3,268	2,964	6,232	2,458	474	3,300

TABLE II.

Shows the aggregate stay of inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each Refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	331	72,350	218
House of Providence	"	841	183,759	217
Hospital for Incurables	"	318	80,290	252
St. John's Hospital	"	202	6,206	30
Convalescent Home	"	255	9,416	36
The Church Home	"	31	8,210	265
The Haven	"	200	35,710	178
Julia Greenshield's Home	"	34	10,328	303
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	231	50,638	215
Aged Men's Home	"	56	15,110	269
Aged Women's Home	"	128	38,960	304
Industrial Refuge	"	96	31,161	324
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	317	28,639	90
Victor Home for Young Women	"	196	9,189	46
Humewood House	"	58	3,598	62
House of Refuge	Hamilton	213	53,896	253
Home for Aged Women	"	56	16,484	290
St. Peter's Home	"	21	4,875	232
House of Industry	Kingston	62	14,178	242
House of Providence	"	267	65,095	243
Home for Friendless Women	"	71	11,261	158
House of Providence	London	243	58,489	244
Home for Aged People	"	112	32,362	289
Convalescent Home	"	36	1,537	42
Home for Incurables	"	68	15,861	232
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	191	50,278	260
St. Charles' Hospice	"	271	74,603	275
Home for the Aged	"	56	11,934	212
Refuge Branch Orphan's Home	"	28	6,735	233
Home for Friendless Women	"	135	15,987	119
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	299	62,079	208
Home for Incurables	"	42	8,875	211
House of Providence	Guelph	87	19,267	221
The Elliott Home	"	25	6,964	279
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	28	7,491	267
House of Providence	Dundas	200	53,879	269
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	44	9,424	214
The Widows' Home	Brantford	16	5,653	353
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	13	3,308	254
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	34	9,984	293
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	94	23,619	252
House of Providence	Peterborough	119	28,773	241
The Protestant Home	"	38	10,878	285
Algoma House of Refuge	Sault Ste. Marie	43	6,655	155
Totals for 1915		6,206	1,278,853	206
Totals for 1914		6,232	1,200,200	192

TABLE III.

Showing the cost of maintaining the Refuges.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.	Total expenditure exclusive of extraordinary expenses.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cents.
House of Industry	Toronto	72,359	9,193 92	7,086 42	16,280 34	22.53
House of Providence	"	183,759	31,598 08	30 523 00	65,121 08	35.43
Hospital for Incurables	"	80,200	19,710 99	40,727 20	60,438 19	75.35
St. John's Hospital	"	6,206	5,270 14	6,879 28	12,149 42	195.76
Convalescent Home	"	9,416	4,754 37	5,786 82	10,541 19	111.94
The Church Home	"	8,210	2,293 73	2,078 02	4,371 75	53.24
The Haven	"	35,710	4,095 76	9,561 98	13,657 74	38.24
Julia Greenshield's Home	"	10,328	3,045 99	4,136 18	7,182 17	69.54
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	56,638	7,106 60	6,923 90	14,030 50	24.77
Aged Men's Home	"	15,110	3,039 09	5,730 73	8,769 82	58.04
Aged Women's Home	"	38,960	7,152 20	12,291 22	19,443 42	49.90
Industrial Refuge	"	33,161	5,544 05	12,618 45	18,162 50	58.18
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	38,699	1,655 54	6,076 25	7,731 79	26.94
Victor Home for Young Women	"	9,180	2,080 90	3,870 83	5,951 73	64.83
Humewood House	"	3,598	1,083 01	4,043 79	5,126 80	142.49
House of Refuge	Hamilton	53,896	9,020 39	11,344 58	20,374 97	37.80
Home for Aged Women	"	16,484	2,432 39	3,483 98	5,916 37	35.85
St. Peter's Home	"	4,875	782 15	2,453 51	3,235 66	66.37
House of Industry	Kingston	13,178	2,950 07	4,932 13	4,882 20	58.53
House of Providence	"	65,095	16,376 68	12,905 28	29,281 96	54.98
Home for Friendless Women	"	11,261	887 83	1,450 90	2,338 73	20.76
House of Providence	London	58,489	8,690 37	5,385 86	14,076 23	24.06
Home for Aged People	"	32,362	6,623 40	7,021 40	13,644 80	42.16
Convalescent Home	"	1,537	387 83	488 58	876 41	57.00
Home for Incurables	"	15,861	3,737 22	8,583 21	12,109 43	76.34
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	50,278	7,991 53	12,044 53	20,946 43	41.66
St. Charles' Hospice	"	74,603	13,351 29	7,018 75	19,370 04	25.96
Home for the Aged	"	11,934	1,681 70	2,299 08	3,980 78	33.35
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	6,735	2,739 81	8,247 74	10,987 55	163.14
Home for Friendless Women	"	15,987	2,279 58	13,086 73	15,376 31	96.18
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	62,079	11,599 60	18,306 12	29,905 72	48.17
Home for Incurables	"	8 875	3,164 25	13,657 97	15,822 22	178.28
House of Providence	Guelph	19,267	2,525 15	3,414 74	5,939 89	30.82
The Elliott Home	"	6,964	3,043 23	3,578 23	5,621 46	80.72
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	7,491	1,094 78	1,977 77	3,072 55	41.01
House of Providence	Dundas	53,879	9,774 95	5,428 40	15,203 35	28.21
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	9,424	1,917 06	2,171 30	4,088 36	43.38
The Widows' Home	Brantford	5,653	623 03	1,439 41	2,062 44	36.48
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3,308	249 87	479 88	729 75	22.05
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	9,981	1,717 53	4,098 19	5,815 72	58.27
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	23,619	3,216 47	2,338 81	5,555 28	23.52
House of Providence	Peterboro'	28,773	3,615 24	3,395 97	7,011 21	24.36
Peterboro' Protestant Home	"	10,878	1,340 10	3,403 54	4,743 64	43.60
Algoma House of Refuge	Sault Ste. Marie	6,655	1,413 15	3,728 20	5,141 35	77.25
Totals for 1915		1,278,853	231,833 39	325,005 86	556,839 25	43.54
Totals for 1914		1,200,200	219,346 53	311,225 74	530,572 27	44.20

TABLE IV.

Shows the basis upon which statutory aid is granted.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based, exclusive of infants under one year old.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rate is based, exclusive of infants under one year old.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Computation at seven (7) cents per day.	Computation at two (2) cents per day.	Total Governmental allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1915.
				$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
House of Industry	Toronto	72,459		151,265 70	5,058 13		5,058 13
House of Providence	"	183,759		62,440 35	12,863 13		12,863 13
Hospital for Incurables	"	80,200		56,800 29			9,671 30
St. John's Hospital	"	6,206		10 923 82			930 90
Convalescent Home	"	3,300		10,013 73	231 00		231 00
The Church Home	"	8,210		3,647 00	574 70		574 70
The Haven	"	25,955	3,102	11,991 98	1,816 85	62 04	1,878 89
Julia Greenshield's Home	"	10,328		6,541 63	722 96		722 96
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	56,638		19,230 00	3,964 66		3,964 66
Aged Men's Home	"	9,374		7,535 73	656 17		656 18
Aged Women's Home	"	23,880		17,270 54	1,671 60		1,671 60
Industrial Refuge	"	31,161		13 889 88	2,181 27		2,181 27
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	17,634	527	6,578 03	1,234 38	10 54	1,244 92
Victor Home for Young Women	"	7,179	54	5,131 70	499 03	1 02	500 05
Homewood House	"	3,472	98	4,680 48	243 04	1 96	245 00
House of Refuge	Hamilton	53,896		16,851 52	3,772 72		3,772 72
Home for Aged Women	"	16,119		4,901 25	1,128 33		1,128 33
St. Peter's Home	"	4,875		2,715 37	341 25		341 25
House of Industry	Kingston	13,178		4,014 53	922 46		922 46
House of Providence	"	65,095		18,014 50	4,556 65		4 556 65
Home for Friendless Women	"	2,897	5,067	2,040 59	202 79	101 34	304 13
House of Providence	London	58,489		10,371 75	4,094 23		4,094 23
Home for Aged People	"	32,362		11,666 59	2,265 34		2,265 34
Convalescent Home	"	1,517		741 27	107 59		107 59
Home for Incurables	"	15,861		10,914 29	1,110 27		1,110 27
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	50,278		16,204 59	3,519 46		3,519 46
St. Charles' Home	"	74,603		14,311 36	5,222 21		5,222 21
Home for the Aged	"	11,934		5,213 23	835 38		835 38
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	6,735		12,864 41	471 45		471 45
Home for Friendless Women	"	11,488		14,704 46	804 16		804 16
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	56,866	5,713	18,663 75	3,980 62	114 26	4,094 88
Home for Incurables	"	8,875		9,233 37	621 25		621 25
House of Providence	Guelph	19,267		4,628 79	1,348 69		1,348 69
The Elliott Home	"	6,964		4,613 23	487 48		487 48
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	7,491		2,668 11	524 37		524 37
House of Providence	Dundas	53,879		11,166 38	3,771 53		3,771 53
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	9,424		3,413 26	659 68		659 68
The Widows' Home	Brantford	5,653		2,718 64	395 71		395 71
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3,308		506 45	231 56		231 56
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	9,981		4,108 00	698 67		698 67
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	23,619		3,674 53	1,653 33		1,653 33
House of Providence	Peterboro	28,773		4,470 53	2,014 11		2,014 11
The Protestant Home	"	10,878		6,066 60	761 46		761 46
Algoma House of Refuge	Sault Ste. Marie	6,655		4,071 53	465 85		465 85
Totals for 1915		1,210,485	14,558	601,674 11	78,685 53	291 16	89,578 89
Totals for 1914		1,121,667	18,670	493,753 49	72,853 48	373 40	83,304 61

SEPARATE REPORT

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	177
Admitted	154
Total number of inmates	331
Discharged	126
Died	23
In residence, 30th September, 1915	182
	331

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	331
County of York and other counties	.....
Immigrants and foreigners	.....
	331

Sex.

Male	263
Female	68
	331

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,080 65
From the City of Toronto	130,000 00
From inmates	768 17
Income from property belonging to the House	2,136 47
Subscriptions and donations	440 50
From City of Toronto for outdoor and casual poor	.....
Bank overdraft	17,645 90
From other sources	276 66
Total	$155,348 35

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$9,193 92
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	1,166 80
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,788 43
Salaries and wages	2,331 00
Repairs	788 65
Outdoor and casual poor	122,037 42
Other expenditures	959 33
Medicine and medical comforts	191 86
Advertising and printing	78 04
Taxes and insurance	16 40
Overdraft, 1914	16,796 50
Total	$155,348 35
Government aid for 1915	$5,058 13

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	491
Admitted	350
Total number of inmates	841
Discharged	277
Died	49
In residence, 30th September, 1915	515
	841

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	815
County of York	5
Other counties in Ontario	10
Immigrants and foreigners	11
	841

Sex.

Male	450
Female	391
	841

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$11,857 86
From the City of Toronto....	17,000 00
Other municipalities	.....
From inmates, in payment of board	12,154 50
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	10,198 07
From other sources	11,229 92
Total	$62,440 35

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$34,598 08
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	5,127 32
Fuel, light and cleaning	8,871 77
Salaries and wages	4,378 18
Drugs and medicines	980 66
Ordinary repairs	8,679 14
Other expenditures	2,485 93
Total	$65,121 08
Government aid for 1915	$12,863 14

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	202
Admitted	116
Total number of inmates.	318
Discharged	28
Died	56
In residence, 30th September, 1915	234
	318

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	288
County of York and other counties	30
Immigrants, foreigners, etc...	.....
	318

Sex.

Male	167
Female	151
	318

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$9,047 68
From the City of Toronto....	33,377 00
From other municipalities...	.....
Payments from inmates	16,241 31
Income from property belonging to the Home	1,974 76
Subscriptions, donations, etc..	5,159 65
Other sources	47 57
Total	$65,847 97

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$19,710 99
Clothing and furnishings	2,507 28
Fuel, light and cleaning	7,554 98
Salaries and wages	17,987 35
Repairs, ordinary	2,312 90
Medicine and medical comforts	1,543 17
Other expenses	2,578 09
Repairs and additions	6,243 43
Overdraft, 1914	3,303 67
Total	$63,741 86
Government aid for 1915	$9,671 30

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	16
Admitted	186
Total number of inmates.	202
Discharged	182
Died	8
In residence, 30th September, 1915	12
	202

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	156
County of York	14
Other counties	28
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	4
	202

Sex.

Female	201
Male	1
	202

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$1,030 05
From the City of Toronto	1,461 00
From other municipalities	.....
From the inmates	8,430 30
Subscriptions	438 92
Income from property belonging to the House	.....
From other sources	56 00
Overdraft	537 61
Total	$11,953 88

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,270 14
Furniture and furnishings	203 57
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,202 63
Salaries and wages	3,175 26
Repairs, ordinary	251 88
Medicine and medical comforts	706 13
Other expenses	339 81
Repairs, additions	.....
Total	$12,149 42
Government aid for 1915	$930 90

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	26
Admitted	229
Total number of inmates.	255
Discharged	231
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	24
	255

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	236
County of York	1
Other counties	8
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	10
	255

Sex.

Male	6
Female	249
	255

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$273 35
From the City of Toronto	2,218 00
Payments from inmates	7,770 25
Income from property belonging to the Home	.....
Subscriptions and donations	15 00
Received from all other sources not above enumerated	10 48
Total	$10,287 08

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,754 37
Furnishings, etc.	223 61
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,038 98
Salaries and wages	3,056 00
Ordinary repairs, etc.	1,037 95
Other expenses	409 36
Medicine and medical comforts	20 92
Total	$10,541 19
Government aid for 1915	$231 00

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	23
Admitted	8
Total number of inmates.	31
Discharged	1
Died	7
In residence, 30th September, 1915	23
	31

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	24
Other counties of Ontario	6
Immigrants, etc.	.....
	31

Sex.

Male	4
Female	27
	31

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$576 52
From the City of Toronto	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From payments made by inmates	2,980 00
Income from property belonging to the Home	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	667 00
Total	$4,223 52

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,293 73
Clothing and furnishings	45 56
Fuel, light and cleaning, etc.	679 30
Salaries and wages	932 67
Repairs	115 47
Other expenses	229 83
Medicine and medical comforts	75 19
Total	$4,371 75
Government aid for 1915	$574 70

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	98
Admitted	102
Total number of inmates.	200
Discharged	103
Deaths	9
In residence, 30th September, 1915	88
	200

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	170
County of York	10
Other counties	12
Immigrants, etc.	8
	200

Sex.

Male (infants)	20
Female	180
	200

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,520 44
From the City of Toronto	2,400 00
From inmates	2,436 70
Income from laundry, etc.	4,931 35
Subscriptions and donations	2,133 51
From other sources	90 42
Total	$14,512 42

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,095 76
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	1,102 75
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,678 73
Salaries and wages	3,309 31
Repairs	319 79
Other expenses	3,018 82
Medicine and medical comforts	132 58
Total	$13,657 74
Government aid for 1915	$1,878 89

THE JULIA GREENSHIELDS HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	30
Admitted	4
Total number of inmates.	34
Discharged	1
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1915	27
	34

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	34
County of York	.....
Other counties	.....
	34

Sex.

Females	34
	34

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$724 57
From the City of Toronto	200 00
Payments of inmates	3,489 00
Income from property belonging to the Home	92 53
Subscriptions, donations and income	2,730 10
Other sources	.....
Total	$7,236 20

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,045 99
Clothing and furnishings	245 25
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,245 12
Salaries and wages	1,758 63
Repairs	601 92
Other expenses	.....
Medicine and medical comforts	38 57
Repairs, additions	246 69
Total	$7,182 17
Government aid for 1915	$722 96

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	150
Admitted	81
Total number of inmates.	231
Discharged	68
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1915	161
	231

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	189
County of York and other counties	41
Immigrants and foreigners	1
	231

Sex.

Female	231
	231

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,786 44
From the City of Toronto	700 00
From inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations	270 00
From other sources and laundry	9,260 00
Total	$14,016 00

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$7,106 60
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,729 25
Fuel, light, and cleaning	1,236 50
Salaries and wages	550 00
Repairs	643 79
Drugs and medicines	995 00
Other expenditures	769 36
Total	$14,030 50
Government aid for 1915	$3,964 66

AGED MEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	40
Admitted	16
Total number of inmates	56
Discharged	9
Died	9
In residence, 30th September, 1915	38
	56

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	51
County of York and other counties	2
Immigrants, etc.	3
	56

Sex.

Male	56
	56

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$589 26
From the City of Toronto	200 00
From payments made by inmates	5,719 95
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,594 54
Received from all other sources	21 24
Total	$8,124 99

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,039 09
Clothing and furnishings	357 32
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,368 76
Salaries and wages	2,801 90
Repairs	911 94
Other expenses	247 17
Medicine and medical comforts	43 64
Total	$8,769 82
Government aid for 1915	$656 18

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	104
Admitted	24
Total number of inmates.	128
Discharged	9
Deaths	12
In residence, 30th September, 1915	107
	128

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	108
Other cities and counties	2
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	18
	128

Sex.

Female	128
	128

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,507 87
From the City of Toronto	200 00
From inmates	16,291 05
Subscriptions and donations	729 82
From other sources	49 64
Total	$18,778 38

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$7,152 20
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	710 71
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	2,929 30
Salaries and wages	5,071 95
Repairs	640 10
Other expenses	2,846 87
Medicine and medical comforts	92 29
Total	$19,443 42
Government aid for 1915	$1,671 60

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	86
Admitted	10
Total number of inmates	96
Discharged	11
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1915	84
	96

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	88
County of York and other counties	8
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	96

Sex.

Female	96
	96

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,107 63
From the City of Toronto	800 00
Payments from inmates	160 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,545 80
Laundry, sewing, etc.	9,752 64
Other sources	131 44
Total	$15,497 51

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,514 05
Clothing and furnishings	975 39
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,278 15
Salaries and wages	4,789 15
Repairs, ordinary	591 69
Medicine and medical comforts	114 90
Other expenses	3,869 17
Total	$18,132 50
Government aid for 1915	$2,181 27

VICTOR HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	28
Admitted	168
Total number of inmates	196
Discharged	168
Deaths	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	28
	196

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	132
Immigrants, foreigners, etc. / Other counties of Ontario / County of York	64
	196

Sex.

Female	176
Male (infants)	20
	196

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$468 51
From the City of Toronto	400 00
From inmates	1,537 66
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	1,021 00
From other sources	2,173 04
Total	$5,600 21

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,080 90
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	294 74
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	647 70
Salaries and wages	1,000 00
Repairs	1,747 41
Other expenses	180 98
Total	$5,951 73
Government aid for 1915	$500 05

S. A. RESCUE HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	69
Admitted	248
Total number of inmates	317
Discharged	243
Deaths	9
In residence, 30th September, 1915	65
	317

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	262
County of York and other counties	54
Immigrants, etc.	1
	317

Sex.

Male	34
Female	283
	317

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,111 07
From the City of Toronto	500 00
From inmates	920 19
Subscriptions and donations	123 35
From other sources	5,035 09
Total	$7,689 70

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,655 54
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	244 04
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	523 86
Salaries and wages	3,319 50
Repairs	.....
Rent	1,200 00
Drugs and medicines	37 62
Other expenses	751 23
Total	$7,731 79
Government aid for 1915	$1,244 92

HUMEWOOD HOUSE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	21
Admitted	37
Total number of inmates	58
Discharged	40
Deaths	1
In residence, 30th September, 1915	17
	58

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	50
County of York	.....
Other counties of Ontario	8
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	58

Sex.

Female	58
	58

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$251 30
From inmates	.....
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	4,680 48
From other sources	.....
From the Bank overdraft	194 02
Total	$5,125 80

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,083 01
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	537 44
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	305 87
Salaries and wages	716 00
Repairs	728 32
Other expenses	1,756 16
Total	$5,126 80
Government aid for 1915	$245 00

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	147
Admitted	66
Total number of inmates	213
Discharged	56
Died	31
In residence, 30th September, 1915	126
	213

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	213
County of Wentworth	.....
	213

Sex.

Male	135
Female	78
	213

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,523 45
From the City of Hamilton	16,089 02
From the municipalities	.....
From the inmates	738 00
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	.....
From all other sources	24 50
Total	$20,374 97

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$9,030 39
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	986 43
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	3,234 71
Salaries and wages	5,262 00
Ordinary repairs	644 06
Taxes and insurance	378 60
Other expenses	736 88
Medicine and medical comforts	101 90
Repairs, additions	.....
Total	$20,374 97
Government aid for 1915	$3,772 72

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	36
Admitted	20
Total number of inmates	56
Number discharged	.....
Number of deaths	5
In residence, 30th September, 1915	51
	56

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	56
	56

Sex.

Female	56
	56

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$934 93
From the City of Hamilton	892 71
Income from property	1,165 07
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	1,761 15
From inmates	.....
From all other sources	1,082 32
Total	$5,836 18

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,432 39
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	36 20
Fuel, gas, cleaning, etc.	1,021 69
Salaries and wages	1,810 45
Ordinary repairs	22 03
Other expenses	528 56
Outdoor relief	.....
Medicine and medical comforts	64 05
Total	$5,915 37
Government aid for 1915	$1,153 88

ST. PETER'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	15
Admitted	6
Total number of inmates.	21
Discharged	2
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1915	15
	21

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	18
County of Wentworth and other counties	3
Immigrants, foreigners, etc...	.....
	21

Sex.

Male	20
Female	1
	21

Receipts.

From the Ontario Government	$440 23
From the City of Hamilton	201 12
From the County of Wentworth	.....
From the inmates	1,792 89
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	167 00
From other sources	414 54
Income from property belonging to House	139 82
Total	$3,155 60

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$782 15
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	.....
Fuel, light and cleaning	233 32
Salaries and wages	1,190 00
Ordinary repairs	108 40
Live stock and feed	37 80
Other expenses	869 89
Medicine and medical comforts	14 10
Total	$3,235 66
Government aid for 1915	$341 25

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	32
Admitted	30
	62
Discharged	18
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1915	39
	62

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	24
County of Frontenac	19
Other counties of Ontario	19
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	62

Sex.

Male	43
Female	19
	62

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$884 38
From the City of Kingston	1,000 00
County of Frontenac	1,170 02
Lennox and Addington	1,188 11
Payments from inmates	116 75
Income from property	124 20
Subscriptions and donations	48 00
Other sources	367 45
Total	$4,898 91

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,050 07
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	433 34
Fuel, light and cleaning	520 44
Salaries and wages	928 00
Repairs, ordinary	427 39
Farming	81 58
Other expenses	197 46
Medicine and medical comforts	43 92
Repairs, additions	.....
Total	$4,682 20
Government aid for 1915	$922 46

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	146
Admitted	121
Total number of inmates.	267
Discharged	58
Died	29
In residence, 30th September, 1915	180
	267

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	73
County of Frontenac	20
Other counties	169
Immigrants, foreigners, etc...	5
	267

Sex.

Male	163
Female	104
	267

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,226 11
From the City of Kingston...	100 00
From the County of Frontenac	1,036 19
From other municipallties....	1,341 55
Income from property	467 05
Payment from inmates	7,595 41
Subscriptions and donations..	4,938 65
Sisters' earnings, etc.	6,757 81
Other sources	2,777 93
Total	$29,240 70

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$16,376 68
Clothing, furnishing, etc.	2,683 05
Salaries and wages	24 40
Fuel, light and cleaning	4,451 23
Repairs, ordinary	968 25
Taxes and insurance	792 47
Other expenses	2,192 92
Medicine and medical comforts	217 08
Repairs, additions	1,575 88
Total	$29,281 96
Government aid for 1915	$4,556 65

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND INFANTS, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	25
Admitted	46
Total number of inmates.	71
Discharged	37
Died	7
In residence, 30th September, 1915	27
	71

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	26
County of Frontenac	11
Other counties in Ontario	30
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	4
	71

Sex.

Male	28
Female	43
	71

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$288 43
From the City of Kingston...	500 00
From the County of Frontenac	175 00
From inmates	1,172 15
Subscriptions and donations..	175 12
Other sources	18 32
Total	$2,329 02

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$887 83
Clothing and furnishings	118 05
Fuel, light and cleaning, etc...	292 25
Salaries and wages	540 00
Additions, repairs	205 44
Other expenses	295 16
Total	$2,338 73
Government aid for 1915	$304 13

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	143
Admitted	100
Total number of inmates.	243
Discharged	80
Died	20
In residence, 30th September, 1915	143
	243

Places Admitted From.

City of London	54
County of Middlesex	61
Other counties in Ontario	121
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	7
	243

Sex.

Male	98
Female	145
	243

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,581 27
From the City of London	700 00
From other municipalities	325 00
Payment from inmates	6,427 95
Subscriptions and donations	2,918 80
Other sources	.....
Total	$13,953 02

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$8,690 37
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	980 02
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,376 01
Salaries and wages	700 75
Repairs, ordinary	739 50
Taxes, insurance, etc.	404 31
Other expenses	134 61
Medicine and medical comforts	50 66
Total	$14,076 23
Government aid for 1915	$4,094 23

HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	86
Admitted	26
Total number of inmates.	112
Discharged	13
Died	15
In residence, 30th September, 1915	84
	112

Places Admitted From.

City of London	72
Other counties of Ontario	20
County of Middlesex	20
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	112

Sex.

Male	57
Female	55
	112

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,188 27
From the City of London	4,053 90
From the County of Middlesex	.....
From other municipalities	.....
Payment from inmates	7,244 32
Subscriptions and donations	91 00
Other sources	277 37
Total	$13,854 86

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$6,623 40
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	865 23
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,390 82
Salaries and wages	3,013 00
Repairs, ordinary	891 31
Drugs and medicines	239 78
Other expenses	621 26
Total	$13,644 80
Government aid for 1915	$2,265 34

CONVALESCENT HOME, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	4
Admitted	32
Total number of inmates	36
Discharged	33
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	3
	36

Places Admitted From.

City of London	36
County of Middlesex and other counties	.....
	36

Sex.

Male	12
Female	24
	36

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$116 13
From the City of London	200 00
Payment from inmates	261 80
Subscriptions and donations	252 50
Other sources	26 97
Total	$857 40

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$387 83
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light and cleaning	144 56
Salaries and wages	200 00
Repairs, ordinary	51 98
Other expenses	92 04
Total	$876 41
Government aid for 1915	$107 59

HOME FOR INCURABLES, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	40
Admitted	28
Total number of inmates	68
Discharged	6
Died	12
In residence, 30th September, 1915	50
	68

Places Admitted From.

City of London	33
County of Middlesex	10
Other counties in Ontario	25
	68

Sex.

Male	29
Female	39
	68

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$958 15
From the City of London	1,633 35
From the County of Middlesex	.....
Payments from inmates	7,354 70
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,700 33
Other sources	225 91
Total	$11,872 44

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,727 22
Clothing and furnishings	1,593 01
Fuel, light and cleaning	847 16
Salaries and wages	3,755 03
Repairs	1,704 67
Other expenses	221 47
Medicine and medical comforts	260 87
Total	$12,109 43
Government aid for 1915	$1,110 27

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	146
Admitted	45
Total number of inmates	191
Discharged	33
Died	25
In residence, 30th September, 1915	133
	191

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	132
County of Carleton	34
Other counties in Ontario	24
Immigrants	1
	191

Sex.

Male	119
Female	72
	191

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,742 38
From the City of Ottawa	1,850 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From other municipalities	.....
From payments made by inmates	4,275 77
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	5,665 59
Other sources	4,423 23
Total	$19,946 97

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$7,903 90
Clothing and furnishings	2,008 60
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	2,817 45
Salaries and wages	2,235 25
Repairs, ordinary	1,826 10
Live stock and farm grounds	1,040 18
Taxes and insurance	766 05
Medicine and medical comforts	232 28
Other expenses	2,116 62
Total	$20,946 43
Government aid for 1915	$3,519 46

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	196
Admitted	75
Total number of inmates	271
Discharged	27
Died	30
In residence, 30th September, 1915	214
	271

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	188
County of Carleton	5
Other counties	75
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	3
	271

Sex.

Male	109
Female	162
	271

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$5,168 17
From the City of Ottawa	2,800 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From other municipalities	969 75
Income from property belonging to the House	521 50
From payments made by inmates	4,634 20
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	4,930 29
Other sources	305 62
Total	$19,379 53

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$12,351 29
Clothing and furnishings	1,042 32
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	2,287 17
Salaries and wages	696 00
Repairs, ordinary	469 04
Taxes and insurance	463 08
Other expenses	1,876 42
Medicine and medical comforts	184 72
Total	$19,370 04
Government aid for 1915	$5,222 21

HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, October 1st, 1914	32
Admitted	24
Total number of inmates..	56
Discharged	18
Died	10
In residence, 30th September, 1915	28
	56

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	46
County of Carleton	6
Other counties	3
Immigrants, foreigners	1
	56

Sex.

Male	54
Female	2
	56

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$817 32
From the City of Ottawa	952 50
From the County of Carleton.	300 00
From other municipalities	.....
From payments made by inmates	739 33
Subscriptions, donations, etc..	3,221 40
Income from property	.....
Other sources	.....
Total	$6,030 55

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,681 70
Clothing and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	469 50
Salaries and wages, etc.	1,350 00
Repairs, ordinary	106 55
Taxes and insurance	.....
Other expenses	130 22
Medicine and medical comforts	44 50
Repairs, additions	198 31
Total	$3,980 78
Government aid for 1915	$835 38

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	21
Admitted	7
Total number of inmates..	28
Discharged	5
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1915	18
	28

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	24
County of Carleton	1
Other counties in Ontario	3
Immigrants, etc.	.....
	28

Sex.

Female	28
	28

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$859 78
From the City of Ottawa / From the County of Carleton.	1,650 00
Payment from inmates	.....
Income from property	930 00
Subscriptions and donations, etc.	10,284 41
Total	$13,724 19

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,739 81
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light and cleaning	.....
Salaries and wages	2,293 85
Taxes and insurance	.....
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Medicine, medical comforts	.....
Other expenses	5,953 89
Repairs, additions	.....
Total	$10,987 55
Government aid for 1915	$471 45

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	44
Admitted	91
Total number of inmates.	135
Discharged	100
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1915	33
	135

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	76
County of Carleton	3
Other counties in Ontario	44
Immigrants, etc.	12
	135

Sex.

Male	29
Female	106
	135

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$739 29
From the City of Ottawa	500 00
From the County of Carleton.	50 00
Payment from inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations..	175 75
From all other sources	13,978 71
Total	$15,443 75

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,279 58
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	563 55
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,507 55
Salaries and wages	6,269 97
Repairs, ordinary	195 95
Taxes and insurance	74 06
Medicine and medical comforts	240 37
Repairs, additions	649 34
Other expenses	3,595 94
Total	$15,376 31
Government aid for 1915	$804 16

THE REFUGE OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	171
Admitted	128
Total number of inmates.	299
Discharged	125
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	174
	299

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	190
County of Carleton	78
Other counties in Ontario	31
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	299

Sex.

Female	299
	299

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,983 75
From the City of Ottawa	425 00
County of Carleton	50 00
From payments made by inmates	1,697 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc..	500 00
Other sources	15,943 25
Income from Home property.	48 00
Total	$22,647 50

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$11,599 60
Clothing and furnishings	3,558 75
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	5,837 95
Salaries and wages	675 20
Repairs	1,000 00
Live stock and farm grounds.	2,810 69
Taxes and insurance	1,325 40
Medicine and medical comforts	438 50
Repairs, additions	2,028 36
Other expenses	631 27
Total	$29,905 72
Government aid for 1915	$4,094 88

HOME FOR INCURABLES, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	25
Admitted	17
Total number of inmates	42
Discharged	5
Died	8
In residence, 30th September, 1915	29
	42

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	39
County of Carleton	1
Other counties in Ontario	2
	42

Sex.

Male	16
Female	26
	42

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$612 50
From the County of Carleton	.....
From the City of Ottawa	2,000 00
From payments made by inmates	1,888 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	898 40
Other sources	2,211 72
Income from Home property	2,235 25
Bank overdraft	3,554 99
Total	$13,400 86

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,164 25
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	4,370 80
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,800 45
Salaries and wages	2,501 20
Repairs, ordinary	69 61
Taxes and insurance	223 11
Other expenses	4,538 19
Medicine and medical comforts	154 61
Total	$15,822 22
Government aid for 1915	$621 45

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	50
Admitted	37
Total number of inmates	87
Discharged	29
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1915	53
	87

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Guelph	36
From the County of Wellington	34
Other counties in Ontario	17
Foreigners, etc.	.....
	87

Sex.

Male	54
Female	33
	87

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,358 98
From the City of Guelph	2,376 00
From the County of Wellington	200 00
From inmates	695 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	477 26
From other sources	880 53
Total	$6,628 01

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,525 15
Clothing and furnishings	478 67
Fuel, light and cleaning	878 75
Salaries and wages	750 50
Ordinary repairs	275 64
Live stock and farm grounds	642 22
Other expenses	316 76
Medicine and medical comforts	72 20
Total	$5,939 89
Government aid for 1915	$1,348 69

THE ELLIOTT HOME, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	20
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates.	25
Discharged	2
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1915	20
	25

Places Admitted From.

City of Guelph	16
County of Wellington	2
Other counties in Ontario	6
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	25

Sex.

Male	10
Female	15
	25

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$468 72
From the City of Guelph	.....
From the County of Wellington	.....
Payments from inmates	4,382 10
Subscriptions and donations.	206 33
From other sources	24 80
Bank overdraft	894 13
Total	$5,976 08

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,043 23
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	202 61
Fuel, gas, etc.	976 53
Salaries and wages	1,744 92
Repairs, ordinary	112 47
Other expenses	264 72
Medicine and medical comforts	13 35
Repairs, additions	263 63
Total	$5,621 46
Government aid for 1915	$487 69

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS HOME, ST. THOMAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	17
Admitted	11
Total number of inmates.	28
Discharged	5
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1915	21
	28

Places Admitted From.

City of St. Thomas	28
	28

Sex.

Male	14
Female	14
	28

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$456 05
From the City of St. Thomas.	.....
From payments by inmates	.....
Subscriptions, etc.	102 00
Income from property	2,540 10
From other sources	26 01
Total	$3,124 16

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,094 78
Clothing and furnishings	272 53
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	304 49
Salaries and wages	955 00
Repairs, ordinary	134 13
Other expenses	192 62
Medicine and medical comforts	119 00
Repairs, additions	.....
Total	$3,072 55
Government aid for 1915	$524 37

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	143
Admitted	57
Total number of inmates.	200
Discharged	47
Died	11
In residence, 30th September, 1915	142
	200

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	85
County of Wentworth	31
Other counties in Ontario	58
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	26
	200

Sex.

Male	85
Female	115
	200

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,383 94
From the Town of Dundas	.....
From the County of Wentworth	.....
From other municipalities	588 90
From inmates	7,319 37
Income from property	194 00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	1,678 13
Other sources	1,685 98
Total	$14,850 32

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$9,774 95
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	1,016 64
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,968 61
Salaries	920 48
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Other expenditures	705 09
Medicine and medical comforts	507 58
Taxes and insurance	310 00
Total	$15,203 35
Government aid for 1915	$3,771 53

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	26
Admitted	18
Total number of inmates.	44
Discharged	16
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1915	27
	44

Places Admitted From.

City of Chatham	34
County of Kent	.....
Other counties in Ontario	3
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	7
	44

Sex.

Male	29
Female	15
	44

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$646 73
From the City of Chatham	2,650 00
From inmates themselves	538 11
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	125 25
Other sources	99 90
Total	$4,059 99

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,917 06
Clothing and furnishings	61 93
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	299 05
Salaries and wages	848 50
Repairs	42 13
Other expenses	919 69
Total	$4,088 36
Government aid for 1915	$659 68

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	15
Admitted	1
Total number of inmates.	16
Discharged	1
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	15
	16

Places Admitted From.

City of Brantford	14
County of Brant	1
Other counties in Ontario	1
	16

Sex.

Female	16
	16

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$340 96
From inmates	298 00
Subscriptions and donations	2,291 05
From other sources	159 59
Total	$3,089 54

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$623 03
Clothing and furnishings	20 07
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	220 33
Salaries and wages	382 55
Repairs, ordinary, etc.	707 30
Other expenses	109 16
Total	$2,062 44
Government aid for 1915	$395 71

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	8
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates.	13
Discharged	3
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1915	8
	13

Places Admitted From.

City of Belleville	13
	13

Sex

Male	8
Female	5
	13

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$223 30
From the City of Belleville	300 00
From inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations	124 14
From other sources	82 31
Total	$729 75

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$249 87
Clothing and furnishings	5 31
Fuel, light and cleaning	103 37
Salaries and wages	263 74
Repairs, ordinary	26 93
Other expenses	80 53
Total	$729 75
Government aid for 1915	$231 56

THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	70
Admitted	49
Total number of inmates.	119
Discharged	32
Died	12
In residence, 30th September, 1915	75
	119

Places Admitted From.

City of Peterborough	62
County of Peterborough	19
From other counties	38
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	119

Sex.

Male	53
Female	66
	119

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,906 66
From the City and County of Peterborough	484 95
From municipalities for board of inmates	.....
From inmates	2,259 12
Subscriptions and donations	1,018 00
Other sources	708 46
Total	$6,377 19

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,615 24
Clothing and furnishings	793 07
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,226 86
Repairs, ordinary	116 80
Other expenses	589 72
Medicine and medical comforts	73 02
Salaries and wages	596 50
Total	$7,011 21
Government aid for 1915	$2,014 11

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	23
Admitted	11
Total number of inmates.	34
Discharged	4
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1915	27
	34

Places Admitted From.

City of Windsor	34
County of Essex	.....
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	34

Sex.

Male	24
Female	10
	34

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$594 09
From the City of Windsor	3,791 65
From inmates	64 00
Subscriptions and donations	137 75
Other sources	114 60
Total	$4,702 09

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,717 53
Clothing and furnishings	59 94
Fuel, light and cleaning	239 66
Repairs, ordinary	91 53
Salaries and wages	787 16
Other expenses	342 67
Outside relief	2,577 23
Total	$5,815 72
Government aid for 1915	$698 67

ST. PAUL'S HOME FOR THE AGED, CORNWALL.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	59
Admitted	35
Total number of inmates	94
Discharged	11
Died	15
In residence, 30th September, 1915	68
	94

Places Admitted From.

Town of Cornwall	26
County of Stormont	24
Other counties	44
Immigrants	.....
	94

Sex.

Male	53
Female	41
	94

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,977 63
From the Town of Cornwall	.....
From other municipalities	150 00
From inmates themselves	785 01
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	2,000 00
From other sources	739 52
Total	$5,652 16

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,216 47
Clothing and furnishings	193 22
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,262 14
Repairs, ordinary	350 02
Medicine and medical comforts	68 00
Other expenses	465 43
Total	$5,555 28
Government aid for 1915	$1,653 33

THE PETERBOROUGH PROTESTANT HOME.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	27
Admitted	11
Total number of inmates	38
Discharged	2
Died	7
In residence, 30th September, 1915	29
	38

Places Admitted From.

City of Peterborough	35
County of Peterborough	3
	38

Sex.

Male	21
Female	17
	38

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario, 1914	$692 86
From the City of Peterborough	1,611 48
From inmates themselves	1,464 84
Income from property belonging to the Home	988 28
Subscriptions, donations from private individuals	1,987 50
From all sources not above mentioned	14 50
Total	$6,759 46

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,340 10
Clothing and furnishings	334 14
Fuel, light and cleaning	702 54
Repairs, ordinary	147 10
Salaries and wages	1,435 85
Other expenses	2,989 29
Medicine and medical comforts	94 62
Total	$7,043 64
Government grant for 1915	$761 46

HOUSE OF REFUGE, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914	.....
Admitted	43
Total number of inmates	43
Discharged	13
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1915	27
	43

Places Admitted From.

Town of Sault Ste. Marie	22
District of Algoma	13
Other counties	1
Immigrants	7
	43

Sex.

Male	38
Female	5
	43

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From inmates themselves	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	.....
From other sources	.....
Bank overdraft	4,071 43
Total	$4,071 43

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,413 15
Light, cleaning, etc.	37 00
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Medicine and medical comforts	225 05
Other expenses	2,076 29
Salaries and wages	1,289 86
Total	$5,141 35
Government aid for 1915	$465 85

ORPHAN ASYLUMS

The statistical tables on the following pages of this report show an increase in the contributions to several of the Institutions, while in some cases there is a falling off as compared with last year.

The total number of children cared for in the Orphanages during the year was 4,850, as compared with 5,098 in 1915.

In the tables will be found full details of the receiving and discharging of children, etc.

The statistics relating to the sex and previous residence of the inmates are given in the following summary:

Sex.

Male	2,510
Female	2,340
	4,850

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	3,521
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	316
Received from other counties in the Province	841
Immigrants and foreigners and unknown	172
	4,850

TABLE I.—Schedule "C"—Orphanages

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	No. in residence 1st of October, 1914.	No. admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1915.	Total number maintained during the year.	No. discharged during the year.	No. of deaths during the year.	No. remaining in residence on 30th Sept., 1915.
Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Toronto	246	191	437	200	.....	237
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	157	56	213	51	.....	162
Girls' Home	"	87	50	137	56	.....	81
Boys' Home	"	80	61	141	68	.....	73
The Working Boys' Home	"	32	53	85	63	.....	22
Infants' Home	"	161	246	407	202	66	139
Home for Incurable Children	"	29	10	39	9	.....	30
St Vincent's Infants' Home	"	149	198	347	223	30	94
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	105	78	183	68	1	114
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Boys' Home	"	68	30	98	18	.....	80
Girls' Home	"	45	36	81	36	.....	45
Home for the Friendless	"	58	139	197	115	17	65
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	34	56	90	50	5	35
Orphans' Home	Kingston	83	96	179	106	.....	73
St. Mary's of the Lake Orphanage	"	112	63	175	64	3	108
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	48	78	126	79	1	46
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	71	52	123	36	1	86
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	227	159	386	136	.....	250
Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	65	189	254	186	8	60
Boys' Home	"	16	35	51	39	.....	12
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	112	137	249	108	25	116
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	35	64	99	59	.....	40
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	10	36	46	34	2	10
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	25	69	94	67	4	23
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	29	21	50	29	.....	21
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	65	20	85	27	.....	58
Orphans' Home	Fort William	82	62	144	69	.....	75
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	38	85	123	86	.....	37
Nazareth Orphanage	Cornwall	32	20	52	34	.....	18
St. Vincent's Orphanage	Peterboro'	39	22	61	22	.....	39
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	67	30	97	36	1	60
Totals for 1915		2,408	2,442	4,850	2,376	164	2,310
Totals for 1914		2,276	2,822	5,098	2,509	164	2,425

TABLE II.—Schedule C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th September, 1915.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	
Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Toronto	85,289	20,893 39	24.49
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	57,891	17,664 77	30.51
Girls' Home	"	32,615	10,893 95	33.40
Boys' Home	"	32,128	11,460 17	35.67
The Working Boys' Home	"	10,471	6,922 94	66.11
Infants' Home	"	56,643	15,084 47	26.63
Home for Incurable Children	"	10,628	10,465 72	98.47
St. Vincent's Infants' Home	"	47,604	7,755 21	16.29
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	35,209	9,018 31	25.61
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	365	*	.....
Boys' Home	"	26,339	4,812 34	18.27
Girls' Home	"	15,454	4,298 44	27.82
Home for the Friendless	"	19,288	5,353 86	27.81
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	12,727	6,396 89	50.26
Orphans' Home	Kingston	30,141	6,250 28	20.73
St. Mary's of the Lake Orphanage	"	40,145	7,037 05	17.53
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	17,368	*	.....
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	30,361	*	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	83,979	17,999 46	21.43
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	25,571	9,545 13	37.32
Boys' Home	"	4,690	3,519 83	75.05
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	43,877	9,626 74	21.94
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	16,012	4,901 29	30.61
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	4,473	1,439 72	32.18
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	8,736	3,905 67	44.70
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	8,319	3,751 89	45.10
St. Agatha Orphans' Asylum	St. Agatha	21,871	4,613 00	21.09
Orphans' Home	Fort William	30,861	7,899 85	25.59
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	11,681	2,432 03	20.82
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	23,237	3,892 11	12.44
Nazareth Orphanage	Cornwall	10,542	*	.....
St. Vincent's Orphanage	Peterboro'	14,404	2,326 96	16.15
Totals for 1915		868,919	220,161 47	25.33
Totals for 1914		863,531	217,562 05	25.19

* Included in the Refuge Branch.

TABLE III.—Schedule C—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rate is based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based	Amount received from all sources other than Government	Computation at two (2) cents per day.	Computation at seven (7) cents per day, being Refuge rate for adults.	Total Government grant for the year 1915.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Toronto	85,289	.....	16,612 16	1,705 78	.....	1,705 78
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	57,891	.....	16,497 78	1,157 82	.....	1,157 82
Girls' Home	"	32,615	.....	9,678 51	652 30	.....	652 30
Boys' Home	"	32,128	.....	11,509 33	642 56	.....	642 56
The Working Boys' Home	"	10,471	.....	6,593 53	209 42	.....	209 42
Infants' Home	"	37,985	18,658	10,698 09	759 70	1,306 06	2,065 76
Home for Incurable Children	"	10,628	.....	10,192 34	212 56	.....	212 56
St. Vincent's Infants' Home	"	38,715	8,889	6,147 17	774 30	622 23	1,396 53
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	35,209	.....	8,194 38	704 18	.....	704 18
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	365	.....	.....	7 30	.....	7 30
Boys' Home	"	26,339	.....	4,312 69	526 78	.....	526 78
Girls' Home	"	15,454	.....	4,413 58	309 08	.....	309 08
Home for the Friendless	"	13,024	6,264	4,794 95	260 48	438 48	698 96
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	6,454	6,273	5,769 13	129 08	439 11	568 19
Orphans' Home	Kingston	30,141	.....	5,926 60	602 82	.....	602 82
St. Mary's of the Lake Orphanage	"	40,145	.....	5,514 25	802 90	.....	802 90
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	17,368	.....	.....	347 36	.....	347 36
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	30,361	.....	.....	607 22	.....	607 22
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	83,979	.....	16,466 37	1,679 58	.....	1,679 58
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	17,500	8,071	8,680 15	350 00	564 97	914 97
Boys' Home	"	4,690	.....	3,386 81	93 80	.....	93 80
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	43,877	.....	8,873 30	877 54	.....	877 54
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	16,012	.....	4,634 63	320 24	.....	320 24
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	3,195	1,278	1,411 25	63 90	89 46	153 36
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	3,268	5,468	3,417 41	65 36	382 76	448 12
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	8,319	.....	3,499 61	166 38	.....	166 38
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	21,871	.....	4,239 65	437 42	.....	437 42
Orphans' Home	Fort William	38,861	.....	6,204 73	617 22	.....	617 22
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	11,681	.....	2,199 09	233 62	.....	233 62
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	23,237	.....	7,788 91	464 74	.....	464 74
Nazareth Orphanage	Cornwall	10,542	.....	.....	210 84	.....	210 84
St. Vincent's Orphanage	Peterboro'	14,404	.....	1,894 33	288 08	.....	288 08
Totals for 1915	.....	814,018	54,901	199,490 73	16,280 36	3,843 07	20,123 43
Totals for 1914	.....	808,514	55,017	203,969 41	16,170 28	3,851 19	20,021 47

SEPARATE REPORTS

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914..	246
Admitted	191
Total number of inmates...	437
Discharged	200
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	237
	437

Sex.

Male	210
Female	227
	437

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	383
County of York	....
Other parts of Ontario	53
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	437

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,604.70, were $18,216.86, and the expenditures were $20,893.39.

Government aid for the year 1915, $1,705.78.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the past year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914..	157
Admitted	56
Total number of inmates...	213
Discharged	51
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	162
	213

Sex.

Male	135
Female	78
	213

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	89
Immigrants, foreigners etc.	74
Other parts of Ontario	50
	213

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,171.26, were $17,669.04, and the expenditures were $17,664.77.

Government aid for the year 1915, $1,157.82.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914..	87
Admitted	50
Total number of inmates...	137
Discharged	56
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	81
	137

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	136
County of York	....
Other parts of Ontario	1
	137

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $600.72, amounted to $10,928.51, and the expenditure $10,893.95.

Government aid for 1915, $652.30.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	80
Admitted	61
Total number of inmates....	141
Discharged	68
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	73
	141

Places Admitted From.	
City of Toronto	141
County of York	....
Counties of Ontario	....
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	....
	141

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $639.20, amounted to $12,148.53, and the expenditures were $11,460.17.

Government aid for the year 1915, $642.56.

THE WORKING BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	32
Admitted	53
Total number of inmates....	85
Discharged	63
In residence, 30th September, 1915	22
	85

Sex.	
Male	85
	85

Places Admitted From.	
City of Toronto	72
County of York	5
Counties of Ontario	7
Aliens	....
	85

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $260.80, amounted to $6,844.33, and the expenditures were $6,922.94.

Government aid for the year 1915, $209.42.

THE INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	161
Admitted	246
Total number of inmates....	407
Discharged	202
Died	66
In residence, 30th September 1915	139
	407

Sex.	
Male (185 infants)	167
Female (124 infants)	240
	407

Places Admitted From.	
City of Toronto	359
County of York	....
Other Counties in Ontario	48
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	....
	407

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $1,795.82, were $12,993.91, and the expenditures were $15,084.47.

Government aid for the year 1915, $2,065.76.

HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	29
Admitted	10
Total number of inmates ...	39
Discharged	9
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915.	30
	39

Sex.	
Male	24
Female	15
	39
Places Admitted From.	
City of Toronto	15
Other counties in the Province..	22
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	2
	39

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $209.52, amounted to $10,401.86, and the expenditure to $10,465.72.

Government aid for 1915, $212.56.

ST. VINCENT INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	149
Admitted during the year	198
Total number of inmates....	347
Discharged	223
Died	30
In residence, 30th September, 1915	94
	347

Sex.	
Male	162
Female	185
	347
Places Admitted From.	
City of Toronto	337
From County of York	....
Other counties	10
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	....
	347

The revenue of this Home during the year, including the Government grant of $1,615.25, amounted to $7,762.42, and the expenditure to $7,755.21.

Government aid for 1915, $1,396.53.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	105
Admitted	78
Total number of inmates....	183
Discharged	68
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1915	114
	183

Sex.	
Male	102
Female	81
	183
Places Admitted From.	
City of Hamilton	169
County of Wentworth	1
Other counties and countries....	13
	183

Including the Government grant of $775.06, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $8,969.44, and the expenditure to $9,018.31.

Government aid for 1915, $704.18.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914...	1
Admitted	....
Total number of inmates....	1
Discharged	....
Deaths	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	1
	1

Sex.	
Male	1
Female	....
Places Admitted From.	
City of Hamilton	1
County of Wentworth and other countries	....
	1

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statements of the Aged Women's Home, *vide* Schedule "B" Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1915, $7.30.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence 1st October, 1914...	68
Admitted	30
Total number of inmates ...	98
Discharged	18
In residence, 30th September, 1915	80
	98
Places Admitted From.	
Hamilton City	98

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $564.34, were $4,877.03, and the expenditures were $4,812.34.

Government aid for 1915, $526.78.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	45
Admitted	36
Total number of inmates....	81
Discharged	36
Number of deaths	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	45
	81
Places Admitted From.	
City of Hamilton	81
County of Wentworth	....
	81

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $329.18, was $4,742.76, and the expenditure was $4,298.44.

Government aid for 1915, $309.08.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND INFANTS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914..	58
Admitted	139
Total number of inmates....	197
Discharged	115
Died	17
In residence, 30th September, 1915	65
	197

Sex.

Male	69
Female	128
	197

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	172
County of Wentworth	6
Other place and counties	13
Aliens	6
	197

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant of $654.78, was $5,449.73, and the expenditure $5,353.86.

Government aid for 1915, $698.96.

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914...	34
Admitted	56
Total number of inmates....	90
Discharged	50
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1915	35
	90

Sex.

Male	24
Female	66
	90

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	62
County of Wentworth	....
Other counties and countries....	28
	90

The revenue of this Asylum for the year, including the Government grant of $640.81, amounted to $6,409.94, and the expenditure to $6,396.89.

Government aid for 1915, $568.19.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914..	83
Admitted	96
Total number of inmates...	179
Discharged	106
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	73
	179

Sex.

Male	77
Female	102
	179

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	142
County of Frontenac	18
Other counties in Ontario	18
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	1
	179

The revenue of this Home for the year, including the Government grant of $503.02, was $6,429.62, and the expenditure was $6,250.28.

Government aid for 1915, $602.82.

ST. MARY'S OF THE LAKE ORPHANAGE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	112
Admitted	63
Total number of inmates...	175
Discharged	64
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1915	108
	175

Sex.	
Male	104
Female	71
	175
Places Admitted From.	
City of Kingston	72
County of Frontenac	2
Other counties	101
	175

The income of the Asylum during the year, including the Government grant of $761.04, amounted to $6,275.29, and the expenditure to $7,037.05.

Government aid for 1915, $802.90.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	48
Admitted	78
Total number of inmates...	126
Discharged	79
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1915	46
	126

Sex.	
Male	48
Female	78
	126
Places Admitted From.	
City of Ottawa	110
County of Carleton	4
Other counties	12
	126

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statement of the Refuge Branch of the Orphans' Home, Ottawa. See Schedule "B," Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1915, $347.36.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	71
Admitted	52
Total number of inmates....	123
Discharged	36
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1915	86
	123

Sex.	
Male	64
Female	59
	123
Places Admitted From.	
City of Ottawa	95
County of Carleton	10
Other parts of Province	16
Other countries	2
	123

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included in the financial statement of the Refuge Department; *vide* Schedule B, Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1915, $607.22.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914...	227
Admitted	159
Total number of inmates...	386
Discharged	136
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	250
	386

Sex.

Male	184
Female	202
	386

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	190
County of Carleton	15
Other counties in Ontario	181
	386

The receipts of the Institution, including Government grant of $1,680.16, were $18,086.53, and the expenditures, $17,999.46.

Government aid for 1915, $1,679.58.

BOYS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914...	16
Admitted	35
Total number of inmates...	51
Discharged	39
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	12
	51

Sex.

Male	51
Female	....
	51

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	11
County of Carleton	5
Other counties in Province.....	2
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	33
	51

The revenue of the Home during the year, including Government grant of $123.82, amounted to $3,510.23, and the expenditures to $3,519.83.

Government aid for 1915 $93.80.

S. A. RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914..	65
Admitted during the year.....	189
Total number of inmates..	254
Discharged	186
Died	8
In residence 30th September, 1915	60
	254

Sex.

Male	84
Female	170
	254

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	234
County of Carleton	....
Other counties	15
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	5
	254

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant of $851.65, was $9,531.80 and the expenditures were $9,545.13.

Government aid for 1915, $914.97.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	112
Admitted	137
Total number of inmates...	249
Discharged	108
Died	25
In residence, 30th September, 1915	116
	249

Sex.	
Male	126
Female	123
	249
Places Admitted From.	
City of London	112
County of Middlesex	9
Other parts of the Province	128
	249

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $739.96, amounted to $9,613.26, and the expenditure to $9,626.74.

Government aid for the year 1915, $877.54.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	35
Admitted	64
Total number of inmates...	99
Discharged	59
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	40
	99

Sex.	
Male	62
Female	37
	99
Places Admitted From.	
City of London	99
Other counties	....
	99

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $267.54, was $4,902.17, and the expenditures were $4,901.29.

Government aid for 1915, $320.24.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	10
Admitted	36
Total number of inmates...	46
Discharged	34
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1915	10
	46

Sex.	
Male	18
Female	28
	46
Places Admitted From.	
City of London	42
County of Middlesex	4
Other counties	....
	46

The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of $203.33, were $1,614.58, and the expenditures, $1,439.72.

Government aid for 1915, $153.36.

S. A. RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914..	25
Admitted . . .	69
Total number of inmates...	94
Discharged . . .	67
Died . . .	4
In residence, 30th September, 1915 . . .	23
	94

Sex.

Male . . .	18
Female . . .	76
	94

Places Admitted From.

City of London . . .	61
Middlesex and other counties...	31
Immigrants, foreigners, etc. . . .	2
	94

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant of $474.05, was $3,891.46, and the expenditure $3,905.67.

Government aid for 1915, $448.12.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914..	29
Admitted . . .	21
Total number of inmates...	50
Discharged . . .	29
Died . . .	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915 . . .	21
	50

Sex.

Male . . .	31
Female . . .	19
	50

Places Admitted From.

City of St. Catharines . . .	35
County of Lincoln . . .	13
Other counties . . .	2
Aliens . . .	....
	50

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $223.84, amounted to $3,723.45, and the expenditure $3,751.89.

Government aid for 1915, $166.33.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914..	65
Admitted . . .	20
Total number of inmates...	85
Discharged . . .	27
Died . . .	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915 . . .	58
	85

Sex.

Male . . .	45
Female . . .	40
	85

Places Admitted From.

County of Waterloo . . .	69
Other counties . . .	16
Aliens . . .	....
	85

The revenue of the Asylum was $4,634.15, including the Government grant of $394.50, and the expenditure $4,613.00.

Government aid for 1915, $437.42.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHANAGE, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914..	82
Admitted	62
Total number of inmates...	144
Discharged	69
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	75
	144

Sex.

Male	58
Female	86
	144

Places Admitted From.

District of Thunder Bay	73
Fort William	66
Other counties in the Province	....
Immigrants, etc.	5
	144

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $666.74, was $6,871.47, and the expenditure $7,899.85.

Government aid for 1915, $617.22.

BERLIN ORPHANAGE, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914..	38
Admitted	85
Total number of inmates....	123
Discharged	86
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	37
	123

Sex.

Male	63
Female	60
	123

Places Admitted From.

Town of Berlin	35
County of Waterloo	42
Counties in Ontario	46
Immigrants, etc.	....
	123

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $232.86, was $2,431.95, and the expenditures were $2,432.03.

Government aid for 1915, $233.62.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ORPHANAGE, PICTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1914..	67
Admitted	30
Total number of inmates....	97
Discharged	36
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1915	60
	97

Sex.

Male	60
Female	37
	97

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	30
County of Prince Edward.....	13
Other counties of Ontario.....	43
Aliens	11
	97

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $519.98, was $8,308.89, and the expenditures were $3,892.11.

Government aid for 1915, $464.74.

NAZARETH ORPHANAGE, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	32
Admitted	20
Total number of inmates...	52
Discharged	34
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	18
	52

Sex.	
Male	23
Female	29
	52

Places Admitted From.	
Town of Cornwall	30
County of Stormont	22
Other counties and countries...	....
	52

The revenues and expenditures of this Orphanage are included in those of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, and cannot be shown separately.

Government aid for 1915, $210.84.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHANAGE, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1914..	39
Admitted	22
Total number of inmates...	61
Discharged	22
Number of deaths	....
In residence, 30th September, 1915	39
	61

Sex.	
Male	34
Female	27
	61

Places Admitted From.	
City of Peterborough	41
County of Peterborough	....
Other counties in the Province..	20
	61

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $274.34, during the year was $2,168.67, and the expenditures were $2,326.96.

Government aid for 1915, $288.08.

COUNTY HOUSES OF REFUGE

The following returns have been received from the Houses of Refuge maintained by the different Counties in Ontario. These returns show the approximate value of the buildings, contents and land, also the number of acres in connection with each House of Refuge. The receipts and expenditures are also stated, together with the average number of inmates in each Refuge.

COUNTY OF BRANT..

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$2,000 00
" " contents	1,800 00
" " land	3,500 00
Number of acres	61

Receipts.

Profits of farm	.....
Received from all other sources	$1,032 76
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	7,897 16

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$8,838 16
Average number of inmates	66

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$22,000 00
" " contents	1,200 00
" " land	3,500 00
Number of acres	61

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$164 00
Received from all other sources	30 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	5,341 24

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,535 59
Average number of inmates	56

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,431 74
" " contents	2,500 00
" " land	10,506 51
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,301 47
Received from all other sources	754 40
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,929 37

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$4,859 63
For permanent improvements	69 74
Average number of inmates	62

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	8,000 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$2,444 48
Received from all other sources	4,254 61
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	3,005 81

Expenditures.

Maintenance and improvements of House	$6,699 09
Average number of inmates	45

COUNTY OF GREY.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$21,000 00
" " contents	3,000 00
" " land	5,200 00
Number of acres	97

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$615 18
Received from all other sources	1,746 37
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,287 10

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,863 94
Average number of inmates	54

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,405 00
" " contents	1,200 00
" " land	3,000 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,296 87
Received from all other sources	340 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,264 11

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$2,430 29
Average number of inmates	31

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$50,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	7,000 00
Number of acres	69

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$7,615 15
Received from all other sources	624 67
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	7,700 71

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$9,041 53
Average number of inmates	89

COUNTY OF HURON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	3,000 00
Number of acres	47½

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$3,104 22
Received from all other sources	708 50
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,971 03

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$9,489 74
Average number of inmates	88

COUNTY OF KENT.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$21,000 00
" " contents	1,690 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,575 00
Received from all other sources	.....
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	7,058 38

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$8,390 55
Average number of inmates	51

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$36,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	6,000 00
Number of acres	60

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$260 00
Received from all other sources	58 66
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,041 41

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,817 86
Average number of inmates	38

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$33,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	6,500 00
Number of acres	78

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$924 44
Received from other sources	5,358 38
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,719 47

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$11,002 29
Average number of inmates	81

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	4,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$311 28
Received from all other sources	852 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,674 46

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$4,264 48
Average number of inmates	55

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	20,000 00
Number of acres	72

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,261 87
Received from all other sources	2,761 12
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,578 36

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House and improvements	$8,601 35
Average number of inmates	52

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000 00
" " contents	2,500 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	63

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$797 90
Received from all other sources	330 60
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	5,723 35

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$6,851 85
Average number of inmates	55

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	4,500 00
Number of acres	90

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$669 00
Received from all other sources	281 18
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	5,395 14

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$6,345 32
Average number of inmates	58

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$46,000 00
" " contents	2,500 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	45

Receipts.

Profits of farm	.....
Received from all other sources	$886 51
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	11,890 33

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House and permanent improvements	$12,776 84
Average number of inmates	80

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$28,000 00
" " contents	.....
" " land	4,050 00
Number of acres	48

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$2,686 00
Received from all other sources	643 49
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	11,168 41

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$10,649 65
Average number of inmates	67

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000 00
" " contents	7,318 00
" " land	6,500 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,085 56
Received from all other sources	696 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	8,125 28

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	8,125 28
Average number of inmates	76

COUNTIES OF PEEL AND HALTON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$13,500 00
" " contents	2,500 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

Profits of farm	.....
Received from all sources	$820 11
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurers	5,933 44

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House, net cost	6,753 25
Average number of inmates	47

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000 00
" " contents	3,000 00
" " land	4,000 00
Number of acres	53

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$401 46
Received from all other sources	521 75
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	5,887 16

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$6,810 37
Average number of inmates	61

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,150 00
" " contents	2,150 00
" " land	7,200 00
Number of acres	96

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$699 20
Received from all other sources	42 20
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	7,364 86

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,686 84
Average number of inmates	36

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	2,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$2,054 30
Received from all other sources	1,198 82
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	6,985 46

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,786 64
Average number of inmates	60

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000 00
" " contents	2,500 00
" " land	4,500 00
Number of acres	45

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$728 37
Received from all other sources	533 82
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	2,822 87

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$4,085 06
Average number of inmates	38

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,300 00
" " contents	11,107 69
" " land	7,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits on farm	$1,328 58
Received from all other sources	359 70
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer, including improvements	12,419 70

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$12,419 70
Average number of inmates	101

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$60,000 00
" " contents	6,734 00
" " land	6,000 00
Number of acres	140

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$476 56
Received from all other sources	268 86
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	5,000 00

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$7,468 65
Average number of inmates	41

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,238 64
" " contents	7,600 47
" " land	8,344 77
Number of acres	70

Receipts.

Profits of acres	$857 21
Received from all other sources	778 15
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	6,302 14

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$7,937 50
Average number of inmates	60

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	15,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$2,827 69
Received from all other sources	829 09
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	9,063 47

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$12,720 25
Average number of inmates	105

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000 00
" " contents	2,200 00
" " land	3,600 00
Number of acres	60

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,164 61
Received from all other sources	1,795 87
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,959 55

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$7,920 03
Average number of inmates	64

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	4,000 00
Number of acres	58

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$586 00
Received from all other sources	1,595 25
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	5,600 00

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,217 33
Average number of inmates	53

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000 00
" " contents	6,000 00
" " land	14,000 00

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$3,647 03
Received from all other sources	72 14
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,327 99

Expenditures.

Maintenance of house, $2,730.74; live stock, $95.50; equipments, $425.86, and permanent improvements, $1,075.69	$4,327 99
Average number of inmates	26

COUNTY OF YORK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures, and average number of inmates.

Approximate value of buildings	$13,700 00
" " contents	3,000 00
" " land	10,000 00
Number of acres	70

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$838 33
Received from all other sources	403 97
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	7,625 00

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$8,627 13
Average number of inmates	70

Forty-Eighth Annual Report

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

UPON THE

Prisons and Reformatories

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER

1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1916

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TORONTO

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, January 28th, 1916.

To His Honour John Strathearn Hendrie, C.V.O., a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

I beg to submit herewith the Forty-eighth Annual Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories, being for the year ending 31st October, 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. J. Hanna,

Provincial Secretary.

Toronto, November 29th, 1915.

Sir,—

I have the honour to submit herewith to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Forty-eighth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1915.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. Bruce Smith,

Inspector.

The Honourable W. J. Hanna, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Gaols and District Lock-ups of Ontario

In presenting the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Gaols and Lock-ups of Ontario, I beg to submit the following statistics for the year ending September 30th, 1915.

(1) Number of Gaols in Ontario 46
Number of Provincial Lock-ups 4

(2) Total expenditure for Gaol maintenance in Ontario:

In 1914	$221,470 73
In 1915	214,986 32
Decrease	$6,484 41

(3) The cash revenue from Gaol labour during 1915 was $1,434.43, and was earned at Kingston, Perth and Ottawa.

Average cost per day for each prisoner in the County Gaols of Ontario was:

In 1914	23.93 cents.
In 1915	25.12 cents.

(4) Number of persons committed to Gaols and Lock-ups during the past two years was:

In 1914	22,777
In 1915	20,337
Decrease during the past year	2,440

Commitments for murder in 1914	31
Commitments for murder in 1915	29

Commitments for manslaughter in 1914	13
Commitments for manslaughter in 1915	20
Increase	7

Commitments for crime against the person:

In 1914	1,177
In 1915	942
Decrease	235

Commitments for crime against property:

In 1914	5,483
In 1915	5,363
Decrease	120

Commitments for crime against public morals and decency:

In 1914	979
In 1915	1,254
Increase	275

Commitments for crime against public order and peace:

In 1914	13,571
In 1915	10,810
Decrease	2,761

Number of insane committed to Gaols:

In 1914	338
In 1915	218
Decrease	120

Prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary during the past year show an increase of 53 as compared with the previous year, and the number transferred to the Central Prison was 214 more than in 1914.

Number of prisoners sentenced in 1914	14,801
Number of prisoners sentenced in 1915	12,663
Decrease	2,138

The percentage of sentences to commitments was:

In 1914	64.9
In 1915	62.2

The number of prisoners sentenced to terms over one year was 16 less than during the previous year.

The number confined in penal institutions of Ontario was 533 less on September 30th, 1915, than on the same date last year.

Of these committed during the year, 7,227 were married and 13,110 were single.

Habits of life of those committed to Gaols:

In 1914, number of commitments, 22,777; temperate, 5,155; percentage, 22.63.

In 1915, number of commitments, 20,337; temperate, 5,846; percentage, 28.74.

12.74 per cent. of the prisoners committed to the gaols during the past year could not read or write.

Number of days' stay of prisoners:

In 1914	366,897
In 1915	343,938
Showing a Decrease of days	22,959

Escapes and captures:

Twenty-nine prisoners escaped during the year, of whom sixteen were recaptured.

Deaths in Gaols:

In 1914	15
In 1915	10

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shows the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols in the Province in each year, from 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1915.

Date of Commitment.	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th September, 1869	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" " 1870	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" " 1871	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" " 1872	5.006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" " 1873	5.745	323	1,735	74	7.877
" " 1874	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" " 1875	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" " 1876	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" " 1877	11,653	542	1,824	62	13,481
" " 1878	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" " 1879	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" " 1880	8,229	549	1,863	59	11,300
" " 1881	7.007	468	1,681	73	9,229
" " 1882	2,286	522	1,750	62	9,620
" " 1883	7.858	423	1,551	48	9,880
" " 1884	9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081
" " 1885	9,419	450	1,507	50	11.426
" " 1886	8,831	352	1,424	38	10,655
" " 1887	8.996	409	1,574	38	11,017
" " 1888	10,060	551	1,778	65	12,454
" " 1889	10,349	451	1,685	46	12,531
" " 1890	9,622	461	1,677	50	11,810
" " 1891	8.460	421	1,501	32	10,423
" " 1892	7,177	446	1,335	53	9,011
" " 1893	6,798	388	1,399	34	8,619
" " 1894	7,785	278	1,350	37	9,450
" " 1895	7,912	284	1,154	30	9,380
" " 1896	7.622	265	1,147	24	9.058
" " 1897	7,533	235	1,069	47	8,884
" " 1898	6.974	284	969	29	8,256
" " 1899	6,846	267	1,057	33	8.203
" " 1900	7,063	298	1,291	42	8,694
" " 1901	7,059	262	1,198	27	8,546
" " 1902	6,850	216	1,199	15	8,280
" " 1903	7,815	225	1,200	21	9,261
" " 1904	8,810	156	1,165	15	10,146
" " 1905	9,668	113	1,232	22	11,035
" " 1906	9,541	136	1,124	9	10,810
" " 1907	10,489	87	1,217	11	11,804
" " 1908	11,670	76	1,323	14	13.083
" " 1909	11.935	87	1,501	12	13,535
" " 1910	12,073	87	1,514	13	13.687
" " 1911	13,572	91	1,600	12	15,275
" " 1912	15,238	91	1,645	11	16,985
" " 1913	17,442	85	1.713	10	19.250
" " 1914	21,024	84	1,665	4	22,777
" " 1915	18,566	90	1,669	12	20,337

The next table shows the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1914 and 1915, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year compared with the former.

Name of Gaol.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ending 30th Sept., 1914.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ending 30th Sept., 1915.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barrie	321	11	332	233	10	243	....	....	.....	88	1	89
Berlin	216	10	226	152	9	161	....	....	.....	64	1	65
Belleville	355	16	371	441	26	467	86	10	96	....	....	....
Brantford	260	12	272	314	19	333	54	7	61	....	....	....
Brampton	41	1	42	52	2	54	11	1	12	....	....	....
Brockville	173	11	184	131	5	136	....	....	.....	42	6	48
Bracebridge	57	4	61	44	5	49	....	1	1	13	....	13
Cayuga	69	.....	69	95	2	97	26	2	28	....	....	....
Cornwall	97	8	105	96	5	101	....	....	.....	1	3	4
Cobourg	127	3	130	113	7	120	....	4	4	14	....	14
Chatham	263	8	271	189	9	198	....	1	1	74	....	74
Fort Frances	339	6	345	235	9	244	....	3	3	104	....	104
Goderich	65	5	70	59	.....	59	....	....	.....	11	....	11
Guelph	98	4	102	97	8	105	....	4	4	1	....	1
Gore Bay	22	.....	22	18	1	19	....	1	1	4	....	4
Hamilton	1,314	124	1,438	1,188	108	1,296	....	....	.....	126	16	142
Kingston	196	10	206	315	35	350	119	25	144	....	....	....
Kenora	84	7	91	55	5	60	....	....	.....	29	2	31
London	856	55	911	910	54	964	54	....	54	....	1	1
Lindsay	61	1	62	45	3	48	....	2	2	16	....	16
L'Orignal	16	.....	16	29	8	37	13	8	21	....	....	....
Milton	386	2	388	408	1	409	22	....	22	....	1	1
Napanee	92	3	95	62	7	69	....	4	4	30	....	30
North Bay	373	17	390	323	24	347	....	7	7	50	....	50
Ottawa	1,195	156	1,351	1,011	164	1,175	....	8	8	184	....	184
Owen Sound	88	2	90	122	9	131	34	7	41	....	....	....
Orangeville	26	2	28	28	4	32	2	2	4	....	....	....
Perth	138	.....	138	105	1	106	....	1	1	33	....	33
Picton	58	1	59	86	2	88	28	1	29	....	....	....
Pembroke	126	6	132	120	2	122	....	....	.....	6	4	10
Peterborough	369	20	389	278	27	305	....	7	7	91	....	91
Port Arthur	1,093	27	1,120	780	30	810	....	3	3	313	....	313
Parry Sound	250	8	258	235	6	241	....	....	.....	15	2	17
Simcoe	108	9	117	91	7	98	....	....	.....	17	2	19
St. Catharines	304	6	310	221	7	228	....	1	1	83	....	83
Sarnia	389	6	395	294	5	299	....	....	.....	95	1	96
Stratford	176	3	179	147	4	151	....	1	1	29	....	29
Sandwich	319	17	336	295	9	304	....	....	.....	24	8	32
St. Thomas	157	5	162	134	15	149	....	10	10	23	....	23
Sault Ste. Marie	332	32	364	295	26	321	....	....	.....	37	6	43
Sudbury	2,620	31	2,651	1,832	52	1,884	....	21	21	788	....	788
Toronto	6,529	995	7,524	5,929	908	6,837	....	....	.....	600	87	687
Walkerton	46	1	47	72	3	75	26	2	28	....	....	....
Woodstock	218	9	227	237	11	248	19	2	21	....	....	....
Welland	426	6	432	417	15	432	....	9	9	9	....	9
Whitby	96	2	98	124	5	129	28	3	31	....	....	....
Lock-ups:												
Atikokan	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	....	....	.....	2	....	2
Byng Inlet	9	.....	9	14	.....	14	5	....	5	....	....	....
Cobalt	147	7	154	170	13	183	23	6	29	....	....	....
Mine Centre	4	.....	4	7	.....	7	3	....	3	....	....	....
	21,108	1,669	22,777	18,650	1,687	20,337	553	164	717	3016	141	3157

The number of commitments in five-year periods for the past nineteen years is shown in the subjoined tables divided into five classes:

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature of crime.	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Assault, common	1,766	1,729	2,091	467	537	605	522
Assault, felonious	686	883	1,087	254	156	224	206
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	258	350	475	108	114	152	90
Rape and assault with intent	267	245	272	64	68	61	45
Murder	94	130	144	24	31	31	29
Manslaughter	42	60	55	16	12	13	20
Attempt at suicide	61	85	123	25	29	28	30
Miscellaneous	186	14	68	129	190	63	.....
Totals	3,360	3,496	4,315	1,087	1,137	1,177	942

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Nature of crime.	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Arson and incendiarism	200	156	134	33	93	48	36
Burglary	352	279	343	90	56	100	85
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	38	31	31	1	5	10	3
Destroying and injuring property	345	333	279	78	87	94	74
Embezzlement	16	28	44	21	2	3	7
Forgery	193	233	407	114	93	102	89
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretenses	603	627	1,059	290	316	468	466
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	308	253	234	47	36	44	45
Housebreaking and robbery	730	723	929	252	263	378	350
Larceny	7,542	7,257	10,548	2,413	2,284	2,861	2,904
Receiving stolen goods	190	138	267	97	59	68	120
Trespass	1,327	1,928	1,919	474	631	1,202	1,003
Miscellaneous	885	.....	136	232	200	105	181
Totals	12,729	11,986	16,390	4,142	4,125	5,483	5,363

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Nature of crime.	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Bigamy	70	106	159	29	27	64	36
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	620	769	959	293	288	304	464
Keeping houses of ill-fame	397	443	698	222	223	247	422
Perjury	107	103	206	33	15	42	31
Seduction	146	106	252	36	56	50	69
Indecent Assault and exposure	363	455	616	160	199	217	178
Miscellaneous	314	210	204	8	10	55	54
Totals	2,017	2,192	3,094	781	818	979	1,254

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

Nature of crime.	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Abusive and obscene language	205	172	160	31	27	24	25
Breaches of Peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	664	841	1,066	180	282	246	288
Carrying unlawful weapons	122	207	299	59	60	114	63
Deserting employment	53	333	72	16	6	3	42
Drunk and disorderly	10,217	17,624	25,685	6,613	8,363	8,848	6,235
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians	185	188	857	298	179	255	313
Threatening and seditious language	129	106	184	44	38	33	30
Vagrancy	9,707	7,900	10,233	2,675	2,907	3,959	3,774
Miscellaneous	563	698	322	67	25	89	40
Totals	21,825	28,069	38,878	9,983	11,887	13,571	10,810

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Nature of crime.	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Contempt of Court	386	345	306	62	68	141	58
Debtors	101	53	62	26	24	45	26
Detained as witnesses	74	73	109	31	62	31	43
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	1,953	1,897	1,862	512	491	338	218
Non-payment of fines and costs	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace	138	119	333	91	61	38	31
Other offences not classified in foregoing	.....	1,292	2,318	270	577	974	1,592
Totals	2,652	3,779	4,993	992	1,283	1,567	1,968
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	42,586	49,532	67,670	16,985	19,250	22,777	20,337

STATISTICAL TABLES

A table showing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during compared, and the increase or de-

Name of gaol.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19	10	21	9	24	21	11	10
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4	6	7	7	19	12	10	7
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	34	18	24	25	19	16	12	13	16
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89	120	125	124	106	115	85	64
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	30	17	.....	9	9	11	6	2	3	4
Brockville	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	44	77	86	70	42	48	48	45
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	15	19	5	5	5	4	4	3	2	3
Cayuga	18	15	17	34	25	15	22	7	.....	5	6	6	9	10	13
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22	27	10	24	9	11	28	21
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	11	19	18	16	12	15	20
Chatham	13	14	7	9	61	71	47	26	28	22	67	9	13	13	15
Fort Frances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	3	4	.....	4	2	5	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	2
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14	9	23	17	7	9	9	3
Gore Bay	.....	.....	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	368	335	373	429	401	418	251	142	148	55	36	60	36	60	66
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	120	125	87	102	72	89	49	51	50	48
Kenora	37	53	56	73	74	66	66	81	75	65	31	76	26	114	110
London	277	338	404	408	540	332	213	150	218	219	187	177	139	163	172
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1	5	2	5	2	5	4	5	6
L'Orignal	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	2	1	3	2	2	.....	2
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6	4	8	3	8	3	4	2
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12	9	20	8	6	5	13	7
North Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	35	16	14	15	7	10	5	.....	4	.....
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	326	204	182	105	111	157	152	165	137	135
Owen Sound	36	20	21	29	37	17	13	14	11	6	.....	8	6	11	7
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3	2	5	6	2	3	7	9
Pictou	41	54	20	45	38	33	19	11	11	21	11	22	31	23	30
Pembroke	11	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	5	7	4	7	3	5	5	.....
Peterborough	27	13	11	26	30	45	24	22	16	15	13	10	11	11	10
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	12	4	3	4	1	3	5	12	4	2
Parry Sound	.....	.....	1	1	16	9	.....	2	4	5	7	2	3	3	5
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5	3	11	17	6	6	16	10
St. Catharines	20	21	21	38	33	34	12	9	21	17	26	23	5	17	10
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27	36	68	116	57	62	49	61
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7	9	15	7	10	15	5	1
Sandwich	47	31	25	46	47	35	57	38	11	19	39	16	23	20	16
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12	15	19	22	13	12	8	17
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	10	12	8	5	2	12	9	8	7
Sudbury	.....	2	8	27	45	55	76	5	119	38	42	25	41	34	54
Toronto	1,707	1,705	2,116	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783	1,444	1,207	960	918	780	569	592	796
Walkerton	.....	2	6	28	8	6	7	3	13	8	21	5	3	1	4
Woodstock	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24	38	24	29	37	35	32	31
Welland	3	40	32	12	21	16	7	13	12	11	19	17	16	14	19
Whitby	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	1	4	5
Lock-ups :															
Atiokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
Byng Inlet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	33	33	22	16	5	16	1	2	4	5
Mine Centre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webbwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	6	2
Totals	3,598	3,450	4,041	4,374	4,719	4,475	3,528	2,641	2,575	2,175	2,236	1,873	1,598	1,672	1,869

the years 1885 to 1915, both inclusive. The figures for 1914 and 1915 are crease in each place is shown.

1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	Increase, 1915.	Decrease, 1915.
16	12	21	14	16	27	46	58	39	29	59	51	57	64	140	73	.....	67
4	4	11	15	10	17	19	9	12	15	13	18	24	20	48	34	.....	14
12	11	20	6	12	6	15	34	67	33	61	89	56	110	63	106	43	.....
88	74	82	136	162	143	153	239	178	148	122	129	161	131	108	162	54	.....
4	4	5	3	4	8	10	5	1	5	1	10	8	14	2	11	9	.....
41	58	66	55	50	50	91	86	63	40	54	59	49	83	62	56	.....	6
.....	5	5	9	8	13	7	3	9	6	6	3	1	3	4	1	.....	3
10	19	12	5	11	10	13	7	4	3	5	5	6	4	5	7	2	.....
19	12	15	18	17	14	7	7	12	32	16	10	9	16	27	20	.....	7
10	16	14	12	12	7	18	21	16	27	36	22	35	39	36	16	.....	20
18	18	11	9	8	16	16	27	28	30	36	36	44	46	83	55	.....	28
.....	.....	33	.....	.....	42	.....	15	15	16	28	55	57	184	149	52	.....	97
5	5	1	2	8	14	3	1	3	18	5	8	6	13	6	13	7	.....
13	4	13	4	6	12	7	6	4	5	10	7	3	9	16	14	.....	2
.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....
96	108	97	188	239	287	290	394	360	413	478	580	702	986	603	494	.....	109
31	47	40	58	62	59	54	66	64	83	109	90	107	135	129	203	74	.....
23	34	36	37	31	19	19	88	92	33	6	15	101	25	19	7	.....	12
137	137	250	157	262	249	248	218	328	424	325	395	361	483	500	520	20	.....
7	8	8	8	10	10	2	6	11	8	12	30	7	3	9	5	.....	4
2	.....	3	1	3	4	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	5	2	1	.....	1
4	4	4	8	12	7	14	6	8	7	4	13	11	12	4	.....	.....	8
7	4	7	3	5	8	13	12	19	21	18	21	23	25	45	18	.....	27
3	12	5	73	99	171	73	103	46	58	49	18	88	90	93	55	.....	38
224	293	221	267	247	338	257	338	425	380	408	307	324	248	346	281	.....	65
8	12	16	13	10	5	6	10	13	15	41	73	65	18	17	24	7	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
7	12	17	34	20	2	20	24	27	17	19	8	20	31	22	19	.....	3
35	13	21	18	18	28	8	21	42	25	53	31	26	38	22	47	15	.....
1	4	1	7	1	6	7	8	11	20	7	8	20	50	50	44	.....	6
6	13	9	14	23	13	24	33	22	27	23	40	37	119	143	87	.....	56
9	8	7	50	25	27	67	164	182	209	195	232	301	434	444	242	.....	232
8	4	5	25	10	35	153	68	26	25	28	35	50	58	55	79	24	.....
11	8	12	11	15	12	13	28	50	37	37	39	41	8	32	25	.....	7
15	33	21	38	20	33	20	30	25	43	42	73	67	60	102	87	.....	29
48	45	71	57	69	67	73	68	59	89	92	76	90	157	237	138	.....	99
9	12	8	15	19	46	35	21	42	24	29	29	36	67	73	34	.....	39
27	18	31	42	29	19	32	29	38	23	38	32	31	65	44	31	.....	13
23	9	6	5	8	2	4	3	12	15	19	11	5	17	48	30	.....	18
7	21	16	79	15	38	18	32	47	23	32	49	66	75	73	75	2	.....
197	222	172	49	164	117	253	281	223	268	288	316	508	1,054	1,643	658	.....	985
1,031	1,022	1,107	1,288	1,575	1,832	1,923	2,016	2,003	2,208	2,398	2,669	2,866	3,299	3,075	2,217	.....	856
4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	8	4	4	6	9	6	5	4	9	5	.....
21	39	36	41	31	22	17	24	34	31	32	41	45	52	77	69	.....	8
20	24	23	24	87	32	24	23	28	21	26	29	55	60	131	110	.....	21
2	3	5	2	11	10	29	12	8	18	14	12	8	10	17	14	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	1	1	4	4	3	5	3	.....	7	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	25	10	1	20	11	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	10	10	16	4	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	10	12	3	6	21	.....	9	9	8	1	2	7	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	23	.....	12	5	.....	6	4	3	4	1	.....
9	17	48	17	14	16	18	56	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,282	2,446	2,627	2,913	3,452	3,941	4,133	4,748	4,736	4,987	5,291	5,827	6,613	8,363	8,848	6,235	270	2,883

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below:

	1915
Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged	3,854
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand cases	1,322
Detained for want of securities to keep the peace	31
Detained as witnesses	43
Detained as fraudulent debtors	26
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large	218
Died before trial	23
Detained by civil processes other than above	139
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on 30th September, 1914	129
Found guilty and sentenced	12,663
Discharged under suspended sentence	1,889
Total number of commitments	20,377

The places of confinement to which the convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year:

	1914	1915
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	235	288
do to the Industrial School	25	22
do direct to Central Prison	1,358	846
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	309	523
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	171	122
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	17	24
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration or sentence	12,671	10,828
Died while undergoing sentence	15	10
Total	14,801	12,663

The summaries given below show the nature of the offence committed by the convicted persons:

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	522	269
Assault, felonious	206	113
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	90	49
Rape and assault with intent	45	16
Murder	29	7
Manslaughter	20	8
Attempted suicide	30	16
Miscellaneous	..	..
Total	942	478

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism	36	10
Burglary	85	90
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	3	2
Destroying and injuring property	74	53
Embezzlement	7	5
Forgery	89	48
Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	466	245
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	45	32

Housebreaking and robbery	350	224
Larceny	2,904	1,859
Receiving stolen goods	120	48
Trespass	1,003	842
Miscellaneous	181	52
Total	5,363	3,510

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

	Total commitmeuts for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Bigamy	36	30
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame..	464	271
Keeping houses of ill-fame	422	307
Perjury	31	15
Seduction	69	17
Indecent assault and exposure	178	127
Miscellaneous	54	22
Total	1,254	789

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Abusive and obscene language	25	15
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	288	168
Carrying unlawful weapons	63	51
Deserting employment, etc.	42	35
Drunk and disorderly	6,235	4,130
Selling liquor without a license and selling or giving it to Indians	313	310
Threatening and seditious language	30	11
Vagrancy	3,774	2,280
Miscellaneous	40	24
Total	10,810	7,024
Contempt of court, lunatics, etc.	276	48
Other offences, not classified in foregoing	1,690	814
Grand total	20,337	12,663

The following tables show the period of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners and the sex, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed:

Periods of Sentence.	1914	1915
For periods under thirty days	7,014	5,013
For thirty days and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	3,511	3,342
For sixty days, or two months	921	869
Over two months to three months	985	1,216
Over three months to four months	374	333
Over four months to five months	151	129
Over five months to six months	856	831
Over six months to nine months	137	113
Over nine months up to one year, inclusive	219	213
Over one year and up to two years	338	346
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	154	120
Over three years in the Penitentiary	74	84
For periods of any length in the Industrial Schools	40	32
Sentences to death and executed	..	3
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment	4	4
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	23	15
	14,801	12,663

Sex.

	1914	1915
Male	21,108	18,656
Female	1,669	1,681
	22,777	20,337

Social Conditions.

Married	7,094	7,227
Unmarried	15,683	13,110
	22,777	20,337

Habits.

Temperate	5,155	5,846
Intemperate	17,622	14,491
	22,777	20,337

Educational Status.

Could read and write	20,491	14,491
Could neither read nor write	2,286	5,846
	22,777	20,337

Nationality.

Canadian	10,804
English	2,367
Irish	1,000
Scotch	1,058
United States	958
Other countries	4,150
	20,337

Religious Denomination.

Roman Catholic	7,956
English Church	4,260
Presbyterian	2,827
Methodist	2,589
Other denominations	2,705
	20,337

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary:

	1914	1915
In the Common Gaols	901	632
In the Central Prison, Toronto	851	595
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	101	101
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	574	566
	2,427	1,894

Statistical Tables.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder:

Table No. 2, showing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1915, and the nature of their imprisonment; also showing number of cells in each gaol.

Table No. 3, showing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of recommitals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, showing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced.

Table No. 5, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence during the year.

Table No. 6, showing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 7, showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, showing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 9, showing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 10, showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1915.

Table No. 11, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending 30th September, 1915, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

Gaol Expenditures.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past thirty-seven years, under the heading of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs.

Year.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1879	11,229	58,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 52	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	61,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886	10,645	53,390 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888	12,454	53,961 25	73,633 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889	12,531	55,002 89	77,677 84	3,313 20	135,983 93
1890	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	9,171 01	140,012 49
1891	10,423	58,110 73	79,741 59	12,183 02	150,035 34
1892	9,011	51,505 57	75,564 83	4,635 65	135,706 05
1893	8,619	49,762 40	79,639 81	8,083 50	137,485 71
1894	9,450	45,115 58	79,790 80	6,728 04	131,634 42
1895	9,380	50,591 40	79,677 17	6,304 58	136,573 15
1896	9,058	49,107 73	80,940 04	6,778 50	135,826 27
1897	8,884	51,066 56	80,863 60	10,248 93	142,179 09
1898	8,256	50,412 91	80,915 05	5,982 56	137,310 52
1899	8,203	50,362 88	82,047 98	4,206 66	136,617 50
1900	8,604	50,353 75	82,144 05	4,944 21	137,442 10
1901	8,546	48,977 86	82,305 15	6,065 44	137,348 45
1902	8,280	49,125 35	85,350 04	6,515 40	140,990 79
1903	9,261	57,252 84	86,081 95	7,122 23	150,457 02
1904	10,146	59,916 13	89,164 98	5,413 09	154,494 20
1905	11,035	64,948 78	91,232 56	7,087 09	163,268 43
1906	10,810	59,874 67	91,663 85	6,635 49	158,174 01
1907	11,804	61,995 01	95,321 24	7,536 14	164,852 39
1908	13,083	68,468 72	98,651 71	8,708 79	175,829 20
1909	13,535	74,557 65	103,141 14	6,877 58	184,576 37
1910	13,687	66,042 87	102,649 54	10,574 71	181,851 05
1911	15,275	70,077 87	106,690 02	7,759 74	187,626 11
1912	16,985	83,708 63	114,462 75	5,765 38	203,936 76
1913	19,250	77,828 15	116,704 08	8,542 59	203,074 82
1914	22,777	87,825 99	124,516 23	9,128 51	221,470 73
1915	20,337	87,403 52	120,742 08	6,840 72	214,986 32

A summary is given below showing the days' stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities:—

		Days' stay.
6,384	Criminal prisoners remained in gaol	149,026
13,953	Municipal " " "	194,927
20,337	Prisoners in all " "	343,953

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1915, and the nature of their imprisonment; also number of cells in each gaol.

Name of gaol.	Classification.				Nature of Imprisonment.						Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th September, 1915.	Total number of cells.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 months and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.		
Barrie	13	2	....	....	....	4	10	.....	1	....	15	23
Berlin	5	...	....	....	....	2	2	.....	1	....	5	20
Belleville	8	2	1	....	5	2	2	.....	1	1	11	38
Brantford	6	...	....	....	....	3	3	.....	.....	....	6	24
Brampton	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	25
Brockville	4	2	....	....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	....	6	34
Bracebridge	2	...	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	....	2	15
Cayuga	4	...	....	....	1	2	1	.....	.....	....	4	14
Cornwall	9	...	....	....	....	4	5	.....	.....	....	9	17
Cobourg	4	1	....	....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	....	5	24
Chatham	4	...	....	....	....	3	1	.....	.....	....	4	37
Fort Frances	8	1	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	4	2	9	12
Goderich	3	...	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	....	3	12
Guelph	1	...	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1	18
Gore Bay	8	...	....	....	4	2	2	.....	.....	....	8	12
Hamilton	33	7	....	....	9	21	10	.....	.....	....	40	60
Kingston	10	12	....	....	3	11	8	.....	.....	....	22	49
Kenora	2	...	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	....	2	14
London	22	2	....	....	4	17	3	.....	.....	....	24	57
Lindsay	3	...	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	1	....	3	24
L'Orignal	4	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8	18
Milton	2	...	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	2	19
Napanee	3	1	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	4	18
North Bay	16	3	....	....	5	6	8	.....	.....	....	19	19
Ottawa	35	14	....	....	8	15	26	.....	.....	....	49	93
Owen Sound	8	...	....	....	2	.....	5	.....	1	....	8	32
Orangeville	10	4	....	....	....	.....	10	4	.....	....	14	22
Perth	5	1	....	....	1	.....	4	.....	1	....	6	18
Picton	3	...	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	18
Pembroke	3	...	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	....	3	24
Peterborough	11	1	....	....	....	3	9	.....	.....	....	12	18
Port Arthur	13	4	....	....	....	9	5	.....	3	....	17	40
Parry Sound	5	1	....	....	1	1	2	.....	2	....	6	24
Simcoe	6	...	....	....	....	3	2	.....	.....	1	6	18
St. Catharines	15	1	....	....	4	8	4	.....	.....	....	16	38
Sarnia	23	...	....	....	1	18	4	.....	.....	....	23	13
Stratford	13	...	....	....	6	4	3	.....	.....	....	13	30
Sandwich	15	1	....	....	3	7	5	.....	.....	1	16	48
St. Thomas	11	...	....	....	2	7	2	.....	.....	....	11	16
Sault Ste. Marie	14	1	....	....	6	2	7	.....	.....	....	15	34
Sudbury	18	2	....	....	1	11	3	.....	3	2	20	22
Toronto	122	32	....	....	33	93	28	.....	.....	....	154	270
Walkerton	3	2	....	....	....	.....	4	.....	1	....	5	24
Woodstock	7	...	....	....	1	2	4	.....	.....	....	7	35
Welland	11	...	....	....	....	8	3	.....	.....	....	11	48
Whitby	4	...	....	....	....	3	1	.....	.....	....	4	28
Lockups:												
Atikokan	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3
Byng Inlet	1	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7
Cobalt	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	6
Mine Centre	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3
Totals	530	101	1	....	105	288	198	4	21	16	632	1,535

TABLE

Showing the number of persons committed, the number over and under sixteen years of age, the sound mind, number acquitted on trial, number discharged without trial, number

Name of gaol.	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Barrie	233	10	243				233	10	243	159	51
Berlin	152	9	161	1		1	151	19	160	99	35
Belleville	441	26	467	10	1	11	431	25	456	369	28
Brantford	314	19	333				314	19	333	186	32
Brampton	52	2	54	1		1	51	2	53	36	8
Brockville	136		136	3		3	133		133	82	17
Bracebridge	44	5	49	1	2	3	43	3	46	29	18
Cayuga	95	2	97	5		5	90	2	92	63	15
Cornwall	97	4	101	6		6	91	4	95	77	6
Cobourg	113	7	120	4		4	109	7	116	73	22
Chatham	189	9	198	2		2	187	9	196	145	38
Fort Frances	235	9	244				235	9	244	235	5
Goderich	59		59				59		59	39	12
Guelph	97	8	105				97	8	105	59	37
Gore Bay	18	1	19				18	1	19	12	3
Hamilton	1,188	108	1,296	1	2	3	1,187	106	1,293	630	161
Kingston	315	35	350	1		1	314	35	349	282	43
Kenora	55	5	60		1	1	55	4	59	53	5
London	910	54	964	8	2	10	902	52	954	458	198
Lindsay	45	3	48				45	3	48	33	6
L'Orignal	29	8	37	1		1	28	8	36		37
Milton	408	1	409				408	1	409	349	9
Napanee	62	7	69				62	7	69	47	12
North Bay	323	24	347	1		1	322	24	346	300	39
Ottawa	1,011	164	1,175	2		2	1,009	164	1,173	1,075	76
Owen Sound	122	9	131				122	9	131	63	31
Orangeville	28	4	32	1		1	27	4	31	29	2
Perth	105	1	106	1		1	104	1	105	87	8
Picton	86	2	88	3		3	83	2	85	79	2
Pembroke	120	2	122				120	2	122	116	3
Peterborough	278	27	305	1		1	277	27	304	182	64
Port Arthur	780	30	810				780	30	810	784	17
Parry Sound	235	6	241				235	6	241	200	31
Simcoe	91	7	98				91	7	98	54	18
St. Catharines	221	7	228	3	1	1	221	6	227	144	32
Sarnia	294	5	299	8		8	286	5	291	260	21
Stratford	147	4	151	5		5	142	4	146	118	16
Sandwich	295	9	304				295	9	304	241	20
St. Thomas	134	15	149				134	15	149	90	31
Sault Ste. Marie	295	26	321	1	1	2	294	25	319	291	20
Sudbury	1,832	52	1,884	1		1	1,831	52	1,883	1,447	289
Toronto	5,929	908	6,837				5,929	908	6,837	5,962	621
Walkerton	72	3	75	3		3	69	3	72	53	12
Woodstock	237	11	248	3	2	5	234	9	243	134	47
Welland	417	15	432				417	15	432	330	42
Whitby	124	5	129	3		3	121	5	129	57	59
Lockups :											
Atikokan	2		2				2		2	2	
Byng Inlet	14		14				14		14	14	
Cobalt	170	13	183	13		13	157	13	170	183	
Mine Centre	7		7				7		7	7	
Totals	18,656	1,681	20,337	90	12	102	18,566	1,669	20,235	15,817	2,249

No. 3.

number of re-committals, the number for want of sureties to keep the peace, number of unwaiting trial, number sentenced, and number committed under civil process.

For the third time.	For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Discharged under suspended sentence.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.
23	10	1	1	7	1	.....	22	.....	7	.....	.....	204
9	18	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	28	10	.....	.....	118
18	52	1	.....	1	.....	.....	159	18	.....	5	.....	283
17	98	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	157	.....	3	.....	1	166
4	6	1	.....	3	.....	25	2	.....	6	.....	1	16
15	22	1	1	1	.....	.....	17	4	6	13	3	90
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	3	4	.....	.....	34
11	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16	.....	5	.....	1	74
10	8	.....	1	.....	4	.....	9	.....	8	.....	1	78
10	15	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	16	2	39	1	1	58
7	8	.....	1	3	.....	1	74	.....	8	.....	.....	111
2	2	.....	8	9	.....	14	41	16	4	1	1	150
4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	16	4	5	.....	.....	32
9	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	1	17	5	.....	.....	71
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	14
87	418	16	.....	29	.....	.....	19	283	21	.....	9	919
12	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	18	5	.....	1	320
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	4	.....	.....	36
68	240	.....	1	5	.....	.....	245	.....	8	.....	4	701
5	4	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	4	.....	9	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
15	36	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	368	4	.....	.....	32
4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	55
3	5	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	25	6	.....	.....	5	296
13	11	.....	.....	2	8	.....	584	.....	.....	.....	8	573
7	30	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	21	1	4	.....	3	98
1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	19
5	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	13	.....	8	.....	1	81
1	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	71	1	.....	.....	13
1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	117
25	34	1	.....	14	.....	.....	19	119	8	.....	.....	144
4	5	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	76	.....	7	.....	.....	708
4	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	49	11	10	.....	1	164
7	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	23	1	13	.....	.....	46
16	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	6	.....	7	171
18	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	57	.....	20	.....	1	214
9	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	34	18	.....	6	90
15	28	.....	5	10	.....	1	99	5	3	3	.....	178
16	12	.....	.....	.....	2	19	35	.....	7	.....	4	82
6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	92	11	.....	6	203
183	15	.....	4	12	.....	.....	197	.....	222	.....	1	1,448
163	91	.....	18	11	4	1	1,669	76	1,211	.....	33	3,814
3	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	10	4	17	.....	.....	37
17	50	.....	.....	6	.....	1	3	.....	127	.....	10	101
16	44	.....	.....	3	2	.....	4	122	.....	.....	.....	301
8	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	15	4	7	.....	.....	97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	60	45	6	19	.....	14	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....
876	1,395	31	43	218	26	139	3,854	1,322	1,889	23	129	12,663

TABLE

Showing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Name of gaol.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of By-laws.	Burglary.
Barrie			1	8					11	1	1
Berlin				1	1						
Belleville		1		2	5	1	1				
Brantford				4	3			1			
Brampton											
Brockville		1		2	3			1			
Bracebridge				2	1			1			8
Cayuga				2			1				
Cornwall				2	4				3		2
Cobourg							1				
Chatham				1							7
Fort Frances		1		9	2						
Goderich				1							
Guelph				2	1					2	
Gore Bay				1							
Hamilton				17				4			
Kingston				2		1					
Kenora				2	1						
London		1		16	1			4		1	
Lindsay										1	2
L'Orignal		1		2							
Milton				4	1						1
Napanee				4		1				5	
North Bay				14		2			7		
Ottawa		1		28	2			2	20	8	6
Owen Sound				4							11
Orangeville										3	1
Perth				3						3	
Picton				2		1					5
Pembroke		1		7		1					
Peterborough				1	5	2					
Port Arthur	1	2	1	23	10	1					
Parry Sound			1	6					1	1	
Simcoe				1					1		
St. Catharines				7	4	1		2			
Sarnia				14			1				
Stratford				4	2	1					
Sandwich				10	1			2			8
St. Thomas				3	4		1				
Sault Ste. Marie				3				2		1	
Sudbury			3	1	1						
Toronto		4		33	55	4		10		13	6
Walkerton		2		1							
Woodstock				4	1						
Welland				8	3		1	1			31
Whitby				5	2						
Lock-ups:											
Atikokan											
Byng Inlet											
Cobalt				3							1
Mine Centre											
Totals	1	15	6	269	113	16	6	30	43	36	90

No. 4.

during the year ended September 30th, 1915.

Contempt of Court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement	Escaping from and obstructing constables	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud or obtaining money under false pretences.
1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	65	.....	1	.....	2	4
10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
2	1	.....	.....	.....	32	1	101	.....	.....	1	1	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	94	.....	.....	.....	1	4
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	1	4
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	52	1	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	10	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	471	.....	8	.....	7	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	404	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	18	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	55	.....	.....	2	3	6
1	2	.....	1	3	.....	9	143	.....	11	.....	1	10
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	44	.....	.....	2	1	.....
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	212	3	1	1	.....	17
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	1	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	2	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	.....	.....	1	1	2
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	38	.....	2	.....	.....	8
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	62	1	1	.....	2	4
.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	9	608	.....	.....	3	2	10
.....	10	.....	1	23	.....	6	813	.....	18	8	17	106
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	4	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	51	2	12	36	35	53	4,130	5	54	35	48	245

TABLE

Showing offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Name of gaol.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping house of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour	Murder.	Perjury.
Barrie	....	....	1	1	....	1	.....	1	36	....	....	....	....
Berlin	....	....	1	5	....	.....	.....	....	22	....	....	....	....
Belleville	....	....	1	8	....	3	.....	....	27	....	....	....	....
Brantford	....	13	.....	.....	....	.....	2	4	16	....	7	....	1
Brampton	....	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Brockville	....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	2	16	....	....	....	....
Bracebridge	....	....	.....	4	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	1	....
Cayuga	....	2	.....	.....	....	1	.....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Cornwall	....	4	7	2	....	.....	.....	....	15	....	....	....	....
Cobourg	....	....	2	1	....	.....	.....	....	10	....	....	....	....
Chatham	....	9	.....	4	....	8	.....	1	12	....	....	....	....
Fort Frances	....	....	.....	.....	....	5	.....	....	13	....	1	....	....
Goderich	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Guelph	....	....	1	1	....	1	.....	....	12	....	....	....	....
Gore Bay	....	1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	....	5	5	11	....	5	13	14	130	3	....	....	1
Kingston	....	....	3	.....	....	1	4	7	17	....	....	....	1
Kenora	....	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....	2	7	....	....	1	....
London	....	8	.....	4	....	2	11	9	69	....	....	....	....
Lindsay	....	....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	....	5	....	....	....	....
L'Orignal	....	....	.....	1	....	2	.....	3	5	....	....	....	....
Milton	....	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	6	....	....	....	....
Napanee	....	....	1	.....	....	.....	1	....	5	....	....	....	....
North Bay	....	1	.....	4	1	3	3	8	71	....	....	....	....
Ottawa	....	....	2	38	....	7	8	19	131	1	....	....	....
Owen Sound	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	....	12	1	....	....	....
Orangeville	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Perth	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	1	13	....	....	....	....
Picton	....	....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Pembroke	....	....	.....	1	....	1	.....	....	7	....	....	....	....
Peterborough	1	....	.....	.....	....	2	3	2	19	....	....	....	....
Port Arthur	....	12	1	9	....	4	.....	....	105	....	....	1	3
Parry Sound	1	5	.....	2	....	2	.....	....	16	....	....	....	....
Simcoe	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	10	....	....	1	1
St. Catharines	1	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	1	25	....	....	1	....
Sarnia	....	4	.....	6	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Stratford	2	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	16	....	....	....	1
Sandwich	....	....	1	10	....	1	.....	....	24	....	....	....	....
St. Thomas	....	1	.....	.....	....	1	3	7	23	....	....	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie	....	3	.....	7	1	3	.....	3	44	....	....	....	3
Sudbury	20	6	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	7	104	....	....	....	....
Toronto	32	....	.....	97	1	69	221	215	788	3	....	2	3
Walkerton	....	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	....	5	....	1	....	....
Woodstock	....	8	.....	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Welland	....	....	1	2	....	1	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	1
Whitby	....	....	.....	1	....	1	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Lock-ups :													
Atikokan	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Byng Inlet	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Cobalt	....	....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	11	....	....	....	....
Mine Centre	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Totals	57	84	32	224	4	127	271	307	1,859	8	9	7	15

No. 4.—Concluded

during the year ended September 30th, 1915.

Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	19	.....	1	1	7	1	35	.....	204
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	3	118
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	23	.....	21	34	283
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	8	.....	166
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	16
1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	1	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	4	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	57	1	74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	1	2	.....	6	2	78
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	19	5	111
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	26	.....	12	21	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	32
.....	2	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	1	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	14
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	80	70	919
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	38	44	320
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	4	36
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	31	1	39	83	701
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	55
5	.....	.....	1	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	51	.....	296
.....	1	.....	2	3	7	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	58	28	573
.....	1	.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	15	4	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	27	5	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	7	6	117
3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	12	144
.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	106	.....	127	52	708
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	28	4	164
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	46
1	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	1	3	.....	33	.....	171
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	23	19	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	17	12	90
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....	27	23	178
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10	82
2	2	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3	203
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	286	128	1,448
.....	2	.....	19	2	16	3	.....	.....	224	.....	871	119	3,814
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	2	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	8	101
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	100	17	301
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	17	51	97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	11
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	16	1	43	17	226	10	3	11	842	4	2,280	811	12,663

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending September 30th, 1915.

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	.....	1	1
Abusive and obscene language	14	1	15
Arson	5	1	6
Assault	263	6	269
Assault, felonious	109	4	113
Attempted suicide	13	3	16
Abduction	6	.....	6
Bigamy	23	7	30
Breaches of the peace	38	5	43
Breaches of by-laws	36	.....	36
Burglary	90	.....	90
Contempt of court	48	.....	48
Carrying unlawful weapons	50	1	51
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	2	.....	2
Cruelty to animals	12	.....	12
Cutting, wounding and attempting same	35	1	36
Deserting employment	35	.....	35
Destroying and injuring property	51	2	53
Drunk and disorderly	3,945	185	4,130
Embezzlement	5	.....	5
Escaping from or obstructing constables	53	1	54
Escaping from prison	31	4	35
Forgery	45	3	48
Fraud or obtaining money or goods under false pretences	244	1	245
Gambling	57	.....	57
Giving liquor to Indians	81	3	84
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	32	.....	32
Housebreaking and robbery	221	3	224
Incendiarism	4	.....	4
Indecent assault and exposure	127	.....	127
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	143	128	271
Keeping houses of ill-fame	109	198	307
Larceny	1,743	116	1,859
Manslaughter	8	.....	8
Misdemeanour	8	1	9
Murder	7	.....	7
Perjury	14	1	15
Prostitution	.....	15	15
Rape and assault with intent	16	.....	16
Refusing bail	1	.....	1
Receiving stolen property	40	3	43
Seduction	17	.....	17
Selling liquor without license	210	16	226
Shooting with intent	10	.....	10
Stabbing	3	.....	3
Threatening and seditious language	11	.....	11
Trespass	837	5	842
Unlawful shooting	4	.....	4
Vagrancy	2,031	249	2,280
Other offences not enumerated	779	33	812
Totals	11,666	997	12,663

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending September 30th, 1915.

Name of gaol.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate	Intemperate.	Total committed to gaol.
Barrie	77	166	44	78	165	243
Berlin	69	92	8	84	77	161
Belleville	167	300	58	210	257	467
Brantford	114	219	29	85	248	333
Brampton	16	38	4	14	40	54
Brockville	66	70	26	46	90	136
Bracebridge	17	32	9	36	13	49
Cayuga	16	81	14	14	83	97
Cornwall	36	65	46	25	76	101
Cobourg	40	80	16	46	74	120
Chatham	70	128	40	95	103	198
Fort Frances	60	184	58	58	186	244
Goderich	22	37	2	39	20	59
Guelph	36	69	19	41	64	105
Gore Bay	13	6	12	13	6	19
Hamilton	460	836	179	225	1,071	1,296
Kingston	105	245	76	135	215	350
Kenora	18	42	14	40	20	60
London	242	722	23	334	630	964
Lindsay	16	32	6	20	28	48
L'Orignal	20	17	9	32	5	37
Milton	77	332	5	137	272	409
Napanee	24	45	7	26	43	69
North Bay	95	252	37	156	191	347
Ottawa	507	668	267	322	853	1,175
Owen Sound	66	65	14	32	99	131
Orangeville	4	28	6	8	24	32
Perth	15	91	17	30	76	106
Picton	35	53	6	17	71	88
Pembroke	35	87	27	32	90	122
Peterborough	102	203	26	99	206	305
Port Arthur	319	491	171	224	586	810
Parry Sound	73	168	56	61	180	241
Simcoe	48	50	17	30	68	98
St. Catharines	70	158	45	68	160	228
Sarnia	69	230	42	92	207	299
Stratford	61	90	9	53	98	151
Sandwich	102	202	26	113	191	304
St. Thomas	55	94	17	79	70	149
Sault Ste. Marie	117	204	62	37	284	321
Sudbury	315	1,569	215	29	1,855	1,884
Toronto	2,974	3,863	653	2,027	4,810	6,837
Walkerton	38	37	6	30	45	75
Woodstock	64	184	13	121	127	248
Welland	154	278	92	148	284	432
Whitby	37	92	19	73	56	129
Lock-ups:						
Atikokan	1	1	.....	2	.....	2
Byng Inlet	2	12	.....	14	.....	14
Cobalt	88	95	44	116	67	183
Mine Centre	.....	7	.....	.....	7	7
Totals	7,227	13,110	2,591	5,846	14,491	20,337

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature of such Court during the year ending

Name of gaol.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Where sentenced to.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To gaol and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Industrial Schools.
Barrie	195	9	204	15	18	.....	4	5	.....
Berlin	112	6	118	2	33	.....	1	3	1
Belleville	276	7	283	1	36	.....	2	7	1
Brantford	157	9	166	4	10	.....	2	2	.....
Brampton	15	1	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	85	5	90	10	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Bracebridge	31	3	34	5	10	.....	.....	.....	1
Cayuga	73	1	74	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....
Cornwall	76	2	78	3	13	.....	.....	6	4
Cobourg	55	3	58	8	6	.....	.....	.....	1
Chatham	104	7	111	1	19	.....	5	2	.....
Fort Frances	149	1	150	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Goderich	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	66	5	71	2	15	.....	1	8	.....
Gore Bay	13	1	14	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	833	86	919	19	92	.....	14	19	.....
Kingston	289	31	320	3	6	.....	.....	2	.....
Kenora	34	2	36	3	4	.....	1	3	.....
London	668	33	701	5	37	.....	1	5	2
Lindsay	26	.....	26	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Orignal	23	6	29	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Napanee	51	4	55	.....	8	.....	1	2	.....
North Bay	276	20	296	152	3	3	7	4	.....
Ottawa	493	80	573	33	56	19	.....	22	.....
Owen Sound	94	4	98	.....	9	.....	4	7	.....
Orangeville	17	2	19	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Perth	80	1	81	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Picton	13	.....	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	116	1	117	5	5	.....	.....	3	.....
Peterborough	133	11	144	2	21	.....	8	7	1
Port Arthur	685	23	708	.....	38	.....	1	18	1
Parry Sound	161	3	164	2	7	.....	2	2	.....
Simcoe	45	1	46	.....	4	....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	168	3	171	13	5	1	.....	6	.....
Sarnia	213	1	214	.....	28	.....	1	2	1
Stratford	89	1	90	1	15	.....	.....	1	2
Sandwich	174	4	178	.....	47	.....	2	6	.....
St. Thomas	73	9	82	1	6	.....	.....	2	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	191	12	203	9	42	.....	8	5	.....
Sudbury	1,422	26	1,448	10	6	.....	16	13	1
Toronto	3,252	562	3,814	156	134	1	30	97	1
Walkerton	35	2	37	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....
Woodstock	98	3	101	5	4	.....	3	5	1
Welland	298	3	301	.....	57	.....	3	2	.....
Whitby	94	3	97	49	6	.....	2	9	.....
Lock-ups:									
Atikokan	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byng Inlet	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt	38	.....	38	.....	5	.....	.....	5	1
Mine Centre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	11,666	997	12,663	523	846	24	122	288	22

No. 7.

sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the County Judge's Criminal September 30th, 1915.

Died while undergoing sentence.	To gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Capital and corporal sentences.			County Judge's criminal court.		
		Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.
.....	162	.....	.....	.....	4	11	15
.....	78	.....	.....	.....	2	9	11
.....	236	.....	.....	2	30	22	52
.....	148	.....	.....	.....	12	7	19
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
.....	77	.....	.....	.....	9	16	25
1	47	.....	1	1	1	13	14
.....	69	.....	.....	.....	9	11	20
.....	52	.....	.....	.....	1	9	10
.....	43	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15
.....	84	.....	.....	1	10	4	14
.....	146	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
.....	32	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
.....	45	.....	.....	2	.....	4	4
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	775	.....	.....	.....	18	66	84
.....	309	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9
.....	25	.....	1	.....	1	1	2
.....	651	.....	.....	.....	2	17	19
.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	44	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
2	125	.....	.....	.....	10	15	25
.....	443	.....	.....	.....	13	9	22
.....	78	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12
.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
.....	69	.....	.....	1	13	93	106
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	11	13
.....	104	.....	.....	1	2	4	6
.....	105	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
1	649	1	.....	.....	13	16	29
.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
.....	42	1	.....	.....	2	5	7
.....	146	.....	1	.....	2	4	6
.....	182	.....	.....	.....	4	10	14
.....	71	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
.....	123	.....	.....	.....	20	8	28
.....	73	.....	.....	.....	9	11	20
.....	139	.....	.....	.....	10	28	38
.....	1,402	.....	.....	.....	11	9	20
6	3,389	1	1	5	43	253	296
.....	32	.....	.....	1	10	4	14
.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
.....	239	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8
.....	31	.....	.....	1	4	9	13
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10,828	3	4	15	307	770	1,077

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

Name of gaol.	Name of gaoler.	How Maintained.				
		Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the municipalities.	Number of days' custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days' custody of municipal prisoners.
Barrie	H. E. Stoddart	243	128	115	3,578	2,754
Berlin	Jonathan Cook	161	47	114	1,407	3,345
Belleville	Thomas Ketcheson	467	207	260	3,472	4,869
Brantford	J. Y. Brown	333	76	257	1,285	3,759
Brampton	James McClure	54	28	26	177	575
Brockville	W. R. Scace	136	46	90	1,041	1,295
Bracebridge	Duncan McDonald	49	49	.....	2,242	.....
Cayuga	Thos. Walsh (acting)	97	29	68	769	1,307
Cornwall	T. W. Ault	101	41	60	1,485	1,276
Cobourg	Geo. L. McLaughlin	120	45	75	1,389	2,268
Chatham	John Davidson	198	41	157	2,170	4,168
Fort Frances	Wilford E. Lowe	244	176	68	3,886	342
Goderich	Joseph C. Griffin	59	13	46	697	1,863
Guelph	John McNab	105	49	56	1,513	1,179
Gore Bay	Stephen Cronkhite	19	19	.....	866	.....
Hamilton	James Ogilvie	1,296	280	1,016	6,817	11,449
Kingston	Chas. H. Corbett	350	47	303	1,492	5,855
Kenora	L. D. McColl	60	60	.....	1,663	.....
London	James Carter	964	138	826	2,679	9,639
Lindsay	Geo. A. Balfour	48	12	36	359	1,282
L'Orignal	Felix Mellette	37	12	25	663	898
Milton	Archie McGibbon	409	26	383	1,401	2,161
Napanee	W. E. Loyst	69	16	53	488	930
North Bay	W. J. Bailey	347	343	4	7,408	20
Ottawa	A. G. Dawson	1,175	537	638	10,653	11,674
Owen Sound	John Miller	131	55	76	2,301	3,685
Orangeville	Charles Bowles	32	8	24	306	5,093
Perth	John Oates	106	36	70	857	2,946
Picton	Abram Huyck	88	22	66	557	542
Pembroke	William Brown	122	97	25	1,577	1,793
Peterborough	Henderson Nesbitt	305	45	260	795	4,009
Port Arthur	Thos. Penfold	810	810	.....	14,281	.....
Parry Sound	J. A. Johnston	241	241	.....	3,662	.....
Simcoe	Oliver Robertson	98	57	41	1,693	545
St. Catharines	George Bush	228	78	150	2,219	2,462
Sarnia	J. N. Dodd	299	45	254	2,016	3,440
Stratford	Hugh Nichol	151	66	85	1,623	1,915
Sandwich	John Harman	304	80	224	2,183	5,628
St. Thomas	W. F. Luton	149	55	94	1,505	1,312
Sault Ste. Marie	John Hearst	321	321	.....	9,003	.....
Sudbury	Terance Keaney	1,884	.....	1,884	.....	14,654
Toronto	A. B. Chambers	6,837	1,424	5,413	39,768	61,004
Walkerton	Donald McKechnie	75	34	41	1,095	1,230
Woodstock	Charles Wilson	248	63	185	694	3,434
Welland	John Kottmuir	432	104	328	1,930	6,439
Whitby	J. E. Schiller	129	72	57	1,346	1,888
Lock-ups:						
Atikokan	Hugh McDonald	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Byng Inlet	Ben Moore	14	14	.....	15	.....
Cobalt	A. T. Rowell	183	183	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	Samuel Walker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mine Centre	James R. Gilbert	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Totals		20,337	6,384	13,953	149,026	194,927

No, 8.

salaries of various gaol officials for the year ended 30th September, 1915.

Expenditure.					Salaries.			
Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol surgeons.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1,551 61	2,050 00	111 56	3,713 17	15 28	850 00	750 00	250 00	200 00
1,519 45	1,669 00	144 50	3,332 95	20 74	750 00	644 00	140 00	135 00
1,500 00	1,850 00	50 00	3,400 00	7 28	700 00	550 00	300 00	300 00
1,331 27	2,150 00	460 66	3,941 93	11 83	900 00	700 00	250 00	300 00
506 32	1,350 00	114 32	1,970 64	36 48	550 00	450 00	250 00	100 00
948 67	1,950 00	66 73	2,965 40	21 79	1,000 00	650 00	150 00	150 00
476 25	750 00	24 60	1,250 85	25 50	500 00	.....	100 00	150 00
916 36	1,090 00	122 00	2,128 36	21 94	850 00	.....	120 00	140 00
990 72	1,750 00	125 00	2,865 72	28 37	1,000 00	400 00	250 00	100 00
2,106 28	1,900 00	114 60	4,120 88	34 33	800 00	700 00	200 00	200 00
1,289 03	2,413 50	.....	3,702 53	18 70	800 00	1,195 00	218 50	200 00
1,600 00	1,480 00	.....	3,080 00	12 62	550 00	730 00	200 00	.....
1,226 69	1,600 00	43 13	2,869 82	48 64	700 00	600 00	200 00	100 00
1,146 53	1,875 00	.....	3,021 53	28 77	800 00	675 00	300 00	100 00
573 72	600 00	9 50	1,183 22	62 54	450 00	.....	150 00	.....
3,218 90	4,600 00	359 58	8,178 48	6 31	1,200 00	2,900 00	350 00	150 00
1,993 85	2,850 00	555 22	5,399 07	15 42	1,100 00	1,250 00	300 00	200 00
957 45	1,938 00	.....	2,895 45	48 25	600 00	938 00	200 00	200 00
3,073 00	4,605 00	150 00	7,828 00	8 12	1,000 00	2,535 00	720 00	350 00
583 33	1,700 00	24 32	2,307 65	48 63	700 00	700 00	200 00	100 00
392 23	1,281 25	38 58	1,712 06	46 27	600 00	456 25	150 00	75 00
671 70	1,475 00	.....	2,146 70	5 24	700 00	500 00	200 00	75 00
451 90	1,317 30	90 00	1,859 20	26 94	750 00	392 30	100 00	75 00
3,199 37	2,297 00	88 56	5,584 93	16 09	600 00	1,351 00	196 00	150 00
4,770 39	5,012 66	276 51	10,059 56	8 56	1,200 00	3,062 66	400 00	350 00
2,150 86	2,000 00	90 50	4,241 36	32 37	800 00	650 00	300 00	250 00
1,632 38	1,500 00	79 49	3,211 87	100 87	700 00	500 00	200 00	100 00
1,119 01	1,900 00	659 02	3,678 03	34 69	800 00	800 00	200 00	100 00
294 74	895 90	.....	1,190 64	13 53	700 00	20 90	100 00	75 00
944 51	1,597 50	.....	2,542 01	20 83	800 00	547 50	150 00	100 00
859 70	1,600 00	69 13	2,528 83	8 29	750 00	550 00	150 00	150 00
4,214 04	4,265 00	209 50	8,688 54	10 72	900 00	2,815 00	300 00	250 00
720 95	1,350 00	15 00	2,085 95	8 65	600 00	500 00	100 00	150 00
315 26	1,425 00	23 58	1,763 84	17 99	600 00	550 00	200 00	75 00
1,180 00	1,950 00	60 00	3,190 00	13 99	900 00	600 00	300 00	150 00
1,388 80	1,879 90	56 24	3,324 94	11 12	603 15	875 75	201 00	200 00
847 03	1,737 60	562 67	3,147 30	20 84	700 00	628 00	259 60	150 00
2,000 00	2,500 00	150 00	4,650 00	15 29	800 00	1,250 00	250 00	200 00
525 59	2,005 00	289 07	2,819 66	18 99	800 00	855 00	200 00	150 00
2,370 91	3,000 00	80 12	5,451 03	16 98	800 00	1,800 00	200 00	200 00
2,300 00	3,240 00	.....	5,540 00	2 94	650 00	2,190 00	250 00	150 00
22,569 96	28,012 47	761 72	51,344 15	7 50	2,200 00	22,512 47	1,800 00	1,500 00
623 72	1,500 00	175 00	2,298 72	30 65	700 00	450 00	250 00	100 00
1,575 00	1,850 00	.....	3,425 00	13 82	900 00	600 00	250 00	100 00
1,775 22	2,480 00	481 84	4,737 06	10 96	780 00	1,300 00	200 00	200 00
1,000 82	1,750 00	108 47	2,859 29	22 16	800 00	600 00	200 00	150 00
.....	150 00	.....	150 00	75 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	300 00	.....	300 00	21 43	300 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	300 00	.....	300 00	42 86	300 00	.....	.....	.....
87,403 52	120,742 08	6,840 72	214,986 32	10 57	37,663 15	62,723 83	11,955 10	8,400 00

TABLE No 9.

Showing the number of escapes and deaths, the Revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody during the year ending September 30th, 1915.

Name of gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded re-capture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Number of cells in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labor.	Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
							$ c.	Cents.
Barrie				23	31	9		10.66
Berlin				20	25	4		11.76
Belleville		1		38	53	8		9.52
Brantford				24	24	4		9.00
Brampton				25	7	1		13.00
Brockville				34	14	1		10.37
Bracebridge			1	15	18			11.50
Cayuga				14	14	1		11.00
Cornwall	1			17	17	2		
Cobourg		1		24	16	4		15.00
Chatham		1		37	24	4		9.86
Fort Frances	1	1		12	25	3		12.98
Goderich		1		12	15	1		14.00
Guelph				18	15	1		11.25
Gore Bay		2		12	8	1		40.00
Hamilton				60	73	31		9.10
Kingston				49	47	9	1,211 76	12.50
Kenora	1			14	11			14.36
London				57	67	21		9.80
Lindsay				24	10	1		11.75
L'Orignal				18	12	1		13.00
Milton	1			19	29			11.55
Napanee	2			18	10	1		8.99
North Bay			2	19	45	9		11.00
Ottawa	2			93	79	35	200 00	11.00
Owen Sound				32	25	8		14.00
Orangeville				22	19	12		18.60
Perth				18	25	1	22 67	11.06
Picton	1	1		18	12			9.00
Pembroke		2		24	23	4		11.00
Peterborough				18				9.25
Port Arthur	1		1	40	90	8		14.10
Parry Sound	1			24	19	4		12.85
Simcoe				18	12	2		12.00
St. Catharines				38	22	3		10.00
Sarnia				13	46	5		11.52
Stratford				30	20	2		9 40
Sandwich		1		48	46	13		12.00
St. Thomas		1		16	19	2		9.86
Sault Ste. Marie				34	40	7		12.69
Sudbury		3		22	82	21		12.00
Toronto			6	270	412	148		10.80
Walkerton				24	10	2		9.70
Woodstock				35	20	6		9.58
Welland	1	1		48	44	6		11.12
Whitby	1			28	23	3		11.00
Lock-ups :								
Atikokan				3	1	1		
Byng Inlet				7	1	1		40.00
Cobalt				6				
Manitowaning								
Mine Centre				3	1	1		
Totals	13	16	10	1,535			1,434 43	

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the District Lock-ups, for the year ending September 30th, 1915.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$ c.	Cents.
Barrie	243	6,332	1,551 61	24.50
Berlin	161	4,752	1,519 45	31.97
Belleville	467	8,341	1,500 00	17.98
Brantford	333	5,044	1,331 27	26.39
Brampton	54	752	506 32	67.32
Brockville	136	2,336	948 67	40.61
Bracebridge	49	2,242	476 25	21.24
Cayuga	97	2,076	916 36	44.14
Cornwall	101	2,761	990 72	35.88
Cobourg	120	3,657	2,106 28	57.56
Chatham	198	6,358	1,289 03	20.33
Fort Frances	244	4,228	1,600 00	37.84
Goderich	59	2,560	1,226 69	47.91
Guelph	105	2,692	1,146 53	42.59
Gore Bay	19	866	573 72	66.24
Hamilton	1,296	18,266	3,218 90	17.62
Kingston	350	7,347	1,993 85	27.13
Kenora	60	1,663	957 45	57.57
London	964	12,318	3,073 00	24.94
Lindsay	48	1,641	583 33	35.54
L'Orignal	37	1,561	392 23	25.12
Milton	409	3,562	671 70	18.85
Napanee	69	1,418	451 90	31.86
North Bay	347	7,428	3,199 37	43.07
Ottawa	1,175	22,327	4,770 39	21.32
Owen Sound	131	5,986	2,150 86	35.93
Orangeville	32	5,399	1,632 38	30.23
Perth	106	3,803	1,119 01	29.42
Picton	88	1,099	294 74	26.81
Pembroke	122	3,370	944 51	28.02
Peterborough	305	4,804	859 70	17.89
Port Arthur	810	14,281	4,214 04	29.50
Parry Sound	241	3,662	720 95	19.68
Simcoe	98	2,238	315 26	14.06
St. Catharines	228	4,681	1,180 00	25.21
Sarnia	299	5,456	1,388 80	25.45
Stratford	151	3,538	847 03	23.91
Sandwich	304	7,811	2,000 00	25.60
St. Thomas	149	2,817	525 59	18.66
Sault Ste. Marie	321	9,003	2,370 91	26.33
Sudbury	1,884	14,654	2,300 00	15.69
Toronto	6,837	100,772	22,569 96	22.39
Walkerton	75	2,325	623 72	26.82
Woodstock	248	4,128	1,575 00	38.15
Welland	432	8,369	1,775 62	21.21
Whitby	129	3,234	1,000 82	30.94
Totals	20,131	343,938	87,403 52	25.12

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending September 30th, 1914, and a comparison of the same with the current year.

Name of gaol.	No. of Prisoners sentenced in the year ending 30th September, 1914			No. of Prisoners sentenced in the year endiog 30th September, 1915.			Increase.			Decreaae.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	291	5	296	195	9	204	.....	4	4	96	.....	96
Berlin	148	3	151	142	6	148	.....	3	3	36	.....	36
Belleville	158	8	166	276	7	283	118	.....	118	.....	1	1
Brantford	162	9	171	157	9	166	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Brampton	14	1	15	15	1	16	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	113	2	115	85	5	90	.....	3	3	28	.....	28
Bracebridge	40	2	42	31	3	34	.....	1	1	9	.....	9
Cayuga	61	.....	61	73	1	74	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	72	8	80	76	2	78	4	.....	4	.....	6	6
Cobourg	92	1	93	55	3	58	.....	2	2	37	.....	37
Chatham	148	4	152	104	7	111	.....	3	3	44	.....	44
Fort Frances	229	3	232	149	1	150	.....	.....	.....	80	2	82
Goderich	46	....	46	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Guelph	67	3	70	66	5	71	.....	2	2	1	.....	1
Oore Bay	15	.....	15	13	1	14	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Hamilton	931	91	1,022	833	86	919	.....	.....	.....	98	5	103
Kingston	168	7	175	289	31	320	121	24	145	.....	.....	.....
Kenora	67	5	72	34	2	36	.....	.....	.....	33	3	36
London	592	25	617	668	33	701	76	8	84	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay	40	1	41	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	14	1	15
L'Orignal	15	.....	15	23	6	29	8	6	14	.....	.....	.....
Milton	64	2	66	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32	2	34
Napanee	82	2	84	51	4	55	.....	2	2	31	.....	31
North Bay	328	9	337	276	20	296	.....	11	11	52	.....	52
Ottawa	564	65	629	493	80	573	.....	15	15	71	.....	71
Owen Sound	71	1	72	84	4	88	33	3	36	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville	17	.....	17	17	2	19	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Perth	132	.....	132	80	1	81	.....	1	1	52	.....	52
Picton	11	.....	11	13	.....	13	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	115	5	120	116	1	117	1	.....	1	.....	4	4
Peterborough	176	5	181	133	11	144	.....	6	6	43	.....	43
Port Arthur	1,011	19	1,030	685	23	708	.....	4	4	326	.....	326
Parry Sound	179	5	184	161	3	164	.....	.....	.....	18	2	20
Simcoe	45	3	48	45	1	46	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
St. Catharines	229	4	233	168	3	171	.....	.....	.....	61	1	62
Sarnia	328	1	329	213	1	214	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	115
Stratford	113	2	115	89	1	90	.....	.....	.....	24	1	25
Sandwich	202	8	210	174	4	178	.....	.....	.....	28	4	32
St. Thomas	127	3	130	73	9	82	.....	6	6	54	.....	54
Sault Ste. Marie	231	22	253	191	12	203	.....	.....	.....	40	10	50
Sudbury	2,164	17	2,181	1,422	26	1,448	.....	9	9	742	.....	742
Toronto	3,535	551	4,086	3,252	562	3,814	.....	11	11	283	.....	283
Walkerton	30	.....	30	35	2	37	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	117	3	120	98	3	101	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19
Welland	339	2	341	298	3	301	.....	1	1	41	.....	41
Whitby	81	2	83	94	3	97	13	1	14	.....	.....	.....
Lock-ups:												
Antikokan	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Byng Inlet	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt	122	5	127	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	84	5	89
Manitowaning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mine Centre	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Webbwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	13,887	944	14,801	11,666	997	12,663	395	132	527	2,618	47	2,665

Forty-Eighth Annual Report

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF

Prisons and Reformatories

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 31st OCTOBER

1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by A. T. WILGRESS, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1916

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, January 28th, 1916.

To His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit herewith the Forty-eighth Annual Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories, being for the year ending 31st October, 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

Toronto, November 29th, 1915.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Forty-eighth Annual Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending 31st October, 1915.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edwin R. Rogers,

Inspector.

The Honourable W. J. Hanna, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

THE ONTARIO REFORMATORY, GUELPH.

1st November, 1915.

E. R. Rogers,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,

Parliament House,

Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—The past year has been eventful for this institution. The Central Prison, Toronto, opened in 1873, is now a matter of history. During the month of August the few remaining inmates were transferred from Toronto to the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph.

During the past year the Reformatory population has gradually decreased. Many have enlisted and are giving of their best to their country, who otherwise would have drifted into prison. A number of men on their release immediately enlisted for overseas service and are giving an excellent account of themselves with the Canadian Army. These facts prove most conclusively that a prisoner may carry a patriotic heart within his bosom.

The health of the inmates here is excellent. Hitherto we have but little use for an hospital, in fact, none, except for an occasional accident.

The new type of cell is undoubtedly the most humane that has ever been constructed and its practical working out leaves nothing to be desired.

I am glad to tell you that the type of cell at the Ontario Reformatory and particularly the cell door, which entirely eliminates the cage effect, is being copied by a number of new prisons that are being built throughout the United States.

To-day we have not a school of letters but we hope to have one in the near future. A considerable proportion of our population are practically illiterate and a limited proportion wholly illiterate. A Reformatory without a school of letters would be a misnomer.

The mantle of Mr. Hamilton Cassels, K.C., L.L.D., who for thirty-eight years gave of his best to the Central Prison Sunday school, has apparently fallen upon Mr. J. A. McCrea, of Guelph. Mr. McCrea and a faithful corps of teachers are conducting a splendid Sunday School at the Ontario Reformatory. The Guelph Ministerial Association and the Salvation Army supply the Sunday preaching. The people composing the excellent musical circles of Guelph are generous in their visits to the Ontario Reformatory. The Salvation Army, under Major and Mrs. Fraser, continue their acceptable and successful work among the inmates. Father Quirk has charge of the Roman Catholic services and is unremitting in his endeavours for the spiritual uplift of the Roman Catholic element of our population.

The Ontario Parole Commission evince a deep interest in the welfare of the Reformatory inmates and give liberally of their time and energy and not infrequently of their cash in aiding reformatory inmates to regain their lost foothold in the world. The Parole Commission is greatly embarrassed for the want of proper legislation in carrying out the true ideals of parole work.

You have my sincere thanks for your unvarying kindness and courtesy throughout the past year and I desire to thank all other departmental officials who have given me their kind assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. Gilmour,

Superintendent.

The first table shows the committals and discharges during the past three years:

	1913	1914	1915
In custody at commencement of year (November 1st)	628	755	851
Committed during the year	1,348	1,593	1,029
	1,976	2,348	1,880
Discharged on expiration of sentence	982	1,186	825
Discharged on payment of fine	13	7	9
Discharged by remission of sentence	8	6	10
Transferred to common gaols as unfit for labour	5	9	3
Died in Prison Hospital	2	3	1
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	3	3	7
Ticket of leave	163	246	347
Escaped	22	32	68
Conviction quashed	..	1	2
Released on Order-in-Council	1	1	4
Released on bond	1	..	..
Released on habeas corpus	3	1	2
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary	2	..	1
Transferred to Industrial Farm, Thornhill	16	1	..
Transferred to Industrial Farm, Burwash	..	..	1
Transferred to Sanatorium	..	1	1
Reduction in sentence	..	..	2
Conditional release	..	..	1
Remaining in custody	755	851	595
Total discharges, deaths, etc.	1,976	2,348	1,880

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and of those sentenced to the gaols and afterwards removed to the Ontario Reformatory, is shown in the following summary:

	1913	1914	1915
Sentenced direct	1,083	1,206	733
Transferred from common gaols	244	381	292
To Industrial Farm, Fort William	..	1	..
To Industrial Farm, Thornhill	21	5	..
To Industrial Farm, Langstaff	..	..	4
	1,348	1,593	1,029

Social Conditions.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Married	343	8,813
Single	686	21,370
	1,029	30,183
Habits.		
Temperate	343	7,411
Moderate	354	1,313
Intemperate	332	21,459
	1,029	30,183
Educational Status.		
Could read and write	909	24,959
Could read only	4	1,320
Could neither read nor write	116	3,904
	1,029	30,183

The prisoners received during the year, who were reported to be of temperate habits, represented 33.33 per cent. of the commitments; in 1914 the percentage was 23.54.

The total uneducated men represented 11.27 per cent. of the commitments of the year with 9.10 per cent. in 1914.

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries:

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.

Wood shop	277 days.
Broom shop	703 "
Woollen mill	8,656 "
Machine shop, including blacksmith, tinsmith and engineer's shop	9,164 "
Paint shop	1,478 "
Tailoring shop	3,575 "
Shoe shop	1,485 "
Garden, grounds and in greenhouse	2,470 "
Number of days of productive labour	27,808 "
Number of days of domestic work	11,046 "
	38,854 "

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return showing the number of days' work rendered for the eight months commencing November 1st, 1914, and ending June 31st, 1915:

Wood shop	277 days.
Broom shop	703 "
Woollen mill	8,656 "
Machine shop	5,639 "
Engineer, fireman and steamfitters	3,525 "
Paint shop	1,478 "
Tailoring shop	3,575 "
Shoe shop	1,485 "
Garden, greenhouse and grounds	2,470 "
	27,808 "

DOMESTIC AND KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

Kitchen	3,311 days.
Clerks, domestics, cleaners, etc.	7,735 "
	11,046 "

Return showing the number of days prisoners were in the hospital, sick in cells, under punishment and confined through insufficient work, from November 1st, 1914, to June 31st, 1915:

Hospital	729 days.
Sick in cells	622 "
Under punishment	388 "
Attending court	106 "
Insufficient work	12,357 "
	14,202 "

ONTARIO REFORMATORY, GUELPH.

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries:

Wood shop	2,729 days.
Broom shop	385 "
Woollen mill	2,367 "
Machine shop, including blacksmith, tinsmith and engineer's shop	6,281 "
Paint shop	691 "
Tailoring shop	1,745 "

Shoe shop	697	"
Garden, grounds and in greenhouse	646	"
Laundry	630	"
Farm	1,306	"
Dairy barn	942	"
Construction	2,484	"
Repairs and alterations	605	"
Quarry	667	"
Land improvements	519	"
Railway	61	"
Piggery	223	"
Teamsters	899	"
Horse stables	242	"
Hydrator and lime kiln	568	"
Stone crusher	126	"
Abattoir	859	"
Number of days of productive labor	25,672	"
Number of days of domestic work	4,665	"
	30,337	"

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return showing the number of days' work rendered for the four months commencing July 1st, 1915, and ending October 31st, 1915:

Wood shop	2,729	days.
Broom shop	385	"
Woollen mill	2,367	"
Machine shop	3,915	"
Engineers, firemen and steamfitters	2,366	"
Paint shop	691	"
Tailoring shop	1,745	"
Shoe shop	697	"
Garden, grounds and in greenhouse	646	"
Laundry	630	"
Farm	1,306	"
Dairy barn	942	"
Construction	2,484	"
Repairs and alterations	605	"
Quarry	667	"
Land improvements	519	"
Railway	61	"
Piggery	223	"
Teamsters	899	"
Horse stables	242	"
Hydrator and lime kiln	568	"
Stone crusher	126	"
Abattoir	859	"
	25,672	"

DOMESTIC AND KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

Kitchen	2,607	days.
Clerks, domestics, cleaners, etc.	2,058	"
	4,665	"

Return showing the number of days prisoners were in the hospital, sick in cells, under punishment and confined through insufficient work, from July 1st, 1915, to October 31st, 1915:

Hospital	43	days.
Sick in cells	687	"
Under punishment	101	"
Attending court	13	"
Insufficient work	10	"
	854	"

Table of comparisons, industrial and domestic work, Central Prison, 1914, and Ontario Reformatory and Central Prison, 1915:

	1914		1915	
Wood shop	5,218	days.	3,006	days.
Broom shop	971	"	1,088	"
Woollen mill	19,373	"	11,023	"
Machine shop, including blacksmith, tinsmith and engineer's shop	19,716	"	15,445	"
Paint shop	....		2,169	"
Tailoring shop	7,136	"	5,320	"
Shoe shop	2,916	"	2,182	"
Garden, grounds and greenhouse	4,104	"	3,116	"
Laundry	....		630	"
Farm	....		1,306	"
Dairy barn	....		942	"
Construction	....		2,484	"
Repairs and alterations	....		605	"
Quarry	....		667	"
Land improvements	....		519	"
Railway	....		61	"
Piggery	....		223	"
Teamsters	....		899	"
Horse stables	....		242	"
Hydrator and lime kiln	....		568	"
Stone crusher	....		126	"
Abattoir	....		859	"
Number of days of productive labour	59,434	days.	53,480	"
Number of days of domestic work	19,866	"	15,711	"
	79,300	"	69,191	"

General summary of distribution in the Central Prison and Ontario Reformatory from November 1st, 1914, to October 31st, 1915:

Industrial Department	53,480	days.
Domestics, clerks and kitchen	15,711	"
Sick in hospital	772	"
Sick in cells	1,309	"
Under punishment	489	"
Attending court	119	"
Insufficient work	12,367	"
	84,247	"
Central Prison, Toronto	483	"
Ontario Reformatory, Guelph	61,828	"
Prison Department, Asylum Farm, Whitby	50,314	"
Mimico brick plant	20,820	"
	217,692	"
Sundays and holidays	42,797	"
Total population for the twelve months	260,489	"
Average per month	21,707	"
Average per day	714	"
Highest any one month, December, 1914	22,936	"
Lowest any one month, July, 1915	10,153	"
Highest any one day, 3rd December, 1914	907	"
Lowest any one day, 28th October, 1915	579	"

NOTE.—The statistics regarding Industrial operations refer to both the Central Prison, Toronto, and the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, the prison industries being transferred from Toronto to Guelph during the year.

ANNUAL RETURN

OF THE ONTARIO REFORMATORY, GUELPH, FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS COMMENCING 1ST NOVEMBER, 1914, AND ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1915.

Remaining in custody, October 31st, 1914	851
Committed during the twelve months	1,029
	1,880
Discharged on expiration of sentence	825
Discharged on payment of fine	9
Discharged by remission of sentence	10
Transferred to common gaols as unfit for labour	3
Died in Prison Hospital	1
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	7
Ticket of leave	347
Escaped	68
Conviction quashed	2
Released on Order-in-Council	4
Released on habeas corpus	2
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary	1
Transferred to Industrial Farm, Burwash	1
Transferred to Sanatorium	1
Reduction in sentence	2
Conditional release	1
Remaining in custody, October 31st, 1915	595
	1,880

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to the Ontario Reformatory or to the Common Gaols:

To Central Prison (Ontario Reformatory)	733
To Common Gaol	292
To Industrial Farm, Langstaff	4
	1,029

Habits.

Abstainers	343
Moderate	354
Intemperate	332
	1,029

Social Relation.

Married	343
Single	686
	1,029

Number of times prisoners have been sentenced to the Ontario Reformatory:

First	729
Second	183
Third	68
Fourth	20
Fifth	12
Sixth	7
Seventh	1
Eighth	2
Ninth	3
Tenth	3
Seventeenth	1
	1,029

Ages.

Under 18 years	69
From 18 to 20	90
" 20 to 30	416
" 30 to 40	250
" 40 to 50	117
" 50 to 60	61
" 60 to 70	24
" 70 to 80	2
	1,029

Nationalities.

Armenia	2
Australia	3
Austria	26
Belgium	2
Bulgaria	3
Canada	595
China	2
Denmark	4
England	143
Finland	6
France	1
Germany	3
Greece	5
Hungary	3
Ireland	39
Italy	32
Roumania	5
Russia	47
Servia	4
Scotland	34
South Africa	1
Syria	3
Turkey	2
United States	64
	1,029

Religious Denominations.

Anglican	207
Baptists	44
Congregational	7
Disciples	1
Hebrew	15
Lutheran	12
Methodists	152
Presbyterians	208
Roman Catholics	379
Salvation Army	3
No religion	1
	1,029

Education.

No education	116
Read only	4
Read and write	909
	1,029

Crimes.

Abetting in theft	1
Administering drugs to procure	2
Aiding escape of prisoner	1
Arson	1
Assisting alien enemies	1
Assault	15
Assault, aggravated	1
Assault and attempt to rob	1
Assault, indecent	25
Assault, O.A.B.H.	14
Assault on male person with immoral intent	1
Assault on police officer	2
Assault and robbery	1
Assault with intent	1
Attempted act of gross indecency	1
Attempt to extort money	1
Bigamy	11
Breach of Immigration Act	1
Breach of Liquor License Act	2
Breaking and entering	5
Breaking, entering and theft	43
Breaking, larceny and receiving	1
Breach of Motor Vehicle Act	1
Breaking with intent	1
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1
Buggery	1
Burglary	18
Burglary, attempted	1
Carnal knowledge	7
Carnal knowledge attempted	2
Cattle stealing	7
Chicken stealing	9
Conspiracy	2
Conspiracy to commit abortion	1
Cruelty to animals	2
Desertion, H.M.S.	1
Disorderly	10
Drunkenness	11
Drunkenness and assault	1
Drunk and disorderly	14
Entering and larceny	2
Escape	9
Escape, attempted	1
Entering with intent	1
Exposing obscene pictures	1
False pretences	50
Forgery	9
Fraud	3
Furious driving, O.A.B.H.	2
Giving liquor to Indian	1
Gross indecency	1
Horse stealing	6
Horse stealing, attempted	1
House breaking	5
House breaking with intent	1
House breaking and theft	15
Illegal trapping	1
Illicit connection	2
Incest	1
Incest, attempted	1
Incorrigible	5
Inmate of house of ill-fame	3
Indecent exposure	4
Insubordination to superior officer	1
Issuing counterfeit coin	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	9
Keeping disorderly house	7
Larceny	146
Larceny, horse and buggy	3
Living by avails of prostitution	3
Manslaughter	3
Murder, attempted	1
Non-support	3
Neglect of child	7
Obstructing police officer	2
Perjury	4
Permitting defilement	1
Pigeon stealing	1
Possessing firearms	1
Possessing dangerous explosives	1
Procuring	3
Rape, attempted	1
Receiving	21
Reckless driving of auto	1
Resisting arrest	1
Robbery	16
Robbery, attempted	1
Seduction	4
Selling liquor without license	4
Shooting with intent	3
Shopbreaking	1
Shopbreaking and theft	20
Shopbreaking, attempted	5
Stabbing	1
Supplying liquor illegally	8
Theft	111
Theft and receiving	6
Theft from person	21
Theft from person, attempted	5
Theft, attempted	1
Theft from railway	15
Threatening	3
Trespass	2
Unlawfully drunk	1
Unlawful possession of liquor	3
Uttering	5
Vagrancy	194
Violation of conditions of suspended sentence	1
Violation of parole	6
Wounding	3
Wounding with intent	10
Wife beating	5
Wilful damage	5
	1,029

Sentences.

60 days	3
2 months	3
90 days	96
3 months	63
100 days	1
112 "	1
120 "	1

3 to 6 months	10
3 to 9 "	1
3 to 12 "	5
3 to 18 "	3
3 to 24 "	29
4 months	38
4 to 8 months	1
4 to 18 "	1
4 to 24 "	15
4 months, 17 days	1
5 "	26
6 " less 7 days	1
6 "	354
6 to 12 months	7
6 to 18 "	8
6 to 24 "	49
6 months, 90 days	1
7 "	3
232 days	1
8 months	1
9 "	26
10 " 23 days	1
11 " 9 days	1
11 to 14 months	1
9 to 15 "	1
12 months	133
12 to 17 months	1
12 to 18 "	1
12 to 24 "	13
12 months, 8 days	1
12 " 137 days	1
13 "	1
420 days	1
14 months, 17 days	1
15 "	11
16 "	1
16 " 20 days	1
18 "	32
20 "	1
21 "	2
23 "	4
24 "	55
28 " 2 days	1
30 "	1
35 "	1
46 " 46 days	1
Indefinite	12
	1,029

Counties and Districts.

Algoma	18
Bruce	2
Brant	12
Carleton	85
Dufferin	1
Dundas	1
Durham	6
Elgin	18
Essex	38
Frontenac	10
Grey	9
Haldimand	1
Hastings	36
Lambton	30
Lanark	9
Leeds	10
Lennox and Addington	7
Lincoln	12
Lindsay	6
Kent	15
Middlesex	28
Muskoka	13
Nipissing	21
Norfolk	1
Northumberland	9
Ontario	12
Oxford	11
Parry Sound	5
Perth	15
Peel	3
Peterborough	7
Prince Edward	3
Rainy River	3
Renfrew	4
Stormont	11
Simcoe	26
Temiskaming	2
Thunder Bay	28
Victoria	10
Waterloo	37
Welland	59
Wellington	13
Wentworth	91
York	291
	1,029

Occupations.

Accountant	1
Agent	2
Architect	1
Baker	9
Barber	13
Blacksmith	13
Bookbinder	1
Bookkeeper	17
Boilermaker	4
Boxmaker	2
Bricklayer	4
Brickmaker	4
Brakeman	2
Broommaker	2
Butcher	18
Buttermaker	1
Carpenter	28
Cement finisher	1
Chauffeur	1
Chef	1
Cigarmaker	3
Civil engineer	1
Clerk	43
Coachman	2
Cobbler	1
Cook	19
Cooper	1
Conductor	1
Cutter	1
Dairyman	1
Dentist	1
Druggist	1
Electrician	5
Engineer	13
Engraver	1
Farmer	68
Finisher	1
Fireman	31

Furniture finisher	1
Gardener	3
Groom	2
Harness maker	2
Horse dealer	1
Ironworker	5
Importer	1
Labourer	492
Lather	5
Laundryman	1
Leather cutter	1
Machinist	23
Mason	2
Mechanic	1
Merchant	1
Messenger	1
Moulder	8
Musician	1
News agent	1
Nurse	1
Ostler	1
Painter	21
Piano maker	1
Pipe fitter	1
Plasterer	1
Plumber	1
Polisher	1
Porter	3
Real estate agent	1
Reporter	1
Restaurant keeper	1
Roofer	1
Saddler	1
Sailor	8
Salesman	4
Shoemaker	11
Shoeshine	1
Solicitor	1
Steamfitter	6
Stenographer	2
Stonecutter	2
Stonemason	4
Student	1
Switchman	1
Tailor	15
Tanner	1
Teamster	21
Tinsmith	2
Traveller	1
Upholsterer	1
Veterinary	1
Waiter	19
Weaver	1
Woodworker	1
	1,029

THE SALVATION ARMY.

DR. BRUCE SMITH,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

February 18th, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your telephone request of this morning, I beg to enclose herewith copy of the Salvation Army Report of Prison and Police Court Work during our fiscal year ending September, 1915.

Yours faithfully,

C. T. JACOBS,

Colonel.

REPORT ON THE SALVATION ARMY PRISON AND POLICE COURT WORK, 1914-15.

BY COLONEL C. T. JACOBS, MEN'S SOCIAL SECRETARY.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of work done in connection with the Prisons and Police Courts by the Salvation Army during the year ending September 30th, 1915.

Since last year's report was submitted, I have been appointed as the Men's Social Secretary for the Salvation Army, and it is with great pleasure I am able to report that the work of the Salvation Army Officers, both inside and outside the prisons, on behalf of the prisoners, their wives and families, has been carried on in a whole-hearted and strenuous manner, and with very encouraging results.

With the closing of the Central Prison, Toronto, Major and Mrs. Frazer have been transferred to Guelph, the greater part of their time being occupied in connection with the men at the Ontario Reformatory, and institutions connected with the same. They interview and advise the men, and after their discharge assist them where necessary with food, clothing and lodging, and find them temporary work until permanent employment can be obtained for them. These efforts are very much appreciated by the men.

Adjutant Adams has been transferred to Toronto, and is looking after the interests of the prisoners and ex-prisoners in the immediate neighbourhood of Toronto.

At Whitby two meetings are held each Sunday, and several times during the year special services of a musical character have been held. On one occasion the Salvation Army Band from Oshawa rendered a very interesting programme, and earlier in the year the generosity of a number of owners of automobiles made it possible for the Headquarters Staff Songsters to visit the Institution, on which occasion they conducted two splendid meetings. This was a red letter day for the men, which they will not soon forget.

The work at Burwash Prison Farm has been conducted with energy and intelligence by Captain McCaughey, and good results have been achieved.

At the Mimico City Clay Plant regular Sunday services are held, and on one day in each week a visit is made by our officer for the purpose of interviewing and advising the men.

Regular services are held at the Thornhill Industrial Farms for men and for women, at the Don Gaol, Toronto, at the Mercer Reformatory for Women, Toronto, and at Fort William Prison Farm, and in addition to conducting these services efforts are being made to render assistance to the inmates which will tend to help them both morally and spiritually.

In addition to the before mentioned Institutions, regular work is being done and services held in most of the gaols throughout the Province.

It is with great pleasure that I am able to speak of the good work that is being done by the officers of the Salvation Army amongst the prisoners' wives and families, not only in supplying them with necessaries such as food, clothing, etc., but in keeping warm the regard between the prisoner and those belonging to him, so that upon his release he may return to an affectionate wife and family. In some cases where resentment and unforgiveness have been manifested towards the offender, we have been successful in our endeavours to get this removed, and to persuade the innocent party to forgive and forget.

The organization of the Salvation Army is especially adapted for Police Court work, in that it has at various centres Industrial Homes and Works, where for a short time the men and women who are remanded by the magistrates can be taken care of, given food, clothing and temporary work, and saved from being sent to gaol. Our experience has shown that after a short time of probation regular employment can generally be found for these men and women. We think it very gratifying that we have been able to take such a large number of these people from the Police Courts, and successfully deal with them.

Our officers, both men and women, visit the Police Courts each day, or find out beforehand whether there are any prisoners who may be handed over to us instead of being sent to jail. This is particularly so in Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Peterborough and Guelph.

I have great pleasure in enclosing herewith a summary of work done in connection with the Prisons and Police Courts, which will give you some idea of what has been accomplished during the year.

SUMMARY OF PRISON WORK DONE BY THE SALVATION ARMY DURING TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1915.

Interviews with prisoners	21,278
Prisoners met on discharge	1,932
Employment found for	1,093
Number of meetings held in prisons	1,309
Publications distributed	30,336
Prisoners professed conversion	869
Meals supplied to prisoners	12,928
Beds supplied to prisoners	5,046
Pieces of clothing supplied to prisoners	1,138
Fares supplied to prisoners	1,194
Hours spent in prison work	9,284½
Prisoners' families supplied with food	215
Prisoners' families supplied with clothes	314
Letters written for prisoners	2,671
Visits to different prisons	1,974

Visits to prisoners' families	2,283
Cash loaned to prisoners	$226 00
Visits in interest of prisoners	2,656
Cash given to prisoners' families for rent	$113 00
Paroled prisoners received	236
Work found for paroled prisoners	198

POLICE COURT WORK DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Number of interviews	1,616
Number of cases spoken for	397
Number handed to Salvation Army	297
Number sent to friends	49
Number sent to situations	36
Number sent to other homes	9
Number sent to hospital	5
Number sent to Alexander School	1
Number of beds given	2,499
Number of meals given	6,924
Number of pieces of clothing given	411
Number of letters written for prisoners	92
Number of car fares given	648
Number of hours spent in police courts	1,152½
Number of visits to police courts	604

MERCER REFORMATORY.

EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQUIRE,

Inspector.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females for the year ending October 31st, 1915.

The most superficial glance at the statistical tables annexed will reveal two outstanding facts that should be given the deepest consideration: The age of over 70 per cent. of our population ranges from eighteen to thirty years, and the sentences of over 71 per cent. of those received during the year are over six months—a combination that would seem to invite the adoption of the best and most approved methods of meeting the problem presented. What may be revealed on closer study of the statistics given is the presence under the one roof of twenty-five offenders guilty of keeping houses of ill-fame or of procuring, which must militate seriously against good results where an overflowing population makes the desired absolute isolation impracticable. Again, during the year the committal of thirty-eight women for six months, guilty of the same offences as the remaining ninety-five received during the year whose terms may reach the maximum of two and one-half years, reflects not exactly even-handed justice. Curiously enough, the majority of these six months' sentences are given by the Police Magistrates of towns near mining centres, and at considerable cost these unfortunate women are brought backwards and forward for a short term that can benefit them but little, and that cannot but be prejudicial to the welfare of others.

In view of these facts it is surely worth while considering if the Andrew Mercer Reformatory might not be devoted solely to those offenders (exclusive of keepers of houses of ill-fame) who are sentenced for terms of not less than one year, and whose age does not exceed thirty years.

With the increasing adoption by committing Magistrates of the indeterminate sentence, it will surely follow that facilities will be given us to fit those committed to our care, who are mentally capable, for situations where they may earn a sufficient wage.

With the welcome addition to our staff of an efficient field officer, Miss Howe, necessary investigations can now be made, our girls can be wisely placed, and a constant friendly supervision exercised over them, thus greatly facilitating the application of parole and the fulfilment of its conditions.

It may be of interest to the tax-paying public to know that a hurry-up order was eagerly accepted from the Ontario Government, to turn out from our workrooms the mattress cases for 1,550 beds for the Ontario Military Hospital, each mattress made in two parts; and 1,540 hospital suits for convalescent soldiers, each suit consisting of tunic and trousers. We are all proud to help in the making of woollen socks and other comforts for the soldiers overseas, and the girls have willingly worked in their free time, also, to meet the constant demand for hand-knit socks. This, their bit, is cheerfully contributed, and thousands of pairs of socks stand to their credit. There is scarcely one under the roof who has not some dear one gone or going to the front, and so a deep personal interest in this noble work prevails throughout the institution.

Since the last Annual Report, Mrs. Coad, assistant superinten..... re than 4
institution from July 1st, 1885, has resigned on account of ill he..... 34

and devotion to the work will always be remembered. In March last the present assistant superintendent, Mrs. St. John, was appointed. The qualifications of a graduate nurse in our new assistant superintendent are greatly appreciated.

The needs and recommendations of last year's report are again respectfully submitted, namely, permanent custodial care of the mentally deficient, increased accommodation, and the employment of a teacher of letters.

The late Father Walsh, who was revered by all and whose many years of service in this institution were productive of such excellent results, has been succeeded by the Reverend Father Murray who is equally devoted.

The faithful ministrations to our inmates of the different clergymen who have given of their time without stint is gratefully acknowledged.

The Prisoners' Aid Association has again given our illiterate the help of a night school, and on Sundays Mr. Hugh MacMath with a staff of teachers has taken charge, as he has done for many years, of the Sunday school for the Protestant women. To them our sincere thanks are once more tendered.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

EMMA O. SULLIVAN,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1915.

	1914	1915
Number of inmates at beginning of year	90	101
Number of inmates since admitted	162	133
	252	234
Discharged by expiration of sentence	122	71
Discharged by ticket-of-leave	18	47
Discharged by order of His Royal Highness the Governor-General	2	2
Discharged by order of the inspector	8	5
Deported	2	4
Died	1	1
Escaped	1	..
Transferred to Western Hospital	1	..
Transferred to Industrial Refuge	1	..
Transferred to Gaol Farm	..	1
Transferred to Good Shepherd Female Refuge	..	1
Transferred to Weston Sanitarium	..	1
Retransferred to gaol	..	1
	156	134
Recaptured 1		
Returned for breaking conditions of ticket-of-leave 3		
Retransferred from Weston Sanitarium 1		
—	5	
Retransferred from Good Shepherd Female Refuge	..	1
	151	133
In custody at close of year (October 31st)	101	101
Number of days' stay—Reformatory	31,801	39,323
Infants	413	755
Totals	32,214	40,078
Average daily population	88.26	109.80

Nature of Sentence.

Sentenced direct to the Reformatory	123
Sentenced to common gaols, etc.	10
	133

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	73
Intemperate	60
	133

Social Conditions.

Married	71
Single	50
Widow	12
	133

Education.

Read and write	108
Read only	2
No education	23
	133

Ages.

Under 18 years	14
From 18 to 20 years	25
From 20 to 30 years	54
From 30 to 40 years	27
From 40 to 50 years	10
From 50 to 60 years	2
Inmate feeble-minded—doesn'nt know age	1
	133

Sentences.

For 60 days	1
For 3 months	2
For 3 months and an indeterminate period thereafter of not more than 2 years less 1 day	10
For 4 months	1
For 4 months and an indeterminate period thereafter of not more than 2 years less 1 day	4
For 6 months	34

For 6 months and an indeterminate period thereafter of not more than 2 years less 1 day	27
For 6 months and fine or 3 months additional	1
For 6 months and fine or 6 months additional	1
For 7 months	1
For 9 months	1
For 11 months	1
For 1 year	11
For 18 months	1
For 23 months	1
For 2 years less one day	8
For an indefinite period not exceeding 5 years	1
For an indefinite period	27
	133

Occupations.

Charwoman	3
Clerks	2
Domestics	47
Factory Girls	2
Housekeepers	27
Laundress	2
No occupation	44
Seamstress	4
Shopkeeper	1
Telephone operator	1
	133

Nationality.

Austria	1
Canada	94
England	9
Finland	2
Germany	1
Ireland	3
Italy	1
Norway	2
Russia	1
Scotland	3
United States	16
	133

Crimes.

Bigamy	1
Concealment of birth	1
Drunkenness	5
Forgery	2
Inmate house of ill-fame	11
Inmate house of ill-fame and escape from gaol	—
Keeper house of ill-fame	3
Keeper house ill-fame and escape from gaol	1
Neglect of children—contributing to	8
Neglect and failure to support children	1
Neglect of children and habitual drunkenness	1
Procuring	1
Prostitution	8
Receiving stolen goods	1
Theft	11
Unlawfully manufacturing obscene pictures which tend to corrupt public morals	1
Unlawfully keeping liquor for purpose of sale, barter and traffic	1
Unlawfully escaping from Industrial Farm	1
Vagrancy	55
Vagrancy and escape from gaol	1
Wounding with intent	1
No offence named on warrant	4
	133

Religion.

Baptists	4
Catholics	52
Church of England	28
Lutheran	3
Methodist	24
Presbyterian	19
Salvation Army	1
No religion	2
	133

Number of Terms Served in the Reformatory.

For first term	96
For second term	17
For third term	6
For fourth term	3
For fifth term	5
For seventh term	2
For eighth term	2
For eleventh term	1
For twentieth term	1
	133

Counties.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to common gaol and transferred to the Reformatory.
Algoma, district of	9	1
Elgin	2	..
Essex	2	..
Grey	3	..
Hastings	1	..
Kent	5	..
Lambton	1	..
Lanark	1	..
Lincoln	2	2
Nipissing, district of	1	..
Ontario	2	..
Oxford	3	..
Parry Sound	3	1
Renfrew	1	..
Rainy River, district of	2	..
Simcoe	3	1
Sudbury	20	..
Temiskaming, district of	8	1
Welland	3	..
Wellington	1	..
Wentworth	13	..
York	37	4
	123	10—133

Number of Days' Work Done by Inmates During Year.

Industrial Department.

Laundry (City)	4,063¼

Domestic Labor.

	Days.
Cooking, baking and dining rooms	3,065
Cleaning, painting, etc.	7,169
Gardening	571½
Learning to wash and iron	1,478½
Learning to knit	1,753½
Learning to sew	1,261½
Nursery and hospitals	787
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory	8,425
Making mattresses, "Military Hospital"	549
Making hospital suits, "Military Hospital"	875
	25,935

Work Accomplished by Inmates during the Year.

Laundry Department.

	Pieces.
Number of articles laundered	354,320

Sewing Department.

Number of articles manufactured	2,452	
Hospital suits	1,540	
Mattresses	1,802	
		5,794
Number of articles repaired		12,060

Knitting Department.

	Pairs.
Number of stockings, socks and wristlets knitted	1,106
Number of stockings footed	136

Twenty-third Report

of

Superintendent

Neglected and Dependent Children

of Ontario

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly

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1916

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TORONTO

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, APRIL 25TH, 1916.

To His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, being for the year ending December 30th, 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF ONTARIO.

The Honourable W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-third Annual Report of the work of this office, under the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, being for the year ending December 31st, 1915; also Reports on the Industrial Schools of the Province, and Juvenile Immigration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO,

Superintendent.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, APRIL 12, 1916.

ONTARIO

NEGLECTED DEPENDENT CHILDREN

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

TORONTO, April 10, 1916.

In this work for the Neglected and Dependent Children of our Province the year 1915 was characterized by progress in many directions—not the spectacular progress of earlier years when both public interest and machinery were in process of evolution, but the equally important progress of developing efficiency, co-ordination and permanency. New conditions bring new problems. Every advance step means added responsibility. Arduous also is the task of guiding and directing the energies of workers so that the best results may be secured and principles of right procedure adhered to. Indifference, inattention, a loosening of the reins, and in a surprisingly short time there is a reversion to type—a falling back into the easier, popular way of doing things. Even under the best system devisable abuses of a serious character may arise at any time and there can be no cessation of zeal, enthusiasm, watchfulness, diplomacy, if the work is to be kept at a standard where it can stand against reasonable investigation and criticism. One thought must ever be kept in mind—where the welfare and happiness of a child is at stake no question of policy or personal feeling should be allowed to intervene—the great heart of the community will not tolerate complacently or for long any carelessness or indifference but will ultimately recognize and endorse faithful and honest service. All who are in any way associated with Children's Aid work would do well to bear this in mind.

During the year quite a number of the Societies have been able to secure the full time services of an Inspector—an indispensable factor in successful work—and in several counties Children's Shelters have been established. Both of these essentials have yet to be obtained in five or six counties.

There have been difficulties, drawbacks, discouragements and yet surveying the work as a whole there have been marvellous results and everything to inspire fresh effort. The thousands of children who have been helped, protected and firmly established in well-doing, the greater interest in child problems and the higher standards of service attained carry with them their own reward.

Statistics in themselves can only give at best an idea of the amount of work done and at no time can they show the patient attention devoted to the many so-called minor matters, the help and advice given parents and others. The labour and patience expended by the agents in working out problems so that the

family may not be broken up, cannot be recorded, and cannot be shown by figures, but only in the results accomplished.

The seemingly large number of cases handled is not necessarily an indication that the crime of abuse and neglect of children is on the increase, but rather that better organization means a greater element of activity with corresponding growth in all departments.

Allowing for those dropped from the records the number of children entered upon the books of this office as wards of Children's Aid Societies on January 1st, 1916, was 10,465.

The number made wards by legal order during 1915 was 962—of which number 782 were Protestant and 180 Roman Catholic.

The following table representing five years will give an idea of the number annually made wards:

	Protestant.	R. C.	Total.
1911	503	101	604
1912	742	155	897
1913	823	194	1,017
1914	728	176	904
1915	782	180	962

Counties Where Children Belong.

The 962 children made wards in 1915 belonged to the following cities and counties:

Brant	9
Bruce	13
Carleton (Ottawa)	130
Dufferin	14
Northumberland and Durham	24
Elgin	17
Essex	11
Frontenac	15
Grey	18
Haldimand	15
Haliburton	5
Halton	26
Hastings	19
Huron	9
Kent	12
Lambton	17
Lanark	15
Lennox and Addington	10
Leeds and Grenville	9
Lincoln	9
Middlesex	37
Norfolk	24
Ontario	14
Oxford	21
Peel	9
Perth	16
Peterborough	17
Prescott and Russell	3
Prince Edward	22
Renfrew	9
Simcoe	16
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8
Victoria	10
Waterloo	11
Welland	29
Wellington	31
Wentworth	36
York	24
Toronto	71
St. Vincent de Paul	13
Algoma	42
Kenora	2
Nipissing	15
Parry Sound	7
Rainy River	9
Sudbury	10
Temiskaming	15
Thunder Bay	6
Direct to Superintendent.	
Algoma	5
Muskoka	32
Rainy River	4
Temiskaming	3
Total	962

Both last year and 1914 Ottawa had the largest number of commitments with Toronto second.

Parental Records.

Causes of commital of children made wards in 1915:

	Father.	Mother.	Both.
Deserted	104	50	39
Drunkards	47	5	27
Immorality	20	111	36
Criminal	18	9	2
Orphaned	90	130	25
In asylum	7	14	...
Weak-minded	2	18	11
Cruelty	5	2	1
General depravity	24	20	125
Crippled	2	2	...
In public institutions	4	6	1
Incurable	2	12	...

Other Causes.

Neglect, not specified	4	Father at front, children neglected by mother	11
Children begging	23	Father blind	1
Parents separated	35	Mother blind	1
Neglected by foster parents	6	Mother using morphine	1
Cruelty of step parents	8	Mother tried to murder child	1
Parents convicted for selling liquor.	4	Parents unable to support children.	12
Separation of foster parents	1		
Mother dead, father enlisted	3		

Of the children committed 146 were illegitimate, 192 were convicted of delinquency and 20 were mentally or physically defective.

Sex and Age.

Sex of children made wards last year, 445 male, 517 female. Ages as follows:

1 year or under	125	9 years or under	43
2 years or under	67	10 " "	74
3 " "	55	11 " "	59
4 " "	70	12 " "	65
5 " "	64	13 " "	46
6 " "	60	14 " "	65
7 " "	71	15 " "	34
8 " "	38	16 " "	6

How Wards Were Dealt With.

The following table shows how the children made wards in 1915 were dealt with:

Placed in foster homes	555	Placed in St. John's Indus. School.	6
Placed in Shelter temporarily	234	" St. Mary's Indus. School.	2
On probation with parents	68	" Hospitals	8
Transferred to relatives	62	" Home for Indian children	3
Placed in Alexandria Indus. School.	2	Deceased	17
" Victoria Indus. School	5		

Most of the children who died were under the age of one year and suffered from neglect and malnutrition before being made wards.

Supervision.

While there are over ten thousand names on the records it is not necessary that all these should be personally visited. Some are with close relatives; some are genuinely adopted by a fine class of people who are doing far more than could be officially required of them, and some have reached an age when they can be trusted to manage their own affairs. For instance, over five hundred young men, wards and ex-wards, have enlisted for active service abroad and have been accorded the full status of citizenship. Noble boys! of whom this office and the country generally are exceedingly proud!

Personal Visits.

There were 4,806 children personally visited in their foster-homes, some of them more than once, by reliable agents employed and travelling expenses paid by the Government. Detailed reports were carefully scanned by this office and duplicates furnished to the Society interested. These reports were, on the whole, most gratifying and agents commented freely on the satisfactory conditions existing—comfortable homes, contented children, reasonable treatment and steady development in moral growth and progress towards useful and independent careers. Correspondence was maintained with foster-parents and children who have moved to other countries or north-western Canada.

Absence of Serious Complaints.

A noteworthy fact, and one which speaks volumes for the care exercised by the various Societies, is that during the year there were no tragic occurrences, and no serious cases of abuse or ill-treatment among the thousands of wards placed out in foster-homes. Many special investigations were conducted, and action taken in a number of instances to secure better school attendance and the payment of wages to older children, but even in these special cases there were extenuating circumstances and a prompt adjustment of any existing complaint. Public opinion is very sensitive on these points, and properly so, and friends of children can rest satisfied reasonable precautions are taken to ensure a full measure of justice to the children and prompt action when occasion warrants to see that abuses are rectified. The best work is that which is normal and uneventful and there is surely some ground for congratulation when the record is monotonously good.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES

A REVIEW OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THESE ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES are entrusted with a peculiar and delicate task. As has been set forth in previous reports their work is to receive and investigate all complaints bearing upon the cruelty or neglect of a child. This in itself is a large field, but the educational work carried on in all sections of the Province is even more important and effective in its preventive tendency. It can fairly be claimed that the work is dealt with in a prompt and careful manner, investigating thoroughly and applying the needed remedy at the earliest possible moment, recognizing at all times the responsibilities of parents and the rights of the children, preserving whenever may be possible the entirety of the home and removing the children only as *a last resort.*

The criticisms which occasionally reach this office from thoughtless and unobserving persons would give the impression that, in spite of reiteration, the policy of the Children's Aid Societies is not yet fully understood. It can all be summed up in one word—*prevention.* Prevention of neglect, pain, sorrow, loss of education, moral and spiritual training—and loss of *home.* Let it once and for all be clearly understood that we do not seek or desire to break up any home. We have to deal with ignorance, foolishness and sin, with mental incapacity, awful heredity, and desperate surroundings. But through it all we endeavor earnestly to cleanse, reconstruct and re-establish true home life. The proper place for any child is its own home, with its own mother for care and tenderness, with its own father for support and control; but frequently the home life has descended to such depths of infamy and degradation that it seems impossible for the parents to retrace their steps toward a life of decency and respectability. After repeated and long-extended warnings, when it has been demonstrated that even love for their own flesh and blood has no resurrecting influence, then it unfortunately becomes necessary to interfere in the parental control for the sake of the immense future of the child and the protection of the public weal. In no case is the approval of this office lightly given to separate the members of a family, nor would any Society be supported in so doing. There are many forces for destruction, but the Children's aid in its best aspects stands for wise, tender and firm handling of each case, aiming to preserve, to reconstruct, to widen the horizon of those who sit in the darkness of sin and despair. The home life was founded in the wisdom of the Almighty, and all who assist in restoring those who have turned away and fallen are truly workers together with Him.

Progress and Finances.

The history of the various Societies might be summed up in the one word—Progress. Even after years of useful service there is a higher ideal to be attained, and the Society that settles down contentedly is indeed to be pitied. The problem of the child is an ever-pressing and ever-growing one, and one has still a long way to go before we can honestly lay claim to a perfect system. Great advance is being made by the county organizations in the direction of securing a paid agent and making the work widely known in rural districts. County Councils are more generously helping the movement than ever before, and we are always hoping against hope that some of

our wealthy citizens will see the privilege and oportunity that may be theirs by endowing the Societies with large bequests. The financial situation is undoubtedly the most discouraging feature of the whole work. A few thousand dollars judiciously bestowed would place many struggling organizations on a permanent footing and ensure the better protection of children for all time to come.

Changes in Personnel.

We have to mourn the sudden death of Mr. R. S. Minns, Agent of the Northumberland and Durham Society, and the loss of our good friend Dr. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Hospitals and Public Charities. Capt. W. H. Wrightmyer, Inspector for Hastings County, has valiantly responded to the call for soldiers, and his place is taken by Mr. T. D. Ruston. The County of Simcoe organization has no agent, Rev. Andrew Smith having resigned, and the work is in a bad state there. (Just before going to press Mr. W. J. Justice was appointed inspector and will take hold at once.) Mr. N. J. McAuley, Inspector at Haileybury, resigned, and Robt. Le Heup is now representative for the Temiskaming District. The Peterboro County Society has taken a forward step in appointing Mr. Claude E. G. Spence to give all his time to the prosecution of the work. Several other Societies are now planning similar action.

INFORMATION ABOUT SOCIETIES

As no detailed information was given in last year's report it will probably be found worth the space to give particulars of each organization. For convenient reference, these reports are arranged alphabetically by counties and districts.

ALGOMA DISTRICT AND SAULT STE. MARIE.

President—T. E. Simpson.
First Vice-President—L. A. Hinsperger.
Second Vice-President—F. A. King.
Third Vice-President—Mrs. J. Pollard.
Secretary and Inspector—J. P. Reed.
Treasurer—R. G. Campbell.
Honorary Solicitor—P. T. Rowland.
Honorary Physician—A. A. Shepard, M.D.

The annual general meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Sault Ste. Marie and the District of Algoma was held on Monday, October 25th, 1915. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. T. E. Simpson, and Mr. J. P. Reed acted as secretary.

Inspector's Report for the Year Ending September 30th, 1915.

It affords me much pleasure to present to you a brief synopsis of the work carried on by this branch of the Children's Aid Society during its tenth year of service for neglected and dependent children from the City of Sault Ste. Marie and the Districts of Algoma, Manitoulin Island, and Sudbury. The following statistics for the year ending September 30th, 1915, will give a partial idea of what has been accomplished, as it is impossible to record in figures all that has been done or what influences have been exerted for good that will bear fruit in the coming years: Applications for children, 64; children brought to Shelter, not wards, 17; children returned to parents, not wards, 7; children involved during the year, 621; children made wards Children's Aid Society, 44; children sent to Industrial School, 3; complaints received, 83; investigations, 75; mail received, 615; mail sent out, 1,066; meetings addressed, 13; mileage

(approximate), covered, 4,725; personal interviews, 2,268; phone interviews, 1,379; places visited outside the city, 70; police court attendance, 51; wards in foster homes heard from, 36; wards placed out, 55; wards returned to Shelter, 20; wards visited, 154; warnings given, 135.

At the Shelter 88 different children have been cared for a total of 9,923 days, or an average stay of 113 days each. Among these were several boys and girls who should have been sent to Industrial Schools, but owing to the efficient supervision of Mr. G. T. Bowers, the Superintendent, and Mrs. Bowers, the Matron, together with other helpers, some of these delinquents are now on a fair way to good citizenship, while others will need further detention.

Treasurer's Report

For the Year Ending October 23rd, 1915.

Receipts.

Balance from last year	$104 20	
Memberships and subscriptions	1,088 88	
Maintenance	2,830 21	
Lodges, societies, etc.	408 00	
Municipalities	145 00	
Women's Institutes	49 75	
Sunday Schools	18 73	
Shelter and Temporary Home Committee	321 09	
Mite boxes	49 87	
Rent of old Shelter	105 00	
Schools, Sault Ste. Marie	4 12	
School, Steelton	7 18	
Sundries	24 97	
Total receipts		$5,157 00

General Expenses.

Postage	$35 50	
Stationery	20 66	
Printing and advertising	38 65	
Toward salary Inspector	350 00	
Telephone	26 45	
Fee, Provincial Association	5 00	
Office rent	35 00	
Total		$511 26

Shelter Expenses.

Fuel	$384 93
Meat	267 41
Groceries	970 45
Dry goods and clothing	129 92
Salaries	1,133 30
Light and power	110 46
Boots and shoes	146 86
Live stock account	444 59
Furniture and repairs	543 60
Telephone	38 91

Interest	144 00		
Insurance	119 57		
Drugs	47 34		
Taxes	79 01		
Total		4,560 35	
Total expenses			5,071 61
Balance on hand			$85 39

R. G. CAMPBELL, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct.

C. W. McCREA, WM. HEATH, } Auditors.

BRANT COUNTY AND BRANTFORD.

Honorary President—Mrs. P. Wood.
President—E. Sweet.
Vice-Presidents—E. Cockshutt and R. Sanderson.
Recording Secretary—Miss Sarah Brown.
Secretary and Inspector—J. Leslie Axford.
Treasurer—C. Cook.
Executive—Joseph Ruddy, Rev. A. E. Lavell, Rev. Dr. Brady, W. M. Whittaker, J. W. Westbrook and Mrs. John Ker.
Council—Rev. Woodside, Rev. M. Kelly, Dr. Burt, Paris, and N. A. McCallum, Burford; Chief Slemin and E. L. Goold. Mesdames G. H. Winter, W. H. Whittaker, Mrs. M. J. O. Donohue, Mrs. J. L. Hurley, Mrs. J. M. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Peter Wood, Mrs. James Adams, Mrs. E. Patterson, Miss E. Witty and Miss E. Sutherland.

INSPECTOR AXFORD'S REPORT.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is again my pleasure to report to you the following for the year ending October 31st, 1915:

Applications for children	193	Mail received	878
Children brought to Shelter (not wards)	32	Mail sent out	2,531
Children placed on parole (not wards)	6	Meetings addressed	37
Children returned to parents (not wards)	19	Mileage (approximate) covered	3,895
Children involved during year	463	Office interviews	780
Children made wards, C.A.S.	13	Places visited outside of the city	61
Children sent to Industrial School		Police Court attendance	28
Complaints received	242	Wards in foster homes heard from	171
Investigations	285	Wards placed out	62
		Wards returned to Shelter	43
		Wards visited	172
		Warnings given	137

Total number in the Shelter for the year	108
Number of days' stay	2,282
Average days' stay per child	21
Average number in residence per day	6

Children in Shelter from the city	51
" " county	22
" " outside places (all paying board)	35
Office receipts for year	$1,118.40
Number of our wards now under supervision	186
Number of outside wards now under supervision here	54
Total number under supervision of this office	240

The above conveys a hazy idea of the vast amount of work undertaken. What would it mean to this community if such an organization as this did not exist in our midst!

In some items of the statistics we did not reach the high mark of last year, but in many others a much heavier year is reported. The applications for children have greatly increased, but many were for older children. To applicants or those contemplating applying, I would say that if you would be thoughtful and considerate, patient and generous, open-hearted and free-handed, you need not hesitate to come to us for children. They are not angelic but have human instincts, ambitions and needs.

With few exceptions the children we have under our care in foster homes are surrounded with love and affection, patience and kindness, and what some people would consider the waste material of poverty-stricken humanity are being converted into men and women of whom none need be ashamed.

REPORT OF MR. C. COOK.

Receipts.

Balance forward	$2 80
Township of Brantford	50 00
Town of Paris	75 00
City of Brantford	1,000 00
Fees and subscriptions	913 87
County of Brant	100 00
Board recovered	318 50
Sundries	6 65
Mite boxes	30 03
	$2,496 85

Payments.

Toward Secretary's salary		$600 00
Loan repaid		250 00
Maintenance:		
House account	$422 30	
Laundry	36 41	
Fuel and light	67 35	
Wages	281 75	
Sundries	32 80	
'Phones	39 22	
		879 83
Interest		364 70
Repairs		49 35
Travel and transportation		83 92
Printing, postage, ads., etc.		66 13

Taxes	66 95
Balance	135 97
	$2,496 85

Endowment Account.

From Eliza Clark estate	$1,000 00
From M. Milligan estate	500 00
	$1,500 00

C. Cook, *Treasurer.*

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

President—J. Morgan, M.A.

Secretary and Agent—Rev. D. McLennan, Walkerton.

Treasurer—K. M. Taylor, Manager Merchants Bank.

The Annual Meeting was held on October 25th, 1915, when the following report was submitted, viz.: Police Court attendance for the year, 5; 'phone service, 6; complaints, 19; warnings given, 25; wards taken over, 11; meetings addressed, 10; visits made, 26; investigations, 59; mail received, 176; mail sent out, 241; wards heard from, 31; office interviews, 59; miles travelled, 2,188; Board meetings, 13.

The Treasurer's Report showed an outlay of $570.96, leaving a balance of $600.25 in the treasury from all sources. The former Board and Executive were reappointed by a unanimous vote, and James Warren, Esq., and W. H. Willoly, Principal Public School, were added to the Board.

CARLETON COUNTY AND OTTAWA.

Officers for the Year 1915-16.

President—Mr. W. L. Scott.

Vice-Presidents—Sir Louis H. Davies, K.C.M.G., Mr. John Gorman, Col. Irwin, C.M.G., Rev. Father Lapointe, Madame L. N. Rheaume, Mrs. C. H. Thorburn.

Honorary Treasurer—Lieut.-Col. P. B. Taylor.

Honorary Assistant Treasurer—Mr. J. M. Jackson.

Secretary—Mr. John Keane.

Probation Officers—Mde. J. Bruchesi, Miss M. Cassaday.

Visitor—Mr. J. A. Reymond.

During the year just closed, concluding twenty-one years of the Society's history, the number of children transferred by parents or committed to our care by the Court was exactly 100, 91 from the city and 9 from the County of Carleton, a larger number than in any previous year. We have found foster homes for 72 of those made wards during the year, and 74 new homes were found for wards of former years, or 146 placings in all. Fourteen were repaced with their parents, and 9 sent to Industrial Schools. Those of our wards who have enlisted for military service numbered 31, those married during the year fourteen, and 6 died.

The work of our Probation Officers, Madame Bruchési and Miss Cassaday, has been performed with the same zeal and desire for the best interests of those under their care as formerly. Their reports show an increase by the number of juveniles and individuals under their supervision.

Juvenile Court Cases.

From October, 1914, to October, 1915.

(Compiled from Probation Officers' Reports.)

Offences.	Appearances.
Theft	158
Disorderly conduct	29
Trespassing	17
Assault	10
Shop-breaking	44
Incorrigible	6
Vagrancy	6
House-breaking	37
Throwing stones	3
Breaking Traffic By-law	4
Receiving stolen goods	12
Attempt at shop-breaking	9
Discharging firearms	3
Breaking By-laws	8
Total appearances during year	346
Total number individual cases during year	224
Total number appearances last year	245
Total number individual cases last year	230

Disposal of Cases in Juvenile Court.

Adjourned indefinitely	166
Dismissed, acquitted or withdrawn	35
Sentence suspended	37
Allowed to go	9
Fined	11
Detained in Shelter	20
Committed to Industrial Schools	9
Sent to other Institutions	3
Made ward of C.A.S.	17

Honorary Treasurer's Statement for Year Ending 30th September, 1915.

Receipts.

Cash on hand from 1913-14	$987 96
Subscriptions	1,574 05
Interest	33 67
	$2,595 68

Expenditure.

Salaries	$1,421 92
Printing and stationery	247 24
Telephones	76 75
Car fare and travelling expenses	244 50
Sundry accounts	195 36
Cash in bank	409 91
	$2,595 68

DUFFERIN COUNTY.

Honorary President—Judge W. G. Fisher, Orangeville.
President—C. R. McKeown, M.P.P., Orangeville.

The work in Dufferin County is in bad condition, no organization worth speaking of. Pending some fresh interest, any pressing cases are attended to by Mr. Chas. W. Norton, Agent for Peel and Halton Counties. Forty-four complaints were received and eleven children made wards.

ELGIN COUNTY AND ST. THOMAS.

President—Dr. C. W. Marlatt.
Vice-Presidents—F. B. Holtby, W. J. Shaw, F. M. Griffin, G. K. Crocker.
Secretary—Vacant.
Treasurer—Herbert S. Wegg.
Members of Board—M. B. Johnson, Mayor of St. Thomas; Alexander McColl, Warden of Elgin; K. W. McKay, County Clerk; Wm. Mann, Aylmer, and A. McCallum, Dutton, representatives of County Council; Mrs. G. K. Crocker, Mrs. J. E. Shepherd, Mrs. W. E. Youmans.

The Society has never had a full-time Agent, and as a consequence only such cases were attended to as pressed themselves on public attention. A project is now under consideration to reorganize and establish a juvenile court as a branch of the Society's activities, with the Agent acting as chief probation officer, at a fair living remuneration. Mr. W. J. Shaw, after giving nearly twenty years of gratuitous service, resigned as secretary, and that office was for a time filled by Mr. Frederick Oliver.

Secretary's Report.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I have pleasure in presenting the following report for the year ending October 15, 1915:

Although a larger number of children have received attention than in previous years in both city and county, for want of time about one-half of the cases which have been brought to my notice have not been attended to. During the year I have been called to police courts thirty-two times in cases in which children were involved, either as offenders or as neglected children.

In the City Police Court thirty-one children were charged with offences. One girl and one boy were committed to an Industrial School. Others were ordered to pay for damages and loss caused by them.

In Squire Hunt's County Police Court two boys were charged with theft and three others were charged with trespass on railway property and throwing stones at trains. In this court one boy was sent to the Victoria Industrial School, and the others were ordered to pay for damages done by them.

In Squire Summer's Court at Aylmer one boy was committed to the Industrial School as an habitual truant and incorrigible.

Shelter Statistics.

St. Thomas Children:		
In Shelter at beginning of year (October 16th, 1915)		0
Admitted during year		29
Elgin County Children:		
In Shelter at beginning of year	1	
Admitted during year	8	
		9

Norfolk County children admitted	5
Temiskaming District children admitted	2
Children from other places	4
	49

The Society has lost by the death of the late Sheriff D. McColl and John E. Shepherd two valued members. The late Sheriff McColl was President for two years, and John E. Shepherd was an energetic member of the Society for several years. Mr. Shepherd showed his appreciation of the work of the Society by making provision in his will by which the Society will be materially assisted in future years.

The late Peter Couse by his will left one thousand dollars' worth of stock in the Southern Loan, the interest on which is to be paid to the Society as it becomes due.

As the Children's Aid Society aims to secure for neglected children such conditions that they may have full opportunity to grow up to useful citizenship, its work is truly patriotic, and these bequests are therefore of untold value, as by them encouragement is given to those who are engaged in the work. I hope such tokens of appreciation may act as a stimulus to others who are blessed by being able to give similar help, so that the Society may in time be in possession of sufficient means to enable it to fulfill its mission.

Receipts.

Balance on hand October 15th, 1914		$229 35
Rummage Sale		251 25
County of Elgin, grant		200 00
County of Elgin, maintenance of county children		83 83
Parents and others, board of children		176 05
Membership fees		12 00
Cash donations		134 15
Dividends, Peter Couse bequest		30 00
Sundries		10 73
		$1,127 36

Expenditures.

Matron for board of children		$480 17
Supplies of clothing, medicines, etc.		60 67
Upkeep of building and furnishings		53 70
Fuel and light		61 25
Printing and advertising		41 19
Grant to Secretary		150 00
Telephone, transportation and sundries		92 57
Insurance		13 40
Balance, in Merchants' Bank	$216 67	
Less outstanding cheques	42 26	
		174 41
		$1,127 36

ESSEX COUNTY AND WINDSOR.

Officers for 1916.

President—A. McNee.
Vice-Presidents—Gordon McGregor, E. G. Henderson.
Treasurer—W. C. Kennedy.
Secretary—F. M. Allworth.
Probation Officer—W. F. Hackney.
Assistant Probation Officer—W. J. Hancock.
Honorary Solicitors—A. R. Bartlett, F. W. Wilson and E. A. Cleary.
Honorary Physicians—Dr. Totten, Dr. Carney, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Reaume and Dr. Fuller.
Executive Committee—Adjt. Layman, C. L. Barker, Rev. P. Harding, Dr. J. A. Smith, Dr. Brien, Mayor Jackson, Rev. Mr. Wells, H. Mallender, Magistrate Leggatt, Wallace Campbell, Charles King, Mac Campbell, W. J. Burns, of Sandwich, and Warden Plant.

Since the Society was reorganized in February of 1913, 1,761 children have been helped by its good offices. There were:

1,894 visits to homes of delinquent parents.
167 attendances at police court.
70 of the police court cases placed on parole.
32 complaints *re* parents leading immoral lives.
66 children were involved in these compaints.
13 cases of desertion dealt with.
30 children involved in these desertions.
18 children involved in cases of illness and destitution. These were treated and cared for.
21 parents were summoned for neglect and ill-treatment.
11 boys or girls were committed to the Industrial School.
58 children cared for in Shelter for 117 weeks.
277 total number of complaints from the whole county.

Receipts.

Balance brought forward	$178 39	
Subscriptions: City of Windsor, $1,500; Walkerville, $250; County of Essex, $500; Personal, $254.65	2,504 65	
Bank interest	3 15	
		$2,686 19

Disbursements.

Salary, Probation Officer	$1,200 00	
General and travelling expenses	565 86	
Repairs and supplies	247 50	
Board	245 00	
Printing and stationery	32 75	
	$2,291 11	
Balance in bank	395 08	
		$2,686 19

FRONTENAC COUNTY AND KINGSTON.

Officers for 1916.

President—Rev. Douglas Laing.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. T. W. Savary, Archdeacon O. G. Dobbs, Rev. A. J. Hanley.
Secretary—Rev. John Fairlie.
Treasurer—G. E. Hague.
Inspector—W. H. Wyllie.
Honorary Solicitor—G. M. Macdonnell, K.C.
Physicians—Dr. A. R. B. Williamson, Dr. W. Gibson, Dr. E. C. McCallum, Dr. W. A. McCarthy.

Inspector's Report.

Statistics of Report.

Children dealt with	819	Wards returned to Shelter	18
Families affected	237	Wards visited	210
Children made wards	14	Wards heard from	76
Children sent to Industrial Schools	10	Places visited outside of city	188
Children brought to Shelter	220	Police courts attended	119
Children returned to parents	120	Complaints received	306
Children placed on parole	64	Investigations	355
County families affected	34	Warnings given	214
County children dealt with	112	Mail received	770
Children from other counties	29	Mail sent	1,979
Families affected, other counties	16	Meetings addressed	23
Emigrant families	43	Mileage (approximate) covered	10,158
Emigrant children	148	Office interviews	1,172
Applications for children	78	Telephone interviews	1,066
Wards placed out	29		

Receipts.

Balance from last year	$64 76
Christmas collections	167 90
General subscriptions	123 50
Grant from the city	300 00
Grant from Midland District Society	100 00
Grant from Province toward Inspector's salary	480 00
Grant from Associated Charities	100 00
Interest on bank account	5 01
	$1,341 17
Maintenance from outside municipalities	1,419 76
Refund from municipalities	129 03
Total receipts	$2,889 96

Expenditure.

Inspector's salary	$870 00
Inspector's expenses for travelling, stenographer, etc	441 40
Printing	104 68
Telephone	38 75

Typewriting expenses	96 00
Stamps, postcards, etc.	17 90
To Association of Children's Aid Societies	5 00
	$1,573 73
Maintenance secured for orphanages	1,063 94
	$2,637 67
Balance on hand	252 29

GREY COUNTY AND OWEN SOUND.

President—H. H. Burgess.
Secretary—Miss A. P. Dobie.
Treasurer—J. G. Carrie.
Inspector—A. E. Trout.

Ten months return of the work of the Children's Aid Society of Grey County, from January 1. 1915, to October 31, 1915.

Applications for children	116	Mileage (approximate) Covered:	
Chidren brought to Shelter	11	Driving	2,150
Children placed on parole	1	Train	3,376
Children returned to parents	5		
Children involved during term	440	Total	5,526
Children made wards, C.A.S.	15	Office interviews	497
Children sent to Indus. School	2	Outside places visited	204
Complaints received	115	Police Court attendance	17
Investigations	117	Wards in foster homes	162
Mail received	512	Wards placed out	33
Mail sent out	958	Wards returned to Shelter	24
Meetings addressed	25	Wards visited	218
		Warnings given	140
		Wards visited in East	55

The Public School teachers of Owen Sound and elsewhere gave much help; also the "Dorcas Society." For years these ladies have done sewing for us, and especially last winter. They spent many evenings making garments for our children in the Shelter.

HALDIMAND COUNTY.

Honorary President—R. A. Harrison, Dunnville.
President—Robt. Bennett, Dunnville.
Treasurer—Geo. P. Brown, Dunnville.
Recording Secretary—Dr. H. Walker, Dunnville.
Inspectors—Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, Hagersville; Chas. R. Bilger, Dunnville.

At a meeting held on the 7th December, 1915, in Dunnville, addressed by Mr. Kelso, a complete reorganization of the work in this county was brought about. Representative men from various towns in the county were appointed to the Executive, and these seem to have been well chosen, for good progress has already been made in the short time of two months.

Branch committees have been formed and addressed by some of the officers, and after hearing a deputation from the Society the County Council gave a grant of $300 toward the work. Literature is being distributed, cases investigated, and already the Society is looking forward to having a Shelter of its own.

HALIBURTON COUNTY.

The Society in this county, having felt the pressure of the large amount of work to be done and the need for outside assistance, has acquiesced in an effort to find a working basis on which that county and Victoria can combine their activities. For the benefit and economical working of both these Societies it is hoped that this coalition will be effective in the near future, and a good Agent appointed to attend to the many urgent cases that now exist.

HALTON COUNTY AND MILTON.

Honorary President—Judge Elliott.
President—J. M. Denyes, B.A.
Vice-Presidents—Miss A. C. Ruddy, C. H. Stuart.
Secretary—Miss G. Young.
Inspector—Chas. W. Norton, Brampton.
Treasurer—T. F. Little,
Auditor—W. B. Clements.
Directorate—Resident ministers of Milton, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Robertson, D. Alport, Mrs. Gorham, Mrs. J. S. McCannell, J. E. Marcellus, W. J. McClenahan, D. A. Campbell, Frank Pearen, Milton; W. H. Tuck, Oakville; Dr. F. R. Watson, Georgetown; W. H. Stewart, Acton; D. E. Smith, Burlington; the reeves of all county municipalities.

Inspector's Report.

Applications for children	8
Children in Shelter, not wards	4
Children returned to parents, not wards	4
Children involved during year	68
Children made wards	25
Children sent to Industrial School	1
Complaints received	40
Investigations	40
Mail received (three counties)	1,726
Meetings attended	8
Office interviews	72
Places visited	79
Police Court attendance	25
Wards in foster homes heard from	47
Wards visited	62
Wards placed out	15
Warnings given	40

Receipts.

Balance, October 30th, 1914	$247 41	
Fees and donations	36 00	
Grant, Halton County	200 00	
Grant, Trafalgar Township	50 00	
Grant, Nassagaweya	10 00	
		$543 41

Expenditures.

Toward salary of Inspector	$206 64	
Expenses	68 15	
Printing	1 80	
Balance, October 30th, 1915	266 82	
		$543 41

HASTINGS COUNTY AND BELLEVILLE.

Officers.

Honorary President—Thomas Ritchie.
President—A. E. Bailey.
Vice-President—E. R. McBridge.
Recording Secretary—M. W. Mott.
Treasurer—H. F. Ketcheson.
Auditor—P. C. MacLaurin.
Honorary Solicitor—Wm. Carnew.
Inspector—T. D. Ruston.

Inspector's Report.

Mr. Wrightmeyer submitted the following report:

Children in Shelter at close of last year	25	Wards visited in foster homes	267
Committed during present year	32	Places outside city visited	98
Children (not wards) cared for	16	Wards in foster homes heard from	187
Wards returned	49	Applications for children received	232
Total children in Shelter	122	Children placed in foster homes	81
Complaints received	269	Sent to Industrial Schools	9
Investigations made	228	Sent to Mercer Reformatory	2
Court cases	61	On parole to parents	19
Calls in interest of children	1,516	Deaths	1
Personal or 'phone interviews	1,726	Children transferred without coming to Shelter	8
Pieces of mail received	1,042	Children involved during year	991
Mail sent out	2,698	Number now in Shelter	27

The Treasurer, Mr. H. F. Ketcheson, submitted this report for the year.

Receipts.

Balance on hand	$527 14	
Donations and memberships	949 09	
Maintenance from municipalities	3,708 51	
Building Fund account	1,050 00	
		$6,234 74

Expenditure.

Maintenance	$2,569 35	
Salaries	1,619 00	
Building Fund disbursement	1,800 00	
		$5,988 35
Balance, October 31st, 1915		$246 39

TRENTON.

Honorary President—E. O. Fortune.
President—Rev. Canon Armstrong.
Vice-Presidents—Revs. Father Connelly, Rogers, Wilkins, Foster, Bunner, Captain of the Salvation Army and Leader of the Brethren.
Secretary—P. J. O'Rourke.
Treasurer—A. D. McIntyre.
Honorary Physician—Dr. F. J. Farley.
Honorary Solicitor—S. J. Young.
Auditor—Robert White.

Several families have been dealt with by the Society during the year and five children committed.

HURON COUNTY.

Following are the officers for the county:

Goderich.

President—James Mitchell.
Secretary—A. M. Robertson, M.A.

Clinton.

President—C. D. Bouck.
Secretary—Dr. C. W. Thompson.

Seaforth.

President—A. D. Sutherland.
Secretary—John Wilson, Town Clerk.

Wingham.

President—Abner Cosens.
Secretary—John Groves, Town Clerk.

Blyth.

President—E. Bender.
Secretary—James Cutt.

Brussels.

President—James Fox.
Secretary—W. H. Kerr.

County Treasurer—Sheriff R. G. Reynolds.
County Inspector—G. M. Elliott, Goderich.

Reports Received of Work Done.

Applications for children	62	Outside places visited	89
Children involved during year	167	Police Court attendance	19
Children made wards	9	Wards in foster homes heard from	136
Children sent to Industrial School	1	Wards placed out	29
Complaints received	89	Wards returned to Shelter	5
Investigations	85	Wards visited	200
Meeting addressed	20	Warnings given	56
Mileage (approximate) covered	3,923		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance on hand	$46 57
County of Huron	500 00
Town of Seaforth	15 00
Tuckersmith Township	10 00
McKillop Township	10 00
Town of Wingham	10 00
St. Augustine Women's Institute	10 00
Huron County, maintenance for ward	6 00
Bayfield	5 00
Blyth	5 00
East Wawanosh Township	5 00
Hay Township	5 00
Walton Women's Institute	5 00
Brussels Women's Institute	5 00
Eureka Y. L. B. C., Victoria Street S.S.	5 00
Individual contributions	102 25
	$744 82

Expenditures.

Children's clothing and shoes	$50 42
Dentist account for child	8 00
Organized Aid Societies	5 00
Postage, County Secretary	22 65
Maintenance for ward	6 00
Printing and stationery	19 38
Children's photos	1 90
Toward salary, County Inspector	400 00
Children's railway fare	7 75
Medicine	2 00
Annual reports	8 92
Phone calls	12 00
Livery	7 50
Travelling expenses	56 96
Balance on hand	136 34
	$744 82

KENT COUNTY AND CHATHAM.

President—D. S. Paterson.
Secretary—Dr. R. V. Bray.
Treasurer—Sheriff Gemmill.
Agent—W. R. Baxter.
Executive—Mrs. W. A. Hadley, Mrs. Mead, Mrs. W. R. Sheldon, Miss Sandys, Mrs. Ed. Taylor, Fred. Collins and Chas. Austin.

Inspector Baxter reported having made about 600 investigations. There has not been so much demand for assistance as last year.

Up to the present date I have placed in the Shelter Home some seventy children, have placed sixty-five in foster-homes, and three children have been returned to the care

of their parents. At the present time I do not know of a child who has been placed in foster-homes through this Society who is not well treated and perfectly satisfied with its home. I have three children from homes where the foster-parents were not quite giving them the care and opportunities our agreement calls for, and have replaced them in other homes where they are doing well.

Receipts.

Balance in bank	$53 12
Members' fees	155 75
Donations: Private individuals	59 67
Women's Institutes	65 00
Collegiate and McKeough School pupils	52 30
Good Fellows' Club	52 00
Municipal Grant: City of Chatham, balance grant for 1914..	150 00
City of Chatham, two-thirds grant for 1915	200 00
County of Kent, grant for 1914	50 00
County of Kent, grant for 1915	50 00
Various local municipalities	120 00
Maintenance of children	973 14
Vegetables, milk, etc., from farm	135 85
Interest from investments	600 93
Sundries	19 60
	$2,737 30

Disbursements.

Part salary Executive Officer	$458 30
Matron	300 00
Mr. Trumpess	199 96
Provisions	407 97
Feed for cows	28 70
Heat and light	137 36
Water	21 26
Telephone	25 10
Clothing and shoes	38 47
House furnishings and repairs	323 18
Help and laundry	160 50
School books	9 02
Work on grounds	28 61
Travelling expenses, etc.	74 85
General Hospital, for services of nurse	52 00
Printing and advertising	14 80
Sundry small items	29 15
Cash on hand	428 07
	$2,737 30

KENORA DISTRICT.

Honorary President—Mrs. M. J. N. Pither.
President—Rev. J. W. Lindquist.
First Vice-President—Mrs. H. A. C. Machin.
Secretary—Mrs. J. P. Earngey.
Assistant Secretary—Miss Fife.
Treasurer—Mrs. James Horan.
Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. S. S. Scovil.

Board of Management—Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Machin, Mrs. Scovil, Mrs. Wm. McKenzie, Mrs. Caniff, Mrs. Humble, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Fife, Mrs. Hose, Bishop Lofthouse, Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Rev. W. T. Lorymer, Rev. Canon Gibson, Rev. J. O. Lindquist, Sheriff Humble, Captain Machin, Mr. J. T. Brett, Mr. J. A. Parsons, Dr. Scovil.

Solicitor—J. A. Kinney.

Agent—Chief Gordon.

Probation Officers—Rev. J. O. Lindquist; Assistant—Mrs. J. W. Humble.

Rather meagre information has been received concerning the Society's work, but a good deal is being done for the better care and protection of children. The Society combines also humane work and the relief of the poor.

Receipts.

Balance on hand	$333 53
Membership fees	28 00
Donations for Xmas Cheer	39 50
Proceeds of special appeal	386 45
Proceeds of "Niobe" performance	163 28
Proceeds of concert	68 90
Refund from town	127 80
Refund from children's railway tickets	31 10
Interest of discount	12 86
Discount on bills	15 52
Refund from parent	10 00
Total	$1,216 94

Expenses.

Printing, stationery and Christmas Cheer	$13 25
Charitable purposes	1,014 85
Balance in bank	188 84
	$1,216 94

LAMBTON COUNTY AND SARNIA.

President—George A. Proctor.

1st Vice-President—G. L. Phillips.

2nd Vice-President—J. F. Elliott.

Secretary and Agent—John Wilkinson.

Treasurer—F. C. Watson.

Solicitor—R. V. LeSueur.

Physician—Dr. Wm. Logie.

Auditors—George S. Samis, J. F. Elliott.

Agent's Report.

A summary of the work is as follows:

Applications for children	57	Places visited out of city	92
Children involved during year	146	Police Court attendance	26
Children made wards	15	Wards heard from	86
Complaints recorded	31	Wards placed out	39
Investigations	24	Wards returned to Shelter	14
Mail received	367	Wards visited	314
Mail sent out	727	Personal calls	337
Office interviews	315		

Receipts.

Subsciptions and membership	$100 00
Municipal grants	230 00
Department Neglected Children	480 00
Fraternal societies	32 00
Bequest	606 87
Donations	12 50
Interest on bank account	35 25
	$1,496 62
Balance from last year	769 00
	$2,265 62

Expenditures.

Local Council of Women	$2 00
Christmas gifts	10 00
Fee, Association of C. A. S.	5 10
Rent	30 00
Nurse attendance	20 00
Care of children	104 24
Boots and shoes	17 25
Printing	14 20
Travelling expenses	58 65
Inspector, total salary	840 00
Refurnishing office	27 98
	$1,129 42
Balance in bank	1,136 20
	$2,265 62

LANARK COUNTY.

There is a Society for the County of Lanark, but up to the present not much has been done in the way of organization. It is hoped, however, that the tale will soon be different, and that the County and Smith's Falls, Perth, Carleton Place, etc., will unite in securing an Agent to give all his time to the work of organizing, raising funds and dealing with cases throughout the whole county. Meetings have recently been held with this end in view, and during the June session of the County Council a number of friends of the Children's Aid will appeal for liberal financial assistance.

SMITH'S FALLS.

Patrons—John McGillivray, G. F. McKinnon, H. B. Wilson, J. C. Douglas, M. G. Henniger, P. Thom, A. Greenhill, Jas. Helme.

Patronesses—Mrs. F. W. Keech, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mrs. F. T. Frost, Mrs. P. Hallinan, Mrs. A. Greenhill.

Honorary President—J. F. Montgomery, Mayor.

President—J. J. Marsh, ex-Mayor.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Thos. Kelly, P.P.; R. Hawkins, merchant.
Treasurer—J. T. Pearson, ex-Reeve.
Secretary and Inspector—W. Hyndman.
Advisory Board—John Ower, W. Sutherland, E. H. Wickware, M. H. McBain, A. B. Scott, R. C. Rose, F. W. Danley, W. S. Bell, F. F. Kessell, Rev. A. L. Fraser, Rev. H. W. Wright and Captain Yost.

REPORT.

There were 12 families dealt with, involving 44 children. Of these 4 were made wards of the Society: 1 sent to Shelter, 1 placed in foster home, 2 returned to parents; one girl was sent to Industrial School; warnings given to parents of 39 children.

Receipts.

Membership fees	$14 00	
Grant from Town Council	100 00	
		$114 00

Expenses.

Printing, stationery and postage	$20 07	
Grant to Agent	66 00	
		86 07
Balance on hand		$27 93

CARLETON PLACE.

President—David Findlay.
Secretary—J. R. McDiarmid.

LEEDS, GRENVILLE AND BROCKVILLE.

Honorary President—A. C. Hardy, Esq.
President—D. M. Spaidal, Esq.
Vice-President—D. W. Downey, Esq.
Secretary—I. C. McClean, Esq.
Treasurer—C. E. Baynes-Reed, Esq.
Honorary Solicitor—H. A. Stewart, K.C.
Agent—W. H. Wood.
Board of Management—Rev. Rural Dean Woodcock, Rev. S. S. Burns, Rev. L. E. Davis, Mr. W. H. Kyle, Mr. W. B. Reynolds, Mr. Ed. Smart, Mr. W. P. Dailey, Mr. R. J. Driver, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. C. A. Winters, Mr. T. A. Reynolds, Mrs. A. C. Hardy, Mrs. C. E. Fulford.

THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Honorary President—Mrs. Geo. E. Smart.
President—Mrs. A. C. Hardy.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. C. S. Cossitt, Mrs. M. Atkinson.
Secretary—Mrs. R. J. Driver.
Treasurer—Miss B Dana.

REPORT.

Children brought to Shelter	19	Police Court attendance	15
Children made wards	16	Wards placed out	23
Children sent to Industrial School	5	Wards visited	99
Complaints received	23	Warnings given	31
Investigations	32	Children in Shelter Jan. 1st, 1916.	7
Mail received	888	Children accommodated during 1915	41
Mail sent out	1,845	Children sent out during year...	30
Mileage covered visiting wards..	2,212	Total days' stay of all children..	3,294
Office interviews	468	Average stay of each child....	80 days
Places visited outside of town....	63		

Receipts.

Amounts Recovered:		
Parents	$200 25	
Counties Leeds and Grenville	294 00	
Counties Dundas and Stormont	107 05	
Town of Brockville	250 00	
		$951 30
Donations paid	$1,287 96	
Interest	49 25	

Payments.

Balance from last year		$81 60
Salaries:		
Agent, part salary, 12 months	$300 00	
Matron, 12½ months	312 50	
Matron assistance	92 00	
Care of grounds and furnace	44 90	
		$749 40
Shelter Maintenance:		
Gas and electricity	$66 40	
Coal	106 40	
Water	11 60	
Repairs, etc.	87 81	
Drugs and medicines	19 63	
Meat	50 62	
Groceries	195 03	
Laundry	17 95	
Milk, bread, vegetables and sundries	241 52	
		$796 96
Sundries:		
Insurance	$26 60	
Taxes	19 18	
Travelling expenses	21 50	
Printing and advertising	81 00	
Bell Telephone Company	29 30	
Board at other Shelters	34 51	
Office and sundry expenses	54 81	
		266 90
Balance		$393 65
		$2,288 51

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON (NAPANEE).

President—Dr. T. W. Simpson, Napanee.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. McGurn, Mrs. R. G. H. Travers.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. F. L. Hooper.
Treasurer—Mrs. A. W. Grange.
Inspector—Mr. F. W. Barrett.

Report.

Applications for children	10	Mail sent out	109
Children brought to Shelter (not wards)	8	Office interviews	29
Children placed on parole	7	Places visited outside Napanee	8
Children dealt with	77	Police Court attendances	12
Children made wards	9	Wards heard from	14
Complaints received	18	Wards placed out	7
Investigations	19	Wards returned to Shelter	2
Mail received	81	Wards visited	5
		Warnings given	7

There are interesting developments at the present time, the Society expecting to receive a large grant from the estate of the late Reuben Schumerhorn.

Receipts.

Balance on hand	$193 26
Received from County Council	119 56
Proceeds from entertainment	60 45
Total	$373 27

Expenditures.

Agent, honorarium	$100 00
Paid for children's board	182 85
Travelling expenses	30 75
Printing and stationery	6 50
Postage	2 25
Paid witnesses	14 75
Clothing and boots for children	21 04
Medical attendance	2 00
Total	$360 14
Balance	$13 13

LINCOLN AND ST. CATHARINES.

President—Rev. Dr. Ratcliffe.
Vice-Presidents—Mayor J. T. Petrie, Warden L. H. Collard.
Secretary—Mrs. Johnson Clench.
Treasurer—Mrs. Rogers.
Inspector—R. E. Boyle.

Mr. Boyle, Agent for Lincoln and Welland Counties, presented his report, showing that he had made 24 visits to Welland County, 21 in Lincoln County, and 17 in St. Catharines. He had attended 18 police court cases.

The following number of children were made wards of the Society: Welland County, 21; Lincoln County, 1; St. Catharines, 7; also 3 children were sent to an orphanage.

In addition to the above he made 167 visits to foster homes in the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and found in the majority of cases good, clean homes and the children being well cared for and doing well. He had only found it necessary in two cases to have two children removed from their foster homes. This alone speaks well for the Society in placing the children in good homes.

The Treasurer presented the finance report, showing the income to be $1,822.24 and the expenditure $1,673.42, leaving a credit balance of $148.82.

Rev. James Webb, a good friend of the work, passed to his reward during the winter. During the past fifteen years he found many homes for children and was a zealous advocate of the Children's Aid cause.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY AND LONDON.

President—Sheriff D. M. Cameron.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Leonard, Mr. Regan, Mrs. Yarker.
Treasurer—J. I. A. Hunt.
Secretary and Executive Officer—Joseph Sanders.
Assistant Secretary—Helen Horton.
Probation Officers—R. H. Sanders, Adam Maguire.
Honorary Solicitors—Messrs. McKillop & Murphy.

Report

For Year Ending November 30th, 1915.

City of London Children.

City children in Shelter at beginning of year	10
City children in Roman Catholic Home at beginning of year	2
City children returned from foster homes during the year	20
Transferred to Society's guardianship by parents or guardians	28
Made wards of the Society by Magistrate's order	2
Received from Juvenile Court until settlement of cases	22
Uncontrollable children cared for in the Shelter	6
Deserted children taken into Shelter	3
Children taken into Shelter to help parents	3
Placed in Shelter until quarrel was settled	2
Ran away and replaced in Shelter	1
	99

These city children were disposed of as follows:

Placed in foster homes for the first time	34
Replaced in foster homes	15
Returned to parents	25
Committed to Industrial Schools	6
Placed on parole	6
In Shelter at end of year	7
Ran away	3
In Roman Catholic Home at end of year	2
	99

Of these 99 city children, 57 were in the Shelter once, 7 were in twice, and one was in three times, making a total of 74, by counting each one returned as a new arrival. The number of days passed by them in the Shelter was 2,800, making an average of 38 days.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

In Shelter at beginning of year	2
Returned from foster homes	8
From Juvenile Court until settlement of cases	3
Made wards by judge's order	4
Uncontrollable children cared for in Shelter	1
	18

Dealt with as follows:

Placed in foster homes for the first time	4
Replaced in foster homes	8
Committed to Industrial School	4
Returned to parents or guardians	2
	18

Of the county children, 13 were in the Shelter once, one was in twice, and one was in three times, making a total of 18. The total number of days passed by them in the Shelter was 678, making an average stay of 38 days.

Receipts.

Cash on hand		$362 74
City of London, grant		1,000 00
County of Middlesex, grant		75 00
Counties for maintenance		571 62
Private parties, for maintenance		33 00
Interest on endowments		36 00
Subscriptions and contributions		1,350 57
People's Building and Loan Association, debenture		200 00
Ladies, for Acting Matron's salary		25 00
London Loan and Savings Company, debenture		200 00
		$3,853 93

Disbursements.

Office Expenses:		
Printing, advertising and postage	$80 38	
Telephone service and calls	31 30	
Office supplies	33 23	
Salaries	1,343 96	
Sundries (railway fares of wards, etc.)	129 70	
		$1,618 57
Shelter Expenses:		
Salaries and wages	$692 93	
Fuel, water and light	264 53	
Maintenance	786 79	
Telephone service and calls	27 29	
Repairs	198 95	
City of London, taxes	34 85	
Sundries	5 80	
	2,011 14	
Cash on hand, November 30th, 1915	224 22	
		$3,853 93

MUSKOKA DISTRICT.

This District being unorganized, the cases under the Children's Protection Act are looked after by the Provincial Superintendent. A large amount of work has been done within its territory, and there have been 31 children committed during the year—18 boys and 13 girls.

There are branches at Gravenhurst and Bracebridge which are assisting in their local cases. There is work enough in this district to warrant a full-time Agent, many distressing cases having to go by default at present.

Gravenhurst Branch.

President—H. W. Gallichan.
Vice-President—Dr. Grant.
Secretary—Mrs. Minns.
Agent—Archy Sloan.

Bracebridge Branch.

Honorary President—Judge Mahaffy.
President—Alfred Hunt, Deputy Sheriff.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. Mr. Hincks, S. Shannon, Lawrence Lacey.
Secretary—Harry Linney.
Treasurer—Chas. Hare.
Honorary Solicitor—Crown Attorney Thos. Johnston.
Honorary Physician—Dr. F. Williams.
Auditor—Henry J. Bird, Jr.
Ladies' Auxiliary—Mrs. D. McDonald, Convenor; Mrs. Wm. McConnell, Mrs. W. Galbraith, Mrs. Sam. Armstrong, Mrs. Dr. McGibbon, Mrs. John Wasdell, Mrs. H. Linney.

NIPISSING DISTRICT AND NORTH BAY.

The District of Nipissing is at present without effective organization, and some action should be taken in the near future to have this much-needed work attended to.

North Bay.

President—George W. Lee.
Vice-President—B. S. Leak.
Treasurer—N. J. McCubbin.
Secretary—T. J. Patton.
Agent—W. W. Ryan.

Agent's Report.

This year has been much like the past years in labors, pleasures and trials. The unfailing friendliness of the public, the generosity of the North Bay Council, the free professional services of the physicians of the town, the free advertising of the press, the ready help of the clergy, and the kindly interest manifested by the officers of the Society, have worked together to brighten life, lighten duty and materially assist in caring for the neglected.

Fourteen children have been made wards—nine Protestants and five Roman Catholics—eleven of whom have been placed in good homes. One ward is earning her own living, and another girl ward has been happily married.

Notifications, warnings and visitations have stirred up to duty parents neglecting their children, resulting in fewer wards and less expense. Several cases of chronic neglect exist, and by the hoped for and necessary assistance of the Government they will be cared for.

Receipts.

By cash on hand	$305 54
North Bay Council	525 00
Bank interest	2 14
Donation, E. W. Ross	5 00
	$837 68

Expenditure.

Agent's salary	$519 99
Horse maintenance	60 00
Stationery	3 50
Balance on hand	254 19
	$837 68

NORFOLK COUNTY (SIMCOE).

President—Frank Reid.
Secretary—M. L. House.
Agent—D. E. McIntosh, Simcoe.

Since December 1st, 1914, to December 1st, 1915, we have had 43 applications for children. Twenty-three children have been committed to our care; we have received 40 complaints, made 40 investigations, received 269 letters, mailed 257, gave 6 addresses, travelled 1,529 miles, held 70 office interviews, attended police court 19 times, placed 20 wards in homes, visited and inspected the condition of 123 wards in foster homes and gave 45 warning notices.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

President—J. W. Bickle, Cobourg.
First Vice-President—H. Fulford, Port Hope.
Second Vice-President—L. W. A. Tole, Bowmanville.
Treasurer—Robert Gray, Port Hope.
Secretary—Rev. T. D. McCullough, Port. Hope.
Council—J. H. Helm, Port Hope; Mrs. Turner, Campbellford; Rev. S. J. Shorey, Port Hope; Mrs. Martin, Bowmanville; Henry Hume, Port Hope, Mrs. Tole, Bowmanville; Mr. Hewson, Orono; Mrs. G. Greer, Cobourg; Mrs. Philp, Port Hope; Rev. J. A. Elliott, Port Hope; Mrs. (Dr.) Forest, Port Hope; Rev. W. F. Spidell, Port Hope; Mrs. Henry Hume, Port Hope; Rev. F. J. O'Sullivan, Port Hope; Mrs. George, Port Hope; W. W. Port, Brighton; Mrs. Hewitt, Port Hope; Dr. Hutchison, Grafton; Mrs. Quinlin, Port Hope.

REPORT.

Applications for children	52	Mail received	331
Children brought to Shelter	2	Mail sent out	1,087
Children placed on parole	15	Meetings addressed	44
Children returned to parents	1	Police Court attendance	30
Children involved during year	188	Wards placed out	14
Children made wards	18	Wards returned to Shelter	2
Children sent to Industrial	1	Wards visited	90
Complaints received	72	Warnings given	35
Investigations	84		

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand	$5 90
Grant from United Counties	625 00
Rebate from United Counties	59 50
Police Court fees	11 10
Cobourg C. A. S.	60 50
A friend	50 00
Campbellford Council	25 00
Hope Township	14 14
Newcastle	5 55
To furnishing Shelter	77 96
Livery refund	1 50
	$1,456 80

EXPENDITURE.

Board paid for children	$174 63
Rent of Shelter	36 00
Insurance	3 00
Furnishing the Shelter	142 69
Groceries and Provisions	34 76
Printing and stationery	25 00
Telephone accounts	18 00
Fuel, light and water	38 77
Merchandise	3 55
Incidentals	10 00
G. E. Minns' salary	648 40
Travelling expense	243 16
Matron's salary (net)	20 00
Balance	58 84
	$1,456 80

The friends and relatives of Mr. Minns were shocked on Wednesday, December 29th, 1915, to hear of his sudden death in the Children's Aid Shelter, at Port Hope, where he was preparing holiday gifts for the children of the Society.

His last year was spent in organizing Children's Aid work throughout the counties of Northumberland and Durham. His effective work awakened a deep interest in this cause and brought a quick substantial response. The county council appropriated $1,500 as an annual grant for this work, and an excellent shelter was provided and furnished for the temporary care of destitute children. It was here that his life ended while distributing to these little wards their holiday gifts. He left a record of good works that will be long remembered.

ONTARIO COUNTY (OSHAWA).

Honorary Presidents—Col. J. E. Farewell, K.C., Whitby; Fred. Bull, Oshawa.
President—G. W. McLaughlin, Oshawa.
First Vice-President—J. D. Storie.
Second Vice-President—J. P. Hennessy.
Board of Management—Mrs. John Bailes, Mrs. H. E. Morphy, Mrs. Jonathan Schofield, Mrs. F. W. Cowan, Mrs. Fred. Bull, Mrs. J. P. Hennessy, Rev. C. R. de Pencier, M.A., Chief of Police Hind.
Representatives of County Council—Duncan Morgan, G. D. Conant, Col. J. E. Farewell.
Honorary Solicitor—W. E. N. Sinclair.
Treasurer—Mrs. W. R. Geikie.
Superintendent of Shelter—Mrs. A. Worster.
Secretary—W. B. Puckett.
Inspector—E. C. Hall.

Report.

Children in Shelter, Nov. 1, 1914..	22	Complaints recorded	86
Children brought to Shelter	24	Investigations	150
Children made wards	16	Pieces of mail received	589
Children sent to Industrial Schools	7	Pieces of mail sent out	889
Children placed in foster homes..	32	Meetings addressed	26
Children returned from foster homes	7	Visit to homes outside Oshawa ...	117
		Police court sessions attended	30
Children heard from	89	Total number of families involved	120
Children in foster homes visited..	40		

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

Cash in hand, October 31st, 1914	$260 35
Bank interest	21 29
Municipal grants	1,000 00
Donations	11 50
Collected by Mr. Hall	452 40
Maintenance of wards	2,266 47
Rent of stable (Puckett & Scilley)	50 00
Received from Dickie estate	1,710 30
Proceeds of Luke mortgage	1,000 00
Patriotic and separation allowance	323 00
Receipts from other sources	226 90
	$7,322 21

Disbursements

Salary and wages	$1,739 43
Travelling expenses	274 97
Maintenance	148 50
Interest and principal (Giles mortgage)	2,161 06
Legal expenses	11 50
Hospital expenses	6 00
Repaid on special loan	450 00
Repairs, etc.	390 18
Electric and gas account	65 57

Telephone	21 50
Coal and wood	158 75
Meat	184 90
Groceries	328 75
Bread	142 61
Dry goods and clothing	79 46
Water rates	17 73
Boots, etc.	48 10
Hardware	34 56
Drugs	83 57
Sundries	54 70
Cash in hand, October 30th, 1915	12 08
Cash in bank, October 30th, 1915	890 39
	$7,322 21

OXFORD COUNTY AND WOODSTOCK.

Officers.

Honorary President—Rev. Dr. McMullen.
President—J. R. Shaw.
Vice-Presidents—B. Blair, J. G. McBeath, Major R. W. Robertson.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. A. M. Pedley.
Medical Advisers—Drs. Stevens and Brodie.
Honorary Solicitor—R. N. Ball.
Auditors—S. L. Cork and H. B. Sproat.

Secretary's Report.

At the beginning of the year 1915, there were six wards in the Shelter. Forty-three have been admitted during the year. Of these one was Scotch, two were English and forty Canadians. Twenty-three children were made wards of Woodstock city and Oxford County this year. Much work is involved in the commitment of each ward. The home of the child must be visited and sufficient evidence obtained to assure the Magistrate that the child is a neglected child in the meaning of the Act before the child can be made a ward legally. Great care is taken in the investigation, and evidence is taken in writing. Each child, after commitment, is photographed, throat, eyes, teeth and general health examined, and then, if possible, placed in a suitable home and visited by the agent of the society once a year and oftener if necessary. Sixteen children have been adopted and agreements signed with foster parents. Eleven others have been placed in service. Seventeen of the number (43) who have been in the shelter during the year have been returned and replaced, some of them twice and three times. Eleven of them, ranging in years from 11 to 20, have been unfit to place in families on account of immorality, disease, thieving propensities, lack of discipline, etc.

Financial Report.

In presenting the report of the Finance Committee, J. R. Shaw, the President said:

"You will observe that the furnishing account carries itself, and that owing to the special canvas put on three years ago, there is a good balance to credit of Building or Shelter Account.

"There is, of course, against this credit balance, the mortgage for part purchase of $2,300. It will be for your new officers to consider the advisability of reducing the mortgage with the money on hand.

"The Maintenance Account shows a heavy debit balance carried in the bank as an overdraft on the credit of some of your officers. This should not be. One dollar per family as a contribution to the Children from Oxford County would run the Society without undue strain."

The Provincial Secretary.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, in his own vigorous style, addressed the gathering for about three-quarters of an hour, taking a broad view of the work of the Children's Aid Societies in Ontario. After his introductory remarks, he pointed out that since the work had been started in 1893, upwards of 10,000 children had passed through the hands of the organization and had been cared for and placed, which meant a great deal to the province from the standpoint of economy and outlay, when it was considered that a large percentage of these had become self-supporting and useful members of society. Of these 10,000, some four or five hundred had been married and were heads of homes. Then again, of the number of children who had passed through the hands of the Children's Aid Societies in years gone by, nearly 500 had donned the khaki and were now at the front. This alone was a commentary on the work being done by the organization—a work which some people regarded as a combination of sentiment and a touch of humanity and perhaps fanaticism. When from this little expected source had come 500 men who were prepared to fight their country's battles, people must be struck with the splendid work that had been accomplished by the Children's Aid Societies; and again, he had been struck by other statistics. For instance, it had been ascertained that of those who had passed through the hands of the organization not two per cent. had found their way into the prisons of the province. What would have been the percentage, he asked, had the men and women who were engaged in the work not given their energy and ability in the solving of the problems and the furthering of the work of the Society. Furthermore, fully ninety-five per cent. of those who had been wards of the organization were earning their own way, were getting along without the aid of the institution and were not a charge on society. He emphasized the influence of environment on the child life and declared that in nine cases out of ten in any industrial institution to which crime had brought the inmates, their fall could be traced to improper environment in the days of childhood. Children considered as mental defectives in most cases had been victims of their surroundings. Hon. Mr. Hanna spoke strongly against the substitution of shelters for homes, and urged that it be seen to that children were not left in institutions, but placed in suitable foster homes. In this connection he quoted archbishop McEvoy as saying that a poor home was better than even a good institution, always presuming the child is welcome.

Speaking of the economical side of the proposition, Hon. Mr. Hanna said that it was a safe estimate when he stated that for every man or woman who was saved from becoming a ward of the state or of the public, whether represented by the municipality or the province, a saving of $800 was effected, while the benefit to society as a whole could not be estimated in dollars.

INGERSOLL.

President—T. R. Mayberry.

Ingersoll has not been holding regular meetings lately, nor has a Secretary been appointed in the place of the one who moved away. An effort is being made to amalgamate this Society with the Society of the County and Woodstock.

PARRY SOUND.

Officers.

President—R. A. Girdwood.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. R. A. Cowling, Rev. J. Binnie, Rev. T. G. McAteer, Rev. W. T. Bunt, Capt. Johnston.

Recording Secretary—Willis Kenney.

Agent and Secretary—Joseph Ryder.

Treasurer—W. A. Bourne, Manager Bank of Toronto.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Parry Sound and District Children's Aid Society was held at the assembly room of the High School on February 1st, 1916.

The President of the Society, Mr. R. A. Girdwood, was chairman, and delivered a short address. Mr. Joseph Ryder read the report of the work done for the past year, which showed the Agent had been a busy worker.

Children in Parry Sound and Muskoka made wards	26	Parents warned	4
Victoria Industrial School	5	Reprimanded	4
Foster parents reprimanded	4	Misconduct, mother warned	2
Restored to father's care	2		48

Treasurer's Statement.

Receipts.

Balance on hand	$171 50
1915, subscriptions	61 83
Maintenance	15 60
	$248 93

Disbursements.

Maintenance	$147 33
Postage, stationery, printing	37 88
Travelling expenses	57 69
On hand, January 31, 1916	6 03
	$248 93

Burk's Falls Branch.

President—Dr. J. J. Wilson.

Secretary—Miss A. L. Prior.

Agent—F. Metcalf.

Meetings are occasionally held and enquiries made concerning neglected children.

PEEL COUNTY (BRAMPTON).

Honorary President—Richard Blain, M.P.

President—Chas. D. Gordon, Brampton.

Vice-Presidents—A. Russell Hewetson, A. H. Milner.

Recording Secretary—Miss Clara Lewis.

Treasurer—Walter S. Morphy.

Inspector—Chas. W. Norton, Brampton.

Auditors—A. Russell Hewetson and Mrs. E. G. Graham.

REPORT.

Applications for children	16	Police Court attendance	28
Children involved during year	72	Wards heard from	48
Children made wards	8	Wards visited	45
Investigations	41	Wards placed out	3
Places visited	81	Warnings given	60

Receipts.

Balance in bank	$23 56
Private subscriptions	67 40
Rebate from Halton and Dufferin Counties	12 66
County of Peel	200 00
Town of Brampton	50 00
Township of Chinguacousy	40 00
Township of Toronto Gore	20 00
Village of Streetsville	10 00
Township of Albion	10 00
Interest	3 65
	$437 27

Disbursements.

Agent's salary	$206 68
Expenses	55 46
Conservator account	16 50
Office Bureau, supplies	23 80
At credit Special Shelter Account	306 90

PERTH COUNTY AND STRATFORD.

Honorary Presidents—Judge Barron, the Mayor of Stratford, and the Warden of County of Perth.

Honorary Vice-President—Police Magistrate James O'Loane.

President—Thomas Magwood, Sheriff of Perth County.

Vice-Presidents—J. H. Smith, Inspector of Public Schools, and the city clergymen.

Secretary and Inspector—Rev. Hugh Ferguson.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. Bottomley.

Treasurer—Mr. R. T. Mussen.

Honorary Solicitor—Mr. J. J. Coughlin.

REPORT.

Our complete statistical report for the year is as follows:

'Phone interviews	1,142	Children made wards by Police Magistrate's orders	20
Office interviews	1,028	Children placed or replaced in approved homes	58
Pieces of mail received	1,713	Wards in foster homes heard from	151
Pieces of mail sent out	2,767	Wards in foster homes visited	300
Meetings addressed	50		
Police Court attendance in the interests of children	81		

Complaints affecting children investigated and dealt with	145	Average stay in the Shelter	18 days
Children benefited by these investigations	290	Children sent to the Industrial School	...
Needy children sheltered in the Shelter	92	Places visited outside of the city	215
Aggregate days in the Shelter	1,658	Calls and visits in the interests of the work	2,197

Receipts.

Balance on hand		$494 73
Municipal Grants:		
City of Stratford	$500 00	
St. Mary's	75 00	
Listowel	50 00	
Mitchell	50 00	
County of Perth	150 00	
Elma	30 00	
Logan	30 00	
Hibbert	25 00	
Mornington	25 00	
North Easthope	25 00	
Downie	25 00	
Blanshard	25 00	
Fullarton	25 00	
Ellice	15 00	
Milverton	15 00	
		1,065 00
Branch Societies:		
Listowel	$100 00	
St. Mary's	100 00	
Mitchell	50 00	
Atwood	31 00	
		281 00
Maintenance of wards		299 48
Subscriptions		527 70
Insurance recovered		140 00
Interest on debenture		25 00
Total		$2,832 91

Expenditures.

Toward Inspector's salary	$800 00
Matron's salary	360 00
Matron's allowance	19 00
Inspector's expenses	212 64
Miss Mabel Tait	30 00
Taxes for 1915	21 00
Interest on Shelter	39 00
Building, plumbing and repairs	163 54
Printing	36 58
Photographs	14 25
Clothing, boots and shoes	76 13
Drugs	9 15

Telephone		50 00
Furniture and crockery		19 50
Balance on typewriter		27 00
War stamps and postage		2 80
Association of Children's Aid Societies		5 00
Maintenance of Shelter:		
Fuel	$71 86	
Light	13 95	
Water	11 26	
Grocer	189 15	
Butcher	80 05	
Baker	56 25	
Milk	32 00	
Sundries	5 30	
		459 82
Balance on hand		487 50
Total		$2,832 91

ST. MARY'S BRANCH.

President—D. G. Anderson.
Secretary—Mrs. C. F. Smith.
Agent—Hugh Ferguson, Stratford.

St. Mary's and other towns of the County of Perth and City of Stratford have one Executive Officer, Mr. Ferguson. A summary of work done is included in the general report of the County.

The same applies to Listowel, etc.

PETERBORO COUNTY.

Honorary President—Mayor Buller.
President—R. W. Travers.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Birdsall, E. A. Peck.
Secretary and Honorary Solicitor—E. L. Goodwill.
Honorary Physician—Dr. E. H. Amys.
Treasurer—H. W. Walkey.
Agent—C. E. G. Spence.

The Annual Meeting of the Children's Aid Society of the City and County of Peterborough was held on September 27, 1915. The reports showed that the year was one of great activity and that the various departments were receiving every attention.

One of the pleasing features noticed was the number of wards of the local Society who had enlisted for active service.

Great regret was expressed that Mr. Cochrane, the Agent, was still confined to his house through illness, and found it necessary to resign. In his absence his work has been looked after by Wm. Henry, Superintendent of the Shelter, and Claude E. G. Spence has now been appointed to devote all his time to the work of organization.

The Treasurer reported that the balance on hand on the 31st day of August, 1915, was $50.00. Since that time the annual Tag Day campaign has been held, increasing the receipts to over $1,100.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

Honorary President—Mrs. R. W. Travers.
President—Mrs. W. Gibbs.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. W. Stocker, Mrs. C. Westlake.
Treasurer—Mrs. Hopwood.
Secretary—Mrs. Scott.

The Ladies' Auxiliary has accomplished much good work during the year, sewing and providing clothing for the children, etc.

There were sixty-six children who went through the Shelter last year. Of these thirty-three were from the city, nineteen from the county, one from outside the county and one English boy. There were twelve children carried over from 1914 to 1915, making a total of sixty-six children.

There were seven children placed during 1915, thirty-seven children allowed to go home, and two children sent to Industrial School.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL COUNTIES.

President—John Hartley, Vankleek Hill.

Rev. John Galt, the former Secretary, has moved elsewhere and the work is somewhat disorganized. Rev. P. A. MacEwan, who is working among the churches in the Ottawa Valley, has kindly volunteered to bring the work of the Society before the notice of the people and to be on the lookout for any cases of neglected children.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

President—W. J. Carter.
Secretary—Miss L. Monaghan.
Treasurer—A. E. Wilson.
Agent—H. C. McMullen.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. F. L. Barber, Rev. A. K. Scott, Rev. M. N. Omond, Rev. W. J. Wood, Rev. W. E. Sexsmith, S. A. Capt. Weeks.

During 1915, 20 children were made wards of the Society. Of these, 9 were left with parents and a relative; 4 are in Shelter at True Blue Orphanage; 2 are in Shelter, boarded privately; 4 are in foster homes; 1 has enlisted.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance on hand	$221 03
County grant	200 00
County maintenance	96 41
Membership fees	45 00
Interest	4 04
	$566 48

Disbursements.

Travelling expenses	$96 41
Agent's salary	337 50
Miscellaneous	35 64
Balance on hand	96 93
	$566 48

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT (FORT FRANCES).

President—P. A. Smith.
First Vice-President—M. McLeod.
Second Vice-President—W. Bishop.
Secretary—W. J. Clark.
Treasurer—O. Jalbert.

RENFREW COUNTY.

Officers.

Honorary President—Bishop Ryan, Pembroke.

Hon. Vice-Presidents—Hon. Geo. P. Graham, M.P.; Hon. T. W. McGarry, M.L.A.; Major Gerald White, M.P.; E. A. Dunlop, M.L.A.

President—Rev. W. M. H. Quartermaine.

Secretary-Treasurer—E. J. Stewart.

Recording Secretary—Miss Sibary.

Shelter Committee—Mrs. McAndrew, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Carruth, Mrs. Draper, Dr. Marjory Ward, Miss Rankin and the President.

Executive Committee—Rev. W. M. H. Quartermaine, Mrs. I. E. Pedlow, W. E. Smallfield, John Divine, R. B. Campbell, E. J. Stewart, Dr. Marjory Ward.

President of Pembroke Committee—J. H. Reeves.

Children's Committee of Forester's Falls—Mrs. Grant, Mrs. McKaskill, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Olmstead, Mrs. N. G. Ross.

Children's Committee of Beachburg—Rev. Mr. Haughton, Mrs. Headrick, Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Condie.

Children's Committee of Castleford—Mrs. Humphries, Mrs. Neil, Mrs. Lindsay.

Children's Committee of Lakeview—Mrs. Moffatt, Mrs. Still, Mrs. Eckford, Mr. Dack.

Report

More applications received than can be supplied; the majority ask for girls about thirteen years of age.

Nearly all wards have been visited. Information received regarding those not visited.

Two children sent to Industrial School.

Nineteen children in country districts, homes disreputable, etc., are under the watchful eye of this Society.

Twelve children in shelter on December 31st, 1915.

Ten wards of the Society were in the shelter during the year.

Eight children in Pembroke were placed under supervision of relatives.

Four wards have been replaced.

One hundred children were involved in investigations during the year.

577 letters received and 1,195 letters sent out.

A bequest of $500 was received from the late J. C. H. Barnet. This amount has been laid aside and is known as the "J. C. H. Barnet bequest," forming the basis of an endowment fund, interest only to be used for our work.

Grants received as follows:

County of Renfrew	$100 00
Town of Pembroke	100 00
" Renfrew	75 00
" Arnprior	50 00

Township of McNab	50 00
" Admaston	25 00
" Horton	25 00
" Westmeath	25 00
" Grattan	20 00
" Bromley	20 00
" Ross	20 00
" Bagot and Blythefield	20 00
Village of Cobden	20 00
" Eganville	20 00
Township of Algoma South	15 00
" Stafford	15 00
" Brougham	10 00
" Griffith and Matawatchan	10 00
" Brudenell and Lynedoch	10 00
" Sebastopol	10 00
" Wilberforce	10 00
" Pembroke	5 00
" Raglan	5 00
	$660 00

SIMCOE COUNTY.

The work in Simcoe County is disorganized at the present time and it has been most difficult to bring about anything like progressive work. There are active branches of the Society at Collingwood, Orillia, Midland and Barrie; but owing to the fact that there is no agent, the county work as a whole is much neglected.

Mr. Smith who was Secretary and Inspector for the Society at Barrie, recently resigned, and Dr. Palling who acted as honorary agent for three months enlisted. At a meeting held February, 1916, for the purpose of reorganization, Mr. T. T. Young of Barrie, was elected Secretary, and Mr. G. M. Upham, Treasurer, but until some arrangement can be made for a County Inspector very little can be expected. During the past year many complaints of neglected children were investigated, resulting in six boys and ten girls being committed to the Society. Subsequently Mr. W. J. Justice was appointed agent.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

Honorary President—Dr. D. O. Alguire, M.P.
President—W. A. Craig.
Vice-Presidents—Dr. E. H. Marcellus, Wm. Pollock.
Secretary—F. D. McLennan.
Treasurer—Mr. H. B. Fetterly.
Honorary Solicitor—Mr. J. A. Chisholm.
Honorary Physician—Dr. C. J. Hamilton.
Auditors—Messrs. N. J. Fraid and J. R. Simpson.
Council—Messrs. Irwin Hilliard, M.P.P., John McMartin, A. 1. Macdonell, E. O'Callaghan, J. J. Calder, J. W. McLeod, J. E. Chevrier, A. E. Currie, R. G. Relyea, T W. Ault.

Report.

The Society was instituted in 1908, and up to the early part of 1914 was actively engaged. About this time, apparently because the gentleman who had been acting as agent had moved away, it became dormant, and was reorganized on October 13th, 1914. The most of those who have since taken an active part in the management of the

Society were new to the work. However, the more we see of it the better we realize what a wide field of usefulness there is for those who can give their time to it.

To properly carry on this work there should be available a Shelter or Home where children, when taken in charge by the Society, could be lodged and taken care of till homes could be secured for them. This would require considerable money. As it is now, many children, owing to the surroundings they are living in, are growing up to become criminals and will, during their lifetime, be a menace to Society, as well as a charge on the taxpayer. Some of these, if taken in hand early enough, might be brought up to be good citizens.

In recent years quite a number of boys from these United Counties have been committed to the Industrial Schools, the Counties being compelled to pay for their maintenance there. If these boys could have been placed in foster homes it would be quite a saving to the Counties.

There is no agent specially appointed to do preventive work in the Counties.

Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer's Report showed receipts for the year of $351.65, and disbursements of $289.11, leaving a balance of $62.54.

SUDBURY DISTRICT.

Honorary President—Chas. McCrae, M.P.P.
President—George Elliott.
Vice-President—R. H. McCarten.
Treasurer—Dr. W. R. Patterson.
Secretary—Mrs. P. S. Frawley.

During 1915, 4 cases were cared for and disposed of without committal; 1 family of 6 children cared for and homes found in the neighborhood, no committal; 3 wards were replaced; investigated case of two families of 3 and 5 children, all committed; 4 other children dealt with, making total of 12 committals.

Of the 12 committals, 3 were for the Industrial School; 3 were placed in foster homes; 4 were placed with parents on approbation; 2 in Shelter at Roman Catholic Orphanage.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Balance on hand, January 1st, 1915	$545 14	
Receipts during year	79 48	
		$624 62
Expenditures		240 65
Balance		$383 97

TEMISKAMING DISTRICT.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President—H. S. Browning, Cobalt.
Vice-Presidents—The Clergymen of the District.
Executive Officer—Robert LeHeup, Haileybury.
Treasurer—Geo. T. Smith.
Executive Committee—The Mayor or Reeve of each Municipality and one Representative from each Municipality to be appointed by the Mayor or Reeve; also five dele-

gates from each of the following organizations: National Council of Women, The Women's Club, Haileybury; Cobalt Chapter, I.O.D.E.; W.C.T.U., New Liskeard; Temiskaming Women's Institute.

During 1915, the Society dealt with 305 children, an increase of 85 over the previous year, and with no additional expense.

Applications for children	35	Meetings addressed	5
Children placed on parole	13	Office interviews	136
Children returned to parents	16	Places visited	39
Children involved during the year	305	Police Court attendance	62
Children made wards	25	Wards heard from	62
Sent to Industrial Schools	5	Wards placed in foster homes	18
Complaints received	119	Wards returned to Shelter	4
Investigations	137	Wards visited	12
Mail received	486	Warnings given	123
Mail sent out	799		

Receipts.

Balance on hand	$8 65
Town of Haileybury	300 00
" New Liskeard	50 00
" Cobalt	200 00
Township of Coleman	200 00
" Hilliard	15 00
Contributions	62 85
Collection boxes	19 42
Transportation	35 80
Proceeds of note, Bank of Commerce	197 25
	$1,088 97

Disbursements.

Note paid Canadian Bank of Commerce	$75 00
Secretary's part salary	720 00
Transportation	35 75
Sundry	33 60
Balance, November 2nd, 1915	224 62
	$1,088 97

PORT ARTHUR BRANCH.

OFFICERS.

President—George Gibbon.
Vice-Presidents—John Bowman. A. Mooney.
Honorary Solicitor—Mr. John Reeve.
Treasurer—H. Murphy.

FORT WILLIAM BRANCH.

President—A. Snelgrove.
Vice-President—Mrs. John King.
Treasurer—H. Murphy.
Secretary—Frank Blain.
Honorary Solicitor—John A. Dyke.
Mrs. R. C. Morgan, Ensign Bourne, *ex-officio*.

NOTE—Since this report was received, Port Arthur has withdrawn from the arrangement with Fort William and will hereafter be a separate organization for the electoral district of Port Arthur.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

A comparison of the records of investigations covering the years since organization shows a steady development in the work of the Society. There were 81 new cases dealth with in 1915, involving 124 children, who for the first time came under the direct notice of the Society; while 72 cases involving 103 children already on our records were continued under our care and supervision.

Of the causes leading to our intervention on behalf of the children, neglect is the most frequently met with, and an analysis shows that of 44 cases registered under this heading the father was blameworthy in 18; the mother in 11; while both parents were involved in 15. Drunkenness as a prime factor in the problem of neglect was present in 12 cases where the father was at fault, once in the case of the mother, and twice where both parents were delinquent in their duties. Other cases on the part of the parents reveals immorality on the part of the mother in 7 of the 11 cases where she was the one responsible for the condition in the home.

We come now to the more interesting part of our work, because results are more easily seen, namely the Shelter. We carried into 1915 from the previous year 18 children; from Port Arthur 7; from Fort William 8; and from the District 3. During the year there were admitted 34 children, 12 from Port Arthur, 12 from Fort William, and 10 from the District. One of these died in the McKellar Hospital, and 36 were dismissed, returned to parents, placed in homes, or sent to Toronto or elsewhere, leaving 15 resident in the Shelter on December 31st.

WARDS AND WHAT BECAME OF THEM.

Year.	Became Wards.	Placed.	Returned.	Sent Institution.	Prov. Supt.	Died.
1911.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912.....	21	26	5	1	1	.....
1913.....	21	24	10	.....	.....	1
1914.....	21	24	9	2	2	4
1915.....	18	15	7	2	1	1

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1915.

Receipts.

City of Fort William	$1,600 00
City of Port Arthur	1,600 00
Provincial Government on Maintenance account	153 93
Maintenance	40 40
Total receipts	$3,394 33
Cash in hand	432 46

Payments.

Salaries	$1,502 40
Meats	73 25
Groceries and dry goods	554 38
Bread	65 00
Milk	195 30
Drugs	76 75
Laundry	162 84
Stationery and advertising	35 60
Repairs	16 85
Fuel	177 50
Light, telephone	41 41
Rent	280 00
Miscellaneous	170 98
Total payments	$3,357 26
Balance, September 11th, 1915	459 53

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Officers.

President—A. Clark, Lindsay.

Vice-Presidents—G. H. M. Baker, Geo. Rea, Mrs. G. W. Whiteside, Jas. Gillogly.

Secretary—Mrs. E. E. Sharpe.

Treasurer—Mrs. Geo. A. Milne.

Council—Mr. Weeks, Principal Trask, R. Naylor, D. Sharpe, Geo. Coombs, Rev. Canon Marsh, Rev. Father Ferguson, Rev. Mr. Bryant, Rev. Mr. Going, Rev. S. J. McMullen, Rev. Mr. McIntosh, Captain of the Salvation Army, W. E. Baker, W. W. Nichols, Mrs. Geo. Rea, Mrs. S. Henderson, Mrs. J. D. McMillan, Mrs. Crandell, Mrs. Sisson, Miss Twamley, Miss Weldon, Miss Moir, Miss Thomas, Miss Hannahoe, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Kitchener, Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Gassien.

The Secretary reports as follows: During the year there were 17 meetings held, besides the annual meeting held in March last. There were 9 regular, 4 adjourned meetings, and 4 special meetings, and 2 receptions, the average attendance at the meetings being about 12.

The Society has given attention to 14 children in a practical way; 8 children have been placed in foster homes.

During the year the Society has received as wards 15 children.

After several long years of waiting we now have the Shelter, and it proves highly satisfactory, and well adapted for the use for which we intend it.

In October, 1915, we purchased the property now in use as a Shelter for the sum of $2,200.00.

The public has donated most generously food, clothing and house furnishings, and while we have already acknowledged these gifts through the local newspapers, we wish to again thank both the contributors for the gifts, and the press for publication of our lists of contributions so frequently sent in.

Receipts.

January 1st, cash in bank, current account	$1 74
Bank Shelter Fund	218 65
Bank interest thereon	7 34
From County Treasurer	975 00
Interest on current account	40
On hand, members' fees	6 00
Interest thereon	12
Total receipts	$1,209 25

Expenditures.

Cash balance overpaid, 1914	$1 64
Travelling expenses	48 45
Children's board	218 00
Shoes for children	4 65
Clothing for children	14 88
Printing, stationery	20 70
House furnishings	361 16
Supplies for Shelter	171 92
Medical services	8 50
Salary for Secretary	75 00
Stamps	66
Freight on Toronto goods	22 00
Miscellaneous expenses	13 25
On account of Shelter	200 00
Total expenditures	$1,160 81
At credit, January 11	15 83
Victoria Loan & Savings Company	6 12
Shelter balance	26 49
Total	$1,209 25

WATERLOO COUNTY AND BERLIN.

President—Rev. Theo. Spetz.
Vice-President—Jesse Hallman.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. R. Strickland.
Agent—C. R. Miller.

Mr. J. C. Kerr, who held office last year as President, retired, as also did Mr. H. Bowman from the office of Treasurer for the wards.

The latter office now devolves upon the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. R. Strickland.

At the present time the Society is carrying individual savings bank accounts for seventeen wards, aggregating in all $2,062.93.

REPORT.

Applications for children	179	Children made wards	20
Children brought to Shelter	22	Investigations	309
Children placed on parole	21	Mail received	1,672
Children returned to parents	14	Mail sent out	2,014

Meetings addressed	21	Children in detention room	9
Places visited	139	Adults taken to places of reform.	9
Police Court attendance	104	Children in foster homes in Waterloo County	312
Wards heard from	157	Children placed in other counties.	413
Wards placed out	80	Total number of children handled by local Society	725
Wards returned to Shelter	69		
Wards visited	269		
Wards taken to Orillia Asylum..	1		

Receipts.

Balance from 1913-14	$1 77
Grants received from municipalities	801 00
Grants received from Children's Aid branches	110 00
Total	$912 77

Disbursements.

Salaries	$759 93
Inspector's Accounts:	
General expense	7 05
Postage	26 70
Office supplies	19 15
Secretary-Treasurer's postage and expense account for year.	10 77
Balance on hand November 1, 1915	89 17
	$912 77

GALT BRANCH.

President—J. R. Cavers.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. J. D. McLauchlan, Rev. Dr. Antliff.
Secretary—James E. Kerr.
Treasurer—Mrs. Thomas Carscadden.
Committee—Baptist Church—James Ogg, Mrs. Joseph Welland; Central Presbyterian—Mrs. W. A. Wallace, A. H. Goodall; Free Methodist—Miss Mary Edwards, Alfred Carter; Anglican—Mrs. DeGuerre, F. H. Chapple; Knox Presbyterian—Mrs. Thomas Bennett, James Struthers; First Presbyterian—Mrs. J. R. Scringer, A. B. Scott; Methodist—Mr. James Haw, Arthur Rogers; Lutheran—Fred Eidel; Salvation Army—the Captain.

NOTE.—On the 1st June, 1915, the City of Galt separated from the county, but the active work will still be attended to by the County Agent.

WELLAND COUNTY.

President—J. W. Marshall.
Secretary—John Flower.

This Society is working conjointly with the Society of Lincoln County, and R. E. Boyle acts as County Agent. During the year 22 wards were committed to the Society. Returns of general work done is included under Lincoln.

NIAGARA FALLS.

President—Charles Black.
Secretary—Miss M. E. Smith.

This Society is continuing its work in a modest way. Several meetings have been held to discuss the advisability of uniting with Welland County C. A. S. in having a joint Shelter, but thus far no permanent settlement of the question has been reached.

WELLINGTON COUNTY AND GUELPH.

President—Sheriff A. S. Allan.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Goldie, Rev. C. H. Buckland.
Secretary—Miss Melvin.
Treasurer—T. G. McMaster.
Inspector—Amos Tovell.
Honorary Solicitor—W. E. Buckingham.
Auditor—George Chapman.
Honorary Physicians—Drs. Walsh, W. O. Stewart and D. Foster.

Report.

Children in Shelter, November 1, 1914	17	Children from Guelph	53
Children admitted during year	67	Children from County Wellington	27
		Children from other places	4
		Children made wards	31
Total	84	Children received as boarders	17
		Children placed in detention	9

Children disposed of as follows:

Placed in foster homes	33	Applications for children	170
Returned to parents	25	Children involved during year	433
Sent to Industrial Schools	4	Investigations	203
Placed in hospital	1	Mail received	926
Ran away	1	Mail sent out	1,017
Died	2	Meetings addressed	14
Remaining in Shelter	18		

Receipts.

Balance on hand	$569 86
Young Ladies' Auxiliary	1,280 34
City grant	800 00
City grant (special)	200 00
County grant	900 00
Marshville Women's Institute	5 00
Marden Women's Institute	20 00
Cumnock Women's Institute	5 00
Rockwood Women's Institute	10 00
Disciples S. S., Everton	20 00
Moshoro Church	14 00
Clifford Presbyterian Church	6 75
Clifford Methodist Church	1 75
Clifford, per Rev. J. Kuhler	16 25
Elora Branch, per Miss Snyder	80 30

Fergus Branch	95 76
Harriston Branch	62 59
S. S. No. 4	10 00
S. S. No. 6, per Miss Fyfe	7 31
S. S. No. 1, Guelph	2 75
York Road Athletic Association	16 40
Miss Ferguson Estate	50 00
Received through Inspector	254 86
Sundry parties	189 21
	$4,618 13

Disbursements.

Toward Inspector's salary		$519 96
Inspector's expenses		150 27
Matron's salary		300 00
Matron's help		326 97
Office rent		62 90
Light, water and insurance		188 60
Coal		331 20
Clothing		24 88
Food and medicine		597 87
Repairs and furnishings		506 08
Postage and stationery		16 50
Sundries		204 45
Interest on mortgage		180 00
Interest		75
Post dated cheque		5 00
Bank balance, November 24, 1915	$1,222 71	
Less O.S. cheques	20 01	
		1,202 70
		$4,618 13

WENTWORTH COUNTY.

Officers.

Honorary President—H. Bertram.
President—Sheriff J. T. Middleton.
Vice-Presidents—J. F. Vance; Rev. J. J. Feeny, P.P.; Rev. W. G. Davis.
Treasurer—S. N. Moffatt, Esq.
Agent and Secretary—W. F. Moore.

During the year cases involving the welfare of 13 children have been successfully dealt with by Mr. Moore. The Society also was successful in getting three children admitted to the Deaf and Dumb School at Belleville, the parents at first being much opposed to this but afterwards becoming quite reconciled.

Receipts.

Balance brought forward	$125 25
Subscriptions	19 00
	$144 25

Disbursements.

Agent	$50 00
Expenses	4 90
Livery account	16 55
Balance in bank	72 79
	$144 25

HAMILTON.

OFFICERS.

Honorary President—Adam Brown.
President—W. H. Wardrope, K.C.
Vice-Presidents—W. A. Robinson and H. L. Frost.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Urquhart.
Financial Secretary—Miss Ida Malcolmson.
Treasurer—Mrs. James Dickson.
Inspector—J. C. Pinch.
Executive Committee—Sir J. M. Gibson, Adam Brown, W. H. Wardrope, K.C.; Lieut-Col. Alex. Moore, W. A. Robinson, H. L. Frost, Sheriff Middleton, William Hunter, J. C. Pinch, George Rutherford, J. J. Greene, G. H. Milne, Rev. Dr. Mahoney, Geo. S. Kerr, K.C.; and Lady Gibson, Mesdames Evans, Lucas, Kilgour, Barker, Levy, E. Duffield, Urquhart, Henderson, Wm. Hendrie, Bruce F. Malloch, C. L. M. Harris, Emory, D. B. Pratt, Robert Hozson, F. H. Whitton, E. New, Jas. Dickson, Smart, Croy, W. A. Robinson, G. S. Kerr, Wm. Walker and H. Sloan.

NOTE.—During the year Lieut-Col. Moore, for many years a vice-President, passed away.

REPORT OF GENERAL WORK.

Wards in Institutions, September 30th, 1914	29
This made wards—22 boys, 14 girls.	36
Wards returned from foster homes.	35
Total	100
Placed in foster homes for first time —11 boys, 10 girls	21
Re-placed in foster homes	28

Returned to relatives or parents	7
Sent to Hospital for feeble-minded	5
Sent to Home of the Good Shepherds	2
Sent to Industrial School	1
Sent to Hamilton Sanatorium	1
Died, infant girl	1
In Institutions, 30th September, 1915	34
Total	100

Of these 34 in our institutions, 7 are feeble-minded; 2 are crippled; 18 are little boys; 7 are girls.

In Shelter, 30th September, 1914	12
Brought in by police	82
Needing Shelter	29
Returned wards	27

HOW DISPOSED OF.

Returned to parents	57
Placed out	34
Sent to Industrial Schools	26
Sent to other institutions	9
Sent to Hospital for Feeble-Minded.	5
Sent to England	2
Sent to Sanatorium	1
Taken by Toronto Police	2
Remaining in the Shelter	14
	150

There were 150 entries, but only 125 different names.

107 were in the Shelter once.
13 were in the Shelter twice.
4 were in the Shelter three times.
1 was in five times.

Total number of days, 4,269, making an average of 28.4 days.

Of the 82 brought in by the police, 14 were from disorderly houses, 26 for theft, and the others beyond control of parents, runaways, lost ones, or needing shelter.

We were thankful to secure the release of nine who were sentenced to Industrial School.

A girl of 15 years from a disorderly house was for six weeks in the Shelter waiting to go to the Industrial School. Her disposition and general character made us plead for a suspended sentence. This was granted and for nine months now she has done well in her foster home.

Receipts.

By balance	$270 36
Subscriptions	326 00
Cash donations	438 00
Board for inmates	93 40
City grant	800 00
Allowance for inmates	263 04
Bank interest	19 65
Balance from Garden Party	223 55
Balance from Annual Meeting of 1914	2 65
For refrigerator	10 50
	$2,447 15

Expenditures.

Inspector's salary	$420 00
Expenses	57 92
Wages at Shelter	275 00
Household supplies	762 38
Repairs to Shelter	28 27
Electric light	24 50
Gas	12 90
Water rates	20 52
Coal account	195 93
Refrigerator	10 50
Clothing of wards	190 61
Photographs of wards	19 70
Board paid for wards of Society	12 00
Taxed costs in the matter of White children	74 18
Commission on collections	33 20
Postage	21 44
Printing and stationery	61 05
Telephone account	43 62
	$2,263 72
Balance on hand	183 43
	$2,447 15

YORK COUNTY.

Officers.

President—G. S. Henry, M.L.A., Oriole.
Treasurer—W. D. Annis, Scarboro.
Inspector—R. P. Coulson.
Secretary—R. W. Phillips, Toronto.

Agent's Report.

Since reporting to you in February, last I have found it necessary to have twenty-five children, 13 boys and 12 girls made wards of the County.

Several of these children were under our supervision during the previous year, but owing to the fact that we had no permanent Shelter within the County, we had to hold over (except the most urgent cases), until suitable temporary Shelter could be procured.

One boy had to go to the Industrial School at Mimico, and a girl to the Hospital for Weak-Minded at Orillia.

I have investigated cases involving some sixty children, and have at the present time under supervision three families involving some seventeen children. In one of these families insanity is the trouble, one tuberculosis. The other is desertion by the father, toward the relief of the latter the Society has been paying during the last six months $20.00 per month.

The County of York is unique among the Counties within the Province, in that it surrounds the City of Toronto, and as a result, many families, in order to avoid the high tax, and high rent, are forced outside the city limits. It is from these families that most of the complaints come. As they are citizens of the County, we are responsible for the welfare of the dependent and neglected amongst them.

Receipts.

Cash on hand from 1914	$359 85
Grant from County	500 00
Grant from County	200 00
Grant from County	500 00
Bank interest	7 23
	$1,567 08

Expenses.

R. P. Coulson, salary and expenses	$980 00
Clothing for children	76 20
Care of children	385 90
Incidental	58 71
	$1,499 81
Cash on hand	67 27
	$1,567 08

TORONTO SOCIETY.

President—J. K. Macdonald.
Vice-Presidents—W. Harley Smith, M.D.; T. Millman, M.D.; R. S. Baird; Hon. Thomas Crawford.
Treasurer—A. M. Campbell.
Secretary—Wm. Duncan.

Gentlemen—Col. Noel Marshall, C. C. Van Norman, J. M. Sinclair, F. W. Gerald Fitzgerald, Henry Sutherland, D. E. Hughes, E. J. B. Duncan, J. M. Foster, A. R. Auld, G. B. Woods, F. J. Smith, J. O. McCarthy, Dr. C. M. Hincks, John Watt, W. E. Robertson, W. Sharp, Rev. Albert Margrett, and W. C. Noxon.

Ladies—Mrs. J. J. Follett, Mrs. Jas. Ryrie, Mrs. C. C. Van Norman, Miss Wardrop, Mrs. John Lillie, Mrs. F. C. Jarvis, Mrs. A. F. Rutter, Miss Adele Nordheimer, Mrs. C. S. Macdonald, Mrs. W. J. Lovering, Mrs. R. F. Scott, Mrs. R. F. Sutherland, Mrs. E. G. McClelland, Miss Jeanette Dalton, Mrs. O. B. Sheppard, Mrs. C. M. Hincks, Mrs. A. Elliott and Miss Auld.

Report of the Board of Management.

With the close of the past year, this Society completes its twenty-four years of service; and while very conscious of many shortcomings, the members of the Board of Management are devoutly thankful to the Heavenly Father for gracious guidance and blessing throughout the entire period.

While it is true that a great number of children call for the care of the Society because of the unfortunate circumstances of the parents; on the other hand, in the great majority of cases, they would never have come under the care of the Society, could parents be made to realize the parental responsibility they rest under for the due care and bringing up of their offspring. Much has been done by preventative work, by advice and mediation at the office, and by frequent visits of the Society's visitors.

The children in the Shelter having averaged ages considerably younger than formerly, naturally increased the strain upon the Matron and Staff; many of the children not being able to do anything for themselves, and were also more subject to infantile troubles.

The year has been one calling for more than usual care on the part of the Superintendent and Staff in the Shelter. The curative treatment required by a large number of the children—twice each day—was another element that added to the burdens, especially of the Lady Superintendent.

Juvenile Delinquents.

These form a class so distinct from what comes properly within the scope of Children's Aid Society's work, especially in cities, that they call for different treatment. Some of them have gone so far in the ways of wrong-doing, that they might fairly be called moral delinquents; while others, for various reasons, are following in their footsteps. All are an element of danger to the community; and yet, probably not one of them, but may under good influence and supervision, be won from ways that will surely lead to a useless and vicious life, to respectability and good citizenship. They are chiefly boys of ages from ten to sixteen. They do not lend themselves to adoption in foster homes; and in any case, they would call for much special training and pruning to fit them for a home. This Society has had a considerable number sent to it from the Juvenile Court, for more or less periods of time, and while the accommodation is wholly inadequate for the proper care and reforming of these young persons, they were taken in and cared for as far as was possible. The need for a Dentention Home, for this class has been urged in former reports, and during the past year the need for it has been strenuously urged with some measure of success. The Board of Management of this Society approached the Board of Control and the City Council with a proposition to rent a house that would afford accommodation for twenty-five boys, and take charge of it for a period of two years, or, till the end of the war, and appeal to the public for the necessary funds for its maintenance, in the hope, that by that time, the city would see its way to take steps for the proper care of these boys. This has been agreed to by the City Council with limitation as to the hope expressed in our offer of something being done in the way of a Detention Home at the end of two years.

A house convenient to the present Shelter is being leased for a period of two years, and possession will be given at an early date. A man and his wife, already tried in the service of the Society, have been secured to take charge, and it is hoped that by the first of April the work will be entered upon.

Complaints.

The number of complaints received and investigated during the year was 1,482; 52 more than last year. These involved the interests of 3,527 children, or 156 more than in previous year. They were disposed of as follows:

Mediation and advice	991	Spite or unfounded charges	39
Warning	144	In abeyance	106
Made wards of Society	68	Co-operation with other Institutions	95
Assuming temporary custody of children	14	Lost children restored to parents	25

Foster Homes.

The Society placed out 81 children in foster homes during the year. The foster homes are selected with great care, and children placed in them only after careful investigation as to the applicants' character, moral influences, and ability to care for the child. The homes in Ontario are inspected at least once a year by the Provincial Visitors, whose reports keep the Management in touch with its wards.

Recapitulation.

1,164 children were admitted to the Shelter during the year. The total number of days for children in Shelter was 25,080. Average per day, 68.71. Number of days of tired mothers and children at Bronte Fresh Air Camp, was 5,881—300 children and 114 mothers. Total number of complaints and Juvenile Court cases for the year, 3,541.

The total number placed in foster homes to date is 1,105.

Receipts.

Donations	$11,893 68
Contribution boxes	373 09
Applications for adoption	93 05
Parents toward support	596 88
City of Toronto, grant	4,000 00
Toronto Public and High Schools	1,353 40
Imperial Bank:	
Maintenance account, January 1st, 1915	879 11
Extension account, January 1st, 1915	5,819 92
Donations set aside for Extension Fund	100 00
Interest	104 96
	$25,214 09

Disbursements.

Laundry	$283 43
Clothing	162 06
Cartage, livery and freight	147 53
Water rates	67 10
Food	3,296 26
Fuel and light	1,305 48
Salaries and wages	6,804 37
Stationery and printing	720 25

Funeral expenses	10 00
Supplies	97 78
Petty cash	360 75
Bell Telephone Co.	95 85
Drugs	55 02
Postage	765 00
Photographs	8 00
Travelling expenses—fresh air work, etc.	402 77
Advertising	57 25
Sundries	133 43
Repairs to buildings	736 45
Fire premiums	76 00
Bronte Farm, improvement and equipment	716 34
Buildings, Bronte	1,122 97
Furnishings	1,107 03
Extension Fund Account, December 31st, 1915	6,005 03
Imperial Bank:	
Maintenance account, December 31st, 1915	677 94
	$25,214 09

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, TORONTO.

President—Mathew O'Connor.

Vice-Presidents—Joseph J. Murphy, Thomas Long, Lawrence J. Cosgrave, James O'Hagan.

Secretary—John F. Boland.

Treasurer—Frederick T. Walsh.

Physicians—Doctors McKenna, Guinane and St. Charles.

Solicitor—T. L. Monahan.

Auditor—William T. Kernahan.

Juvenile Court Committee—Very Rev. Dean J. L. Hand, Rev. Father Bench, J. J. McConvey, W. T. Kernahan, James J. Pape, J.P., D. A. Glionna, L. V. Dusseau, Miss McDonnell, Miss Margaret Franklin.

Assistant Secretary and Agent—Miss Josephine Nealis.

President's Report.

During the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1915, we have dealt with 570 cases, involving the interests of 714 children.

The Court of Juvenile Delinquents furnished 478 of those cases, and the office of our Agent the remaining 92.

When we add the records of the past year to those of the previous years, we find that our Society has done its utmost for 7,604 cases, concerning the temporal and spiritual betterment of 10,426 children. Of those children 258 were made wards of our Society and were adopted in foster homes. Of those wards we receive many interesting, suggestive and valuable reports from Inspector William O'Connor of Mr. Kelso's office.

During the year 1915, 34 of the children were committed to St. John's and St. Mary's Industrial Schools, institutions so well known that I have but to mention their names to secure your approbation.

We have noted with considerable interest and much sympathy the praiseworthy endeavors of our "Sister Society" to acquire a "Detention Home" for delinquent boys that are not guilty of very grave offences. May success crown her laudable efforts!

Another commendable effort on the part of our "Sister Society" is to make fitting provision for the protection and education of feeble-minded boys and girls.

I have had ample experience with feeble-minded juveniles and adults to fortify my belief that special care should be taken of them, not only for their own advantage, but for the welfare of society at large.

Receipts.

Grant, City of Toronto	$1,500 00	
Membership fees and contributions	863 90	
Bequests	25 00	
Payments for wards by friends	19 00	
		$2,407 90

Expenditures.

Salaries	$720 00	
Payments to institutions for care of wards	598 88	
Office expenses	186 55	
Printing	36 00	
Rent	300 00	
Account of Shelter	500 00	
		2,341 43
Balance to be carried over		$66 47

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

THERE is very little change to report in the work of the Industrial Schools, as the four institutions continue the work much along the same lines as former years.

The population of the schools on December 31st was 558, while the number in residence on the same date the previous year was 555.

It is necessary to again emphasize the fact that all four institutions are too crowded to do the best kind of work. At Victoria School there are now never fewer than 300 boys, while the institution is not equipped to effectively deal with more than 200, and give them anything like the individual attention the boys require.

St. John's School should not have more than 75 boys. It has had over 100. The Alexandra School has every available corner occupied, and there is always a waiting list. The school is equipped to deal with 100 girls, but there are now 120 in residence. In St. Mary's School the conditions are even worse, as the dormitories and other departments are so crowded that there is no room even for a chair. Over 50 girls are living in rooms that could not reasonably be expected to provide for more than 25.

A curious fact is that not one of these institutions is located in a proper place for any extensive development, and it would be a serious mistake to keep on adding new buildings when, without doubt, some change of location will be necessary before many years. This is not an opportune time for any large expenditure on industrial school work, and yet sooner or later the subject of adequate accommodation for young people needing special training will have to be taken up. It may be that the solution lies in the establishment of two or three more schools, and modern thought concerning this class of work strongly favors two small institutions in preference to one large one.

Children Under Age.

There is a constant tendency on the part of magistrates to commit very small children to these institutions. It was never contemplated that any child under 12 years of age should be sent to these schools, but there were quite a large number during the past year committed at the tender age of 8, 9 and 10. During the past few months ten children not more than 11 years if age were sent from the Toronto Court, and in similar numbers other children were sent from other municipalities. It is a great mistake. Experience shows that when children of tender years are placed in a reform institution with older and more experienced lads they learn the evil rather than the good, and choose as their heroes the boys who are daring and defiant rather than the ones who would be a benefit and inspiration to them. They also learn the fatal habit of depending upon others, and there are cases on record of some of these boys committed at an early age who for the rest of their youth have been a public burden owing to their indifference and

lack of any willingness to care for themselves. There are several young men now who were first committed at 10 or under, and after a lapse of 7 or 8 years have still to be received back periodically.

No words can be too strong to emphasize the desirability of keeping children out of these public institutions, and it is to be hoped that magistrates and other officials will realize their duty to exhaust every other expedient before consigning children of tender years to reformatories. In one session of the Toronto police court recently no fewer than five ex-pupils of the industrial school were charged with serious crimes. These remarks are not intended as a reflection upon the management.

Need for Enthusiasm.

In any work having to do with children it is of the utmost importance that enthusiasm for the upbuilding of character be maintained among officials. Nothing is more deadly than the monotony and indifference that is apt to grow unless there is constant variety and interest maintained. Children especially are affected by these conditions, and there can be no reformation or progress where enthusiastic interest in child welfare is absent. For this reason it is desirable that every reasonable consideration should be shown the teachers and officials connected with juvenile institutions. They should have good remuneration, comfortable quarters, and frequent short vacations. It would be money well spent if the different workers could periodically be sent to see other institutions, for seeing what others are doing is more likely than anything else to awaken fresh interest.

Visiting Agent Needed.

At St. John's School there is need for the appointment of a placing and visiting agent, as the present method of looking after boys who have been sent out to homes or situations is not satisfactory. If the best results are desired, it is just as important to spend money on the outside work as it is on the maintenance of boys in the institution itself. Not infrequently the results of the discipline and training of the institution are entirely lost by sending the boy back to a poor home without supervision, and allowing him to drift into the same evil course from which he was rescued. A visiting agent could study and encourage the lad, help him to secure employment and friends, and often at a critical time prevent his lapse into wrong doing.

As in many other lines the appointment of the right type of man will mean results far in excess of any expenses involved. All industrial schools are now realizing the absolute necessity for having an agent on the staff who can at once deal in a business-like way with the numerous problems that arise in the outside work. (Since the above was written the school has engaged the services of a visitor).

Expense of Maintenance.

With regard to the maintenance of pupils in these institutions there can now be no complaint of insufficient funds. Under the statute these schools are now paid $4.20 per week for each pupil, and with the large number of children maintained in limited quarters it is reasonable to expect that every necessary facility is provided

for the best class of work. The following total gives the amount received by the schools last year:—

Victoria	$67,525 12
Alexandra	27,430 72
St. John's	22,463 62
St. Mary's	8,811 84
Total amount received by four schools in 1915	$126,231 30
Total amount received by four schools in 1910	87,847 30
Increase in five years, 44 per cent.	$38,384 00

It should also be noted that the salary of the Principal of Victoria School, and also the salaries of those engaged in the school of letters is paid in addition by the Board of Education of Toronto.

In residence in the four schools December 31st, 1915—558.

Where Children Came From.

The cities, counties and provisional judicial districts from which these chiefly came were as follows:—

Cities.

Toronto	174
Hamilton	54
London	15
Windsor	13
Ottawa	12
Belleville	10
Kingston	10
St. Catharines	9
Brockville	5
Peterboro	5
Guelph	4

Counties.

York	12
Grey	12
Simcoe	11

Provisional Judicial Districts.

Thunder Bay	19
Parry Sound	8
Temiskaming	8
Sudbury	8
Nipissing	5
Algoma	4

No Executive Authority.

The Superintendent of the Children's Branch is also Inspector of Industrial Schools, but has no executive authority, and can merely point out what changes are in his opinion desirable. He has no power to interfere in the case of any particular child, although in the earlier years of the work some 50 or 60 children committed to these institutions were without any special authority annually taken over and placed in foster homes without their actually entering the institution to which they had been committed. This was very much in the interests of the children themselves, in addition to being a saving of many thousands of dollars to the province, but there was some objection to the continuance of a policy that had not the full sanction of the law, and consequently all work of that description was stopped.

Experience, however, would seem to indicate that there should be some official empowered to exercise authority over all children committed, as sometimes lamentable mistakes are made and some general reviewing officer could easily rectify these mistakes and prevent gross injustice to the child, the parent, and the community.

Maintenance.

The attention of officials and social workers is directed to the provision contained in the Industrial Schools Act giving a municipality authority to apply to a Judge of the Division Court for an order compelling the parents of a child committed to an industrial school to contribute to its support.

A recent enquiry made from the clerks of a number of municipalities revealed the fact that, with one or two exceptions, this power is never used, and when it is known that the various corporations were called on to pay during the past year the sum of $63,115.00 it can be readily seen that this expense well deserves attention. The real delinquents are the parents; and when the results of their neglect is brought home to them by the money it costs them, we may then hope for an improvement in the home atmosphere, and a fresh conception of their responsibility. On the other hand, for as long as paternal municipalities continue to meet the expense incurred through the carelessness, or worse, of these parents, so long will the present unsatisfactory and costly business go on. We are aware that difficulties will be met in the matter of collection, but a few salutory lessons to individual families would soon be circulated through the neighborhood to the general benefit. We trust that an effort to correct this abuse will follow, in which case, the financial relief thus obtained should be equally divided between the municipality and the Government. If it is found after an effort that the present law is not sufficient to meet the conditions and bring about the desired change of parental attitude, the law might be amplified to cope with the case.

VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. Kelso, Esq., Inspector, Industrial Schools, Toronto, Ontario.

SIR,—During the year ending December 31st, 1915, the total number of boys received in the school, including those returned for violation of parole, or other causes, was 190. These came from 40 municipalities in the Province of Ontario, including cities, towns separated from counties for municipal purposes, counties and the districts of Temiskaming and Parry Sound.

Fifty-seven per cent. of the committals were for theft, housebreaking and burglary, 40 per cent. for general incorrigibility, persistent truancy from school, etc. Indecent assault and shooting with intent were the charges against three boys.

The average age of the boys when admitted to the school was 13 years. Only four were under the age of 10 years. The Board of Management has fixed the minimum age as ten years, except in special cases approved by the Inspector. Twenty-four per cent. were 15 years of age and under 16. There were more boys committed at this age than at any other. Twenty-one per cent. were 14 years old; 11 per cent., 13 years; 17 per cent., 12 years, and 27 per cent. were under 12 years.

The total number of boys paroled, transferred to other institutions, enlisted, etc., was 191.

Number in attendance December 31st, 295.

One of the pleasing features of our work during the year was the eagerness of so many boys to enlist in the service of the Empire. As the minimum age for enlistment is 18 years, it will readily be seen that we had not a large number from which to choose, and of those old enough some were rejected for their sub-normal mentality and others for physical defects. In all, 18 joined the ranks directly from the school. From an intimate knowledge of these lads we believe they will render good service and will faithfully endeavour to "do their bit" for Home and Motherland. The enrolment to date of the graduates of the school shows a total of 245. We have no doubt there are many others whose names have not been sent in. Of the few who escaped from the school during the year two have donned the khaki. Of those paroled 62 were sent to foster homes in the country. Of this number 30 refused to remain in these foster homes and left. Some on the plea of enlisting—others drifted back to city life. We have found it difficult to keep boys in country homes, especially those whose homes are in cities. Too often there is no co-operation on the part of parents with the school to this system of paroling their boys. They naturally think that if a boy is ready for a home in the country, there can be no excuse for not allowing him to return to his own home.

We have felt the necessity of making use of a clause in the Ontario Reformatory Act whereby a few of the older and more criminally inclined boys were transferred to the reformatory; five of our number thus changed their residence.

I am pleased to report that the year has passed without our losing a boy through death. We had our full share of sickness: Diphtheria, 18 cases; measles, 24; mumps, 40; tonsilitis, 24, appendicitis, 2; typhoid, 2; scarlet fever, 16.

Thanks to the care of trained nurses and the unremitting attention of our school physicians, we came through it all without loss.

The work in shops, school and other occupations has been uniformly good. Our instructors and teachers have shown a devotion and loyalty to the interests of the school that is highly commendable. The long hours of service, the few holidays, and the continual strain on physical and nervous energy, all combine in making their life a very strenuous one.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Government grants	$33,766 16	
Municipalities	32,968 72	
		$66,736 88

Expenditure.

Clothing	$6,068 30	
Farm	2,168 48	
Provisions	15,560 69	
Furnishings	1,843 74	
Household supplies	1,293 23	
Fuel	4,781 16	
Salaries	16,226 81	
Insurance	858 75	
Repairs	3,559 71	
Interest	1,504 10	
Visiting	153 30	
Miscellaneous	3,943 40	
Light	880 77	
Printing	345 66	
Permanent improvements	2,424 18	
Debentures	647 70	
		$62,259 98

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. FERRIER,
Superintendent.

LAST YEAR'S COMMITMENTS.

During the year 1915 the principal places from which the Victoria School received its wards are as follows:

Toronto City	92	Kenora Town	2
Hamilton City	29	Brockville Town	2
Belleville City	8	Fort William	3
London City	10	Port Arthur	5
Chatham City	4	Wentworth County	7
Peterboro City	2	Huron County	2
Woodstock City	2	Bruce County	6
St. Thomas City	3	York County	10
Guelph City	3	Norfolk County	2
Niagara Falls City	3	Simcoe County	6
Kingston City	7	Oxford County	4
St. Catharines City	6	Northumberland & Durham Counties	5
Windsor City	3	Hastings County	4
Steelton Town	2		

ALEXANDRA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. Kelso, Esq., Superintendent, Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the following report of the work of the Alexandra Industrial School for Girls, for the year ending December 31st, 1915:—

Number of girls in attendance January 1st, 1915	118
Number received during the year	45
Returned as having broken condition of parole	22
Number returned temporarily through illness or necessary change of situation	26
Total number of pupils during the year	211

The number paroled during the years was 71.

In situation	55
To parents and relatives	11
To other institutions	5
	71
Number replaced after change of situation	22
Number in School January 1st, 1916	118
	211

Cause of committal:—

Immorality	13	Defective mentality	7
Incorrigibility	10	Lack of parental control	11
Theft	4		45

The average age of committal was 14 years. The large percentage coming directly through the evil influence of bad parents—both positive and negative evil influence—leads the thoughtful student of conditions to feel that reform and punitive agencies should be actively at work upon delinquent parents.

Of the 45 committals during the year:—

14	came from Toronto.	3	came from Ontario County.
2	" " Hamilton.	2	" " Welland County.
3	" " Ottawa.	3	" " Middlesex County.
3	" " Fort William.		

And one each from London, Windsor, Woodstock, Guelph, Cobalt, Sudbury, and Counties of Frontenac, Grey, Simcoe, Hastings, Victoria, Haliburton, Bruce, and Districts Parry Sound and Muskoka.

List of municipalities from which all pupils in residence January 1st, 1916, were sent, and to which they are chargeable:—

Cities:	Pupils
Toronto	41
Hamilton	6
London	2
Belleville	1
Kingston	2
Brantford	1
Bancroft	1
Cobalt	1
Fort William	3
Guelph	1
Ottawa	4
Stratford	2
St. Catharines	3
Sarnia	1
Strathroy	1
Sudbury	1
Windsor	3
Woodstock	1
Total	75
Counties:	
Bruce	1
Carleton	3
Frontenac	1
Hastings	1
Lanark	2
Lincoln	1
Middlesex	1
Northumberland and Durham	1
Ontario	4
Prince Edward	1
Simcoe	1
Victoria	2
Waterloo	1
Welland	6
Haliburton	1
York	2
	29
Paid for privately	2
Department Indian Affairs	1
Government of Ontario	7
In hospital	1
Transient	1
Not paid for	2
	14
Grand total	118

Those chargeable to the Government of Ontario came from the following points:—

Muskoka	2	Parry Sound	3
Nipissing	1	Temiskaming	1

Of the five girls referred to as being placed in institutions, four are mentally defective and need permanent care. Of those at present upon parole, at least four are mental defectives, and in spite of the utmost watchfulness will sooner or later sink into criminal ways, being unfit to protect themselves. The placing out of these is the saddest and most hopeless phase of the work—for it would be just as *sane*, and just as *humane*, to expose crippled babies to death by the wayside, after the stern old fashion of the pagan world—and much less productive of evil results to the community.

Of the remaining 66 placed in institutions, 58 are doing well and only 8 have failed to make good. Most of the failures occur among those who return to their own homes, which fact speaks loudly *re* the power of new and higher environment.

As usual, through the year we have been in direct, and in most cases frequent touch, with a number of our paroled girls—60 having spent holiday visits at the school, 285 visits to girls having been made by our visiting inspector, 35 by other members of the staff, and over 900 letters and cards having been written by the Superintendent, in addition to many by other officers.

We also receive quarterly reports of each girl from the mistress, and quarterly accounts of their spendings. All savings being banked through the school, we have now 32 trust accounts in the Imperial Bank in all amounting to over $450.00.

We have had an almost clean bill of health for the year. Each girl is examined by Dr. Hume on her admission and thereafter quarterly, or more often if ailing.

Four cases have been operated upon for appendicitis, four have required hospital treatment for chorea, one for dislocated shoulder, and one for hysteria. Twenty-eight have had their eyes examined at the optical clinic, Toronto General Hospital, and 8 have been operated upon at the Women's College Hospital for adenoids or enlarged tonsils. All minor ailments are traced by our nurse Miss Hadley, under medical direction.

Each new girl is also examined by Dr. Wells, and her teeth put in order, after which follow quarterly examinations with treatment as needed; 271 fillings and 46 extractions have been made, also innumerable treatments given.

The School of Letters is still flourishing under Misses McGowan and Smith. Seven of our pupils were given entrance standing on their year's class work. Of the others, 39 received Fourth Grade training, 48 Third Grade, 41 Second Grade, while 19 are still in the Primary. Also two of our pupils who successfully passed the Entrance examination last year, have taken up stenography and typewriting, studying under Miss Imison, secretary.

In our industrial work we have the gratification of knowing that any girl of normal mentality has the opportunity to become a capable woman. As the girls committed to our care have in the first instance, and in *almost every case,* a deep-seated objection to most forms of *work,* which fact probably accounts for much of the deliuquency—it is very pleasing to us to note, how, as time goes on, most of our girls show pride and pleasure in *good work well done,* and in being able to master various kinds of work, so necessary to a woman in her future capacity as *home-maker,* and perhaps the most important factor in securing a normal and healthy interest in life.

During each term we have 30 girls engaged in learning laundry work on the half-day system, 24 at cooking, 10 at dining-room and scullery work, 20 at general housework, 10 at milking, chicken-raising and gardening, 24 in dressmaking, and all in plain sewing. As this schedule is changed three times a year, it will be seen that they get a fairly thorough all-round training. During the summer we try to vary our daily programme as much as possible, giving to all a certain amount of outdoor life. In order to provide more of this than we can possibly have on our 14 acres of poor land, we do fruit-picking for several neighbouring farmers, each group being in charge of a lady officer. This is greatly enjoyed by the girls, and is of incalculable benefit to their general health and physical development. It is also a test of *moral development,* and although from 50 to 60 girls were out in this way for about seven weeks last season, we did not receive one complaint about deportment. We greatly need more land and of better quality. Our garden is being injured by the operations of the sand and gravel companies, now excavating on all sides of us. If we had a larger acreage we would be able to carry on market-gardening, keep a sufficient number of cows to make our own butter, and increase our poultry industry.

In common with all in this locality, we suffered from late frosts and heavy rains, making it necessary for us to purchase more winter vegetables than usual, in spite of which we had a splendid supply of fresh vegetables and fruit from

April to November. We have five good cows and about 50 selected chicken. One flock of 31 fowl produced 33 dozen eggs during the month of January. The girls are highly interested in all these departments of outdoor life, and as we find they almost invariably do better in the country than in the city, all this general knowledge is of great value to them when paroled.

We are also glad to report that the spirit of healthful and fair sport has grown to a remarkable extent, all taking great interest in our programme of outdoor games.

We also have many pleasant entertainments in the form of picnics, concerts, lantern lectures, and the celebration of all special seasons, as the wheel of the year turns around. The Debating Society and Housekeepers' Union do not cease to hold interest. Just before Christmas we printed our first magazine—most of the papers being written by the girls. Our Gymnasium, worked under Miss Lord, has been most satiisfactory. All the girls are greatly interested, and the work done is of a highly beneficial order, as was remarked by many who attended our entertainment on May 24th. We then tried the experiment of inviting parents and relatives living within reach. A very happy afternoon was spent, and we feel that this meeting, the circulation of our Christmas magazine, and our custom of allowing the girls to work Christmas presents for their relatives, have all helped in bringing about a good understanding between the home and the school.

Our girls have been doiug their "bit" in work and sacrifice towards the war needs. They voluntarily gave $50.00 earned by berry-picking to the Red Cross Fund—bought $25.00 worth of wool and knit it into socks and mufflers for the soldiers—spent $30.00 more upon Christmas stockings filled with comforts which went direct to the Front, and asked to be allowed to go without their usual fowl dinner on Christmas Day, that they might subscribe $20.00 saved, to the Belgian Relief Fund. All this has aided the growth of a sweet spirit of unselfishness among them.

Our religious services are marked by the most earnest attention, and they have instituted little weekly prayer meetings in the different cottages, where the girls take part themselves. We find this to be a greater force for righteousness than any amount of punishment.

We scarcely ever have to resort to corporal punishment—usually a few hours retirement from the world will calm the most troubled spirit. No confinement of long duration is needed unless a girl is returned for immorality. In March, No. 3 cottage won the Honour flag for one year's good conduct. The flag was donated by Mr. Cecil Kilgour.

During last winter we lost a greatly valued worker by the death after a short illness of Miss Grace Coombs, matron of No. 2 cottage. Her loving, motherly nature had been a great blessing to the younger children who were under her charge. Her place was taken by Mrs. Blackburn. There have been several other changes on the staff, all positions at present being satisfactorily filled.

We have made several improvements during the year. In No. 2 cottage, we have done over the large basement room, with lavatory for the younger children. This is a great comfort to an over-crowded cottage. We have also enlarged the kitchen in No. 3 cottage and built a new pantry with outside door to the dining-room. These improvements give more light and air to this department making all cheerful and convenient. We have also put new ranges into the kitchens in Cottages 2 and 3. We have added a high board fence on the west protecting our

chicken runs, and have repainted the barn, so that things, outside and in, are in good shape, although there are many minor improvements we would like to have.

There is perpetual need of more accommodation—as during the past year we have frequently been obliged to keep cases waiting for admission. This is to be regretted, especially in the case of girls, where the case is frequently urgent.

Upon reviewing the work of the year, we feel that in spite of many difficulties and occasional discouragements, we have good reason for encouragement, because of the many whose lives are lifted to a higher level. The work of character building is necessarily slow, but in a large percentage of our cases we can truly and thankfully report the "*Upward reach.*"

Respectfully submitted,

L. W. Brooking,

Superintendent.

Maintenance Account for the Year Ending April 30th, 1915.

Receipts.

To balance on hand, April 30, 1914	$3,043 91
Cash from municipalities	10,600 88
Cash from parents	99 61
Cash from Ontario Government	13,232 84
Christmas donations	35 00
Coupons on bonds	800 00
	$27,812 24

Expenses.

By provisions	$5,332 07
Clothing	1,775 26
Salaries	5,083 50
Fuel, light, water	2,571 98
General furnishings	600 59
Garden and stock	795 25
Repairs and improvements	1,967 75
Insurance	61 19
Medical, dental, optical	795 13
Travelling expenses	200 32
Board in other institutions	303 28
Building Fund account	848 76
Coupons on bonds	800 00
Miscellaneous	921 25
Balance on hand	5,755 91
	$27,812 24

ESTIMATED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1915.

Assets.

14¼ acres land	$6,381 00
Two cottages, assembly hall and school	36,046 39
Administration building	30,861 30
Cottage No. 3	15,937 74
Lodge	1,948 87
Stable, barn, etc.	1,901 10
Furniture	3,532 79
Septic tank and drainage system	2,093 16
Laundry and equipment	3,933 48
Due by municipalities, arrears and 1 month	3,101 34
Due by Ontario Government, 1 month	1,136 03
Cash on hand and in Imperial Bank	5,755 91
	$112,629 11

Liabilities.

Debenture debt	$20,000 00
Surplus assets	92,629 11
	$112,629 11

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1915.

1915.	
April.—To cash, Imperial Bank	848 76
	$848 76
1914.	
April 30.—By balance due Imperial Bank	$795 92
July 31.—By interest to date	14 05
August 31.—By interest to date	4 80
September 30.—By interest to date	4 80
October 31.—By interest to date	4 88
November-December 31.—By interest to date	9 82
1915.	
January 31.—By interest to date	4 97
February-March 31.—By interest to date	9 52
	$848 76

BEQUEST ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1915.

1914.	
April 30.—To balance on hand	$253 72
	$253 72
1915.	
April 30.—By balance on hand	$253 73
	$253 73

ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. Kelso, Esq., Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honor of presenting the following report of St. John's Indusrial School for the year ending December, 1915.

There were in attendance in January, 98 pupils; in the course of the year 85 new pupils were admitted. Several boys were returned for more training, or to await a new situation, or to arrange for returning home. 90 pupils were placed, nearly half of them being returned home; 5 were transferred to other institutions. 15 boys of this year's attendance enlisted. On December 31, there were 105 pupils in attendance.

AGES OF BOYS AT ENTRANCE.

17	boys of	10 years and under.	21	boys of	14 years.
6	"	11 "	10	"	15 "
13	"	12 "	4	"	16 " and over.
14	"	13 "		Average age, 13 years.	

Average time placed boys spent at the school was eleven months.

In a canvass made among the pupils at the school on October 21, 1915, the following information which may be of interest to some among the many readers of the annual report:

English-speaking Canadians	44	Born in Russia	1
French-speaking Canadians	34	" the United States	1
Born in England	3	" Turkey (Syria)	2
" Ireland	1	" Austrian Poland	6
" France	1	" German Poland	1
" Austria	1	" Scotland	1
" Hungary	1	" Italy	8
" Germany	1		

Whence the 105 boys present at the School on the 31st of December came:

From Toronto	31	From Sarnia	1
" Hamilton	9	" Vankleek Hill	1
" Cornwall	9	" Smith's Falls	1
" Ottawa	7	" Tweed	1
" Windsor	4	" Cobalt	1
" Almonte	3	" Pembroke	1
" Sudbury	3	" Sault Ste. Marie	1
" Port Colborne	3	" Steelton	1
" Brockville	3	" Berlin	1
" London	3	" Penetanguishene	1
" Fort William	3	" Cobourg	1
" Ford City	2	" Copper Cliff	1
" Haileybury	2	" Douglas	1
" Grimsby	2	" Port Arthur	1
" Peterborough	2	" East View (near Ottawa)	1
" Embrun	2	" Rockland	1
" Chatham	1		

Whence the new admissions of this year came.

From Toronto	6	From Chatham	1
" Grimsby	2	" Tweed	1
" London	2	" Windsor	1
" Hamilton	2	" Timmins	1
" Peterborough	2	" Vankleek Hill	1
" Almonte	2		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOOL FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1915.

Receipts.

To Municipalities	$10,417 50
Government grant	10,825 98
Others	293 14
	$21,536 62

Expenditures.

By Bank Overdraft, December 31st, 1914	$960 40
Wages	4,333 71
House expense	12,787 47
Loan	1,000 00
Insurance	20 00
Office furniture	99 75
Miscellaneous	151 10
	$19,352 43
Balance	2,184 19
	$21,536 62

P. J. BENCH,
Treasurer.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

At the end of 1914 there were thirty-nine pupils resident in the school. During the year 1915 eighteen girls were received and seventeen were discharged, leaving forty in residence at the end of 1915.

The average age of girls sentenced during the year was fourteen, but the mentality was below the average standard of preceding years. This showing was quite marked. The sisters employed in the school state that the number of girls mentally weak, morally bad, and physically diseased was greater during the past year than it had been any preceding year.

This is peculiar from the fact that the commitments from unorganized districts in New Ontario were fewer, most of the girls coming from the cities and

towns of Ontario. We have been accustomed to associating the greatest iniquity with the mining district in the North, but vice evidently is not local.

In the majority of cases the inability, and in some the worthlessness of parents are attested to, thus shifting the blame from the child. Without reasonable control when at home she eludes or defies control when abroad and catastrophe follows. We have noticed, moreover, that in but few cases is the girl orphaned of either parent and in but one of both.

The girls who were discharged during the year have a good record so far. Two returned to us and were placed in the adult department as they are nineteen years of age. They will probably remain with us. Each is mentally deficient.

Most of the children discharged were claimed by parents, but all are keeping up a grateful intercourse, either by visit or by letter, with the sisters. One, to our certain knowledge, is on the entrance to the downward path unless checked. The others are giving much satisfaction and are proving efficient workers wherever and however employed. This naturally gives us much pleasure and consolation.

We thank God for the good health enjoyed by the pupils. There were but two cases of serious illness, one diphtheria and one pneumonia. The former was sent to the Isolation Hospital, the latter was cared for in the School Infirmary. In each case we had grave fears for a time, but happily the two recovered. In addition to the medical doctor and the dentist the school is attended by Dr. Colin Campbell, specialist for diseases of the eye, and by Dr. John McKenna, specialist for diseases of the throat. We find it expedient to get them into good physical condition as soon as possible after their entrance, because the effects are lasting.

Their school work ranges from primary to fourth class work. They are also trained and instructed in all branches of domestic science, plain and fine needlework, painting and music.

Of the forty girls at present in the St. Mary's Industrial School there are:

10 from Toronto.	3 from Simcoe County.
5 " Essex County.	2 " Nipissing District.
4 " Sudbury.	2 " Kent County.
4 " Thunder Bay.	2 " Hastings County.

And 1 each from Rainy River, Frontenac, Huron, Peterborough, Renfrew, Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Welland County, Wentworth.

Of the eighteen girls committed to St. Mary's Industrial School in 1915 there are:

5 from Toronto.	2 from Thunder Bay District.
3 " Sudbury.	2 " Essex County.

And 1 each from Nipissing District, Frontenac County, Hastings County, Peterborough, Renfrew County, Simcoe County.

3 are 16 years of age.	1 is 11 years of age.
3 are 15 years of age.	1 is 10 years of age.
7 are 14 years of age.	—
2 are 13 years of age.	18
1 is 12 years of age.	

No financial statement was received from this school as the sisters state the expenses form part of the general work of the monastery.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION

CHANGES brought about by the war are probably nowhere more evident than in the work of placing out British children in homes in this Province.

Three things have operated to cause a falling off in this class of work: 1st there is the financial stringency; 2nd, the uncertainty of ocean travel; and 3rd. the fact that the work of young people, especially the growing boys, is urgently needed in their own towns and villages. While in former years the number of children brought over from the Mother Land was as high as 2,000 in one year; the number during 1915 was under 700. Of this number 450 were boys and 230 girls. Less than half that number are expected during 1916.

A notable change in this Department has been the amalgamation of the Manchester work with that of the Sheltering Home of Liverpool. Formerly the Sheltering Home maintained a Canadian receiving agency at Knowlton, Que. This will now be closed and the work at Marchmont, Belleville, will be carried on in future by Miss Birt, operating from Liverpool. If at any time the Manchester organization desires to send children they will do it through this agency. The Coombe, Hespeler, the Church of England Home at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and the National Orphan's Home agency at Hamilton did not receive their usual quota.

The children placed out in former years in Ontario are visited and reported upon by agents representing the different Societies, and as an additional safeguard a general supervision is maintained by the Dominion Government through the office of Mr. G. Bogue Smart. Although there have been two or three serious crimes committed during the year by children placed out through Old Country Societies, the great majority have apparently done very well, and a remarkable testimony to the usefulness of this work has been the very large number of young men, former wards of these organizations, who have enlisted for war service. The feeling of patriotism has been strong in the breasts of these young men and they considered it an honour and privilege to wear the king's uniform.

Societies Placing Children.

The following table shows at a glance the Societies engaged in the work and the number of children placed out by each of them:

Agencies.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
The Dublin Coombe, Hespeler	...	...	...
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	164	133	297
Catholic Emigration Society	84	39	123
Quarrier's Home, Brockville	33	...	33
Fegan's Home, Toronto	76	...	76
Miss Birt's Distributing Home	49	22	71
McPherson's Home, Stratford	14	16	30
Salvation Army	28	22	50
Stephenson's Home, Hamilton	...	...	...
Church of England Home, Niagara-on-Lake.	...	...	...
	448	232	680

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

The principal feature of our work during the past year has been the remarkable response made by our boys in all parts of the Province to the call of their king and country. The number with the colours or in training now exceeds two thousand and every day we are hearing of fresh enlistments. Unhappily our casualty list is also growing and the number of those who have been killed and wounded is now very considerable. Our immigration operations have been on a very limited scale. Our managers have hesitated considerably as to whether these operations should be continued or not while ocean travel is attended with such serious risk, but two small parties were sent out during the year. Ninety-nine boys left England on the 19th of March, and sixty-five on the 8th of September. The average age was about eleven. The demand for boys throughout the country districts is larger at the present time than we have ever experienced at this season of the year. This is of course attributable to the depletion caused by the large number of young fellows who have left the farm for military service. The visiting and the work of maintaining supervision over those under our guardianship is being well maintained. We have now five inspectors in connection with our boys' work whose time is entirely devoted to the visiting of boys in their situations or foster-homes.

Yours faithfully,

Alfred B. Owen.

BARNARDO RECEIVING HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Two small parties of girls numbering, respectively, eighty-two and fifty-one have been brought out from our English training homes during the past year and have been received and placed out from the Distributing Home at Peterborough. The demand, as is always the case, has been greatly in excess of the supply. The general health of the girls throughout the country has been satisfactory and the past year has been remarkably free from cases either of serious misconduct on the part of the children or neglect, or ill-treatment on the part of their employers or foster-parents. The staff at the Peterborough Home now consists of twenty-two individuals. Of this number seven are engaged in the work of the household, ten are engaged in the office, chiefly in connection with the correspondence and the keeping of records, and five ladies devote their time exclusively to the work of visiting the girls in their situations or foster-homes. The post of Secretary is still filled by Miss Taylor. The matron is Miss Simpson, formerly of the General Hospital, Hamilton.

Alfred B. Owen,

General Agent.

THE CATHOLIC EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

Canadian headquarters, St. George's Home, 1153 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario. Under the care of the Sisters of Charity of St. Paul.

The number of children emigrated was 123; 84 boys and 39 girls. The average age for boys being 12 and for girls 13. Of this number 81 came from Poor Law and Industrial Schools the remainder coming from various Rescue Societies.

Of the boys 44 were placed in the Province of Ontario and 35 in Quebec and 2 in Maritime Provinces, while 3 went to relations in Winnipeg.

Of the girls 8 were placed in Ontario, 29 in Quebec, while 2 went to relations in Montreal.

One thousand three hundred and seventy-eight children, including the new arrivals, have been visited this year; the reports for the most part being very satisfactory and encouraging.

Three hundred and twenty names will be dropped from our visiting list on the 1st of January, these children having attained their majority.

There have been no less than 16 marriages during the year. In 7 of these bride and bridegrooms were our old wards. The others married into Canadian families. On the other hand we have been unfortunate in losing 10 of our wards by death. Four girls died through sickness while 6 boys lost their lives by accidents. Two were kicked by horses, 2 were crushed—one under a roller and the other under a wagon, while the other 2 met their deaths by drowning.

We are very proud of the fact that 300 of our former wards have enlisted and many of them are at the front to-day. Doubtless many more have joined the army who have not communicated with us.

Re applications; we have still on our books the names of 60 applicants for boys and 70 for girls. These were received during 1915. From previous years we have also about 170 applications for girls and 70 for boys.

The wages collected on behalf of the children to the end of November amounted to $26,639.00. During the same period we have paid to the children who have passed their eighteenth birthday $22,096.00.

M. Evangelist,

Agent.

ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND.

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTING HOME FOR SCOTCH CHILDREN, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Summary of our work for the year Nov. 1st, 1914 to Nov. 1st, 1915.

Owing to the war conditions only one party of 33 boys was brought to Canada. With these we have under our care 830 boys and girls under 18 years of age. The number has been reduced to this extent by the many boys enlisting for overseas service and by the fact that so few new names were added to our lists. Many 18 and over desire and receive our advice and supervision so that we are actively interested in more than 900 of our wards.

During our year there were 546 applications—232 for boys, 314 for girls—which means a considerable reduction in the demand.

Two hundred and fifteen of our wards are attending public school. Regular school attendance during the full school year is demanded and rigorously enforced with the result that the average standing is much higher. In June, 12 were successful at the Entrance Examination, and one passed the Entrance to Normal; four others attended High School.

The aggregate savings of the year of those over 14 years of age amounts to $12,131.31.

More than 20 per cent. of the boys who have come to Canada in the past decade and are 17 years and over have reported that they have been accepted for service with the Expeditionary Forces. No doubt many have not yet reported that they have taken this step.

Twenty marriages and seven deaths have been recorded during the year. To each one married a Bible is given.

One thousand and twenty-four visits were made by the different officials of the Home.

CLAUDE A. WINTERS, B.A.,
Superintendent.

MR. FEGAN'S HOMES.

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTING HOME, 295 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

I have to report that we brought over this year a smaller party than usual, namely, 76 boys, average age 14. All of these were at once placed on farms and have since been visited by our inspector and found to be doing well. Some of them exceptionally so. A large number of our older boys have joined the forces (over 200) and several have been killed or wounded. Owing to the divergence of funds our work in the Old Country is suffering considerably and there is a grave possibility of having to close some of our doors, and I have received intimation that in all probability we shall be having no boys over for several years. This is unfortunate as we have many applications.

GEORGE GREENWAY,
Representative.

MACPHERSON HOME, STRATFORD.

In reporting our work to you for the year now ending you will notice the upsetting influence of the war so far as our work is concerned.

We have the names of about 140 of our lads who have enlisted during the past year in the Canadian Overseas Force.

During the past year we have received from London only one small party composed of 14 girls and 16 boys, a total of 30, who arrived on the S. S. Corsican in the middle of September.

From the Liverpool Sheltering Homes we received a band of young people by the S. S. Scandinavian arriving here May 11th, 1915. We have received from Liverpool 49 boys and 22 girls. Total 71 in all.

Only one of the above is in the Home at the present time and she is here changing her place.

We have found that the unrest of the war has increased the number of those changing their places very considerably, but we have found no trouble in replacing them.

Our visitors reports have been very satisfactory this year. We have returned two young people to England, one because of very poor eye-sight which seemed to be growing rapidly worse.

We have had no cases of serious sickness in the Home this year.

Our application books show that we have received and entered 349 applications for boys and 392 applications for our girls during the same period.

W. H. MERRY,

Manager.

SHELTERING HOME, LIVERPOOL.

One party arrived from Liverpool on May 1st this year, consisting of 67 boys and girls, and these we placed out from the Stratford Home. A small party of six came out in August, four of these were placed from Stratford and two from Knowlton, beside relatives of theirs who were already in that vicinity.

The Knowlton Home was closed on September 6th this year after 43 years' work, and in the same month we took over the Marchmont Home at Belleville. We have agreed to visit the Marchmont children, and to replace them when necessary. All the children placed out from Knowlton in past years will still be visited by us, and they and the families with whom they are living have been notified of the change from Knowlton.

Over 100 of our boys have enlisted since war was declared, one in the navy being mentioned in dispatches. Our Canadian agent at Belleville is Mr. J. S. Rough.

Yours faithfully,

L. BIRT.

SALVATION ARMY WORK.

Owing to the war which has materially altered the aspect of things we only received 50 children from the Old Country during 1915. Of these 28 were boys and 22 were girls. The average age was 14 and 12 years respectively. The number placed in situations—boys 18, girls 8; number placed with foster-parents—boys 10, girls 14. We do not board out.

The total number under supervision during the year is about 600 whose ages range from 3 to 17 years. 215 changes have been effected during the year, resulting in improved conditions as regards educational advantages and so forth in the case of young children, and higher wages for the older ones, with few exceptions. We returned two boys to England, one after a period of residence in the Home for physical reasons; the other had failed in a succession of places and was considered to be unlikely to make a good citizen. These boys were returned by us at our own expense.

Children of school age are placed on the foster-home system and covered by indenture. Boys and girls over school age are placed for hire, their person and earnings being protected by articles of agreement; in the case of boys covering a period of one year with the option of a renewal on a revised scale of wages as agreed by each of the parties concerned. Agreements for girls may cover a shorter period, their development in earning capacity being more rapid and the demand for such being greater. I find it is often in the best interest of the girl to bring forward the question of a revision of wages more often than once a year. Our girls are making splendid progress and the standard of wages for boys shows a decided advance on former years.

Our Children's Department has been re-organized and a new staff has been appointed. The work is being dealt with specifically. The office has been transferred from Headquarters to the Children's Receiving and Distributing Home, 105 Indian Road, Toronto.

C. Vallance,
Staff Captain.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME, ENGLAND.

In consequence of war conditions no boy or girl has been brought to Canada through our agency during the present year, but we hope to renew our work in the coming spring as usual.

Scores of our boys of military age have enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Battalions, while a few have tried and been disappointed on account of the strict eye test.

There has been no change in our staff and all children under eighteen years of age have been seen and visited.

Frank Hills,
Governor.

The Boy's and Girl's Refuge of Manchester, in a recent publication says: "The Committee have decided to again suspend the emigration of any of the children to Canada this year. In regard to this question the following paragraph appears in our Annual Report. 'Like so many other questions, the one of Juvenile Emigration will have to be reviewed after the war in the light of altered conditions. Some will deprecate sending any of the young life out of the country; others will feel we owe something to our kinsmen over seas for their splendid response to the call of the Motherland in time of need, and our point of view will still require consideration—the protection of a certain class of children from the reassertion of degrading influences when they become of working age by emigration to one of the Colonies.' While this is a matter for future consideration we venture to remind our friends that the children already placed out in Canadian farm homes are regularly visited and reports are forwarded to us. In any difficulty the children can return to the Marchmont Home at Belleville. May we suggest that subscriptions to our Emigration fund be sent this year for some other branch of our work."

SOCIAL WELFARE

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS THAT CONSTANTLY PRESENT THEMSELVES—THE FEEBLE-MINDED, WIDOWED MOTHERS, LACK OF INTEREST

PUBLIC opinion is gradually getting more advanced in a realization of the duty which the state owes to its children of all ages and conditions. Much that is now a matter of everyday practice was a few years ago regarded as extreme and impossible, and the wonder is often expressed that evils now fully apprehended were not recognized and dealt with in past generations. Still greater progress will be made in the next few years in dealing with a class who, while not inherently vicious, and who could hardly be regarded as imbecile, are yet not sufficiently developed mentally to properly care for and protect themselves. There is a proportion of this class to be met with in both sexes, but it is particularly important that girls of this description should be segregated, for their own and society's good. This question has been agitated at various times by the Prisoners' Aid Association, The National Council of Women, The Superintendent of the Ontario Institution for the Feeble-Minded, and others, and latterly by a special branch of the public service. And my experience leads me to cordially endorse any movement that would seek to afford a measure of public protection to this unfortunate class.

Defective and Feeble-Minded.

For many years the care of defective and feeble-minded children has been a source of trouble and anxiety to this office. Some of the most pressing cases coming before the Societies have been accepted at the Orillia Institution, the Refuge for Girls, the Haven and County Refuges, but of course there have always been a proportion that had to be conveniently ignored because of limited accommodation. Public opinion is now being educated to a realization of this great need and more extensive housing accommodation is one of the pleasing prospects of the future. In fact, along many lines it is gratifying to note the genuine desire to reach down to the causes of social misery instead of being satisfied with mere palliatives. The work is even getting into the realm of practical politics.

Mothers' Pensions.

In various reports issued by this office during the past twenty years will be found strong advocacy of some system of aiding widowed mothers. But the best plan of helping widowed mothers is not necessarily by way of a general and indiscriminate bonusing system, but rather by the more careful observance of other social laws, such as the Workmen's Compensation Act, enforcing the liability of

relatives, vocational bureaus, raising the minimum wage, providing wholesome recreation and sanitary homes so that sickness may be avoided, etc. There are certainly cases where deserving widows should be financially aided, but the trouble with the Mothers' Pension Fund is that, while the idea is an excellent one, it has been overworked in some of the adjoining states by good people, well meaning enough, but lacking in knowledge of scientific methods in social work. A general law and a uniform state pension might do infinite harm. If public responsibility to give such relief were admitted, then a slight extension of the Children's Protection Act would enable the courts, on the recommendation of the Children's Aid Society, to pass an order granting a weekly allowance from the municipality, as is now done, for the temporary maintenance of neglected and dependent children.

A Financial Retrospect.

When the Children's Protection Act was first being considered it was decided to make it a voluntary and benevolent movement as far as possible, with the hope and expectation that wealthy people who loved children would provide all the funds necessary for the proper establishment and equipment of the work. This hope has not been realized to any great extent. In two or three places money has been freely given, and in other districts urgent and continuous efforts have brought about a considerable degree of efficiency, but there is, generally speaking, much room for improvement. The fact that the work was partly under Government control has led many people to believe that it was either being financed entirely by the Government or that it should be, and an excellent excuse was found here for not doing anything practical. When one looks at our asylums where elderly insane people are tenderly cared for in almost luxurious surroundings, with trained nurses and doctors to carefully protect their health, the hospitals and refuges with their fine equipment, and even the prisons and gaols, and then compare these with our unpretentious, poorly-equipped children's shelters and the difficulty in securing one paid agent in each county—the contrast is almost startling. These neglected children need, deserve, and should receive, the best professional care that love and money can devise, and yet one has almost daily to make the excuse that these things cannot be done because of lack of means.

Now, what more worthy cause! This is the most encouraging work of philanthropy or benevolence in which individuals or a government could be engaged. Only a small proportion of those committed to an insane asylum recover their reason and their liberty; not a large proportion of those who go to a hospital for the sick are made as efficient as they were before their accident or illness, and those who are committed to gaol or penitentiary have a flaw in their character before going or acquire a weakness while in the institution which prevents them becoming first-class citizens. Still, Governments and individuals spend thousands, nay millions of dollars in these ameliorative or punitive efforts. The contrast of possible and probable results accruing to the community from the efforts of a well organized Children's Aid Society is startling. A child physically and mentally normal if removed from evil surroundings and placed in a good environment will almost certainly become a self-supporting citizen, and but for the efforts of the

Children's Aid Society there are hundreds who would, almost certainly, have gone to increase the number of those who make up our great national burden of the criminal or the incompetent. Oh that men would take this great truth to heart and provide generously for the Children's needs!

Bequests of the Wealthy.

Charitable bequests seem to be left almost exclusively for the erection of orphanages and other buildings so that the donor's name may be perpetuated, but it would be far better if, when wealthy persons are making their will, they would endow a work aiming at prevention of well known evils rather than the maintenance of the victims of social injustice. The highest type of charitable work is that which aims to follow normal lines in its philanthropic efforts. Citizens who are disposed to be generous might provide funds for the employment of experts to study causes of distress and engage in preventive work, instead of putting up structures which are often only a stumbling block to the best type of philanthropic work. It is important too that lawyers should be abreast of the times in social service for in the drawing up of wills they are able to make suggestions to their clients that would be of immense value to the community. For those who wish to be their own lawyer here is a form of bequest that is simple yet effective:

"I give, devise and bequeath to the Children's Aid Society of.....

(mention city or county)..... the sum of $.....
or, the following lands: ..... (description) .....

Financing the Societies.

An examination of the financial statements of the different Children's Aid Societies will show that some communities are more impressed with their responsibilities in this work than are others, and it is hoped that delinquents will have their attention called to these discrepancies.

Fund-raising Campaigns.

The attention of the Executives of Children's Aid Societies (particularly those who are burdened with monetary difficulties) is directed to the Annual Report of the County of Renfrew. The excellent financial campaign conducted by Rev. W. H. M. Quartermaine which produced the results, comprised the sending of a letter to each of the reeves of his county calling attention to the nature of the work done by the Society and suggesting that he would like to appear before their body to give further explanations. The next step was a personal visit to each of the councils, and, after a brief address, he introduced a request for friendly consideration of the claims of the Society for their financial support. The result was satisfactory in every case. Mr. Quartermaine has grasped the truth that what is chiefly needed to place the Society in its proper standing in the community is education as to the work it is doing. When the people know the facts there will be no lack of sympathetic support of a practical nature. The Children's Aid proposition is a

"good thing," but like other good brands it needs advertising of the right kind. The wise Society will get business men upon the executive to start a campaign to "boom" the work through 1916.

What Brockville is Doing.

The Children's Aid Society of Brockville and the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville has, during the past two years through quiet yet persistent effort, attained an efficiency unknown in years previous. This applies to all parts of the work including: visitation, investigation, co-operation with constructive agencies, children made wards, methods of investigation of possible foster-homes and placement of foster-children in homes approved, finances, orders of maintenance, donations, etc.

The work we are promoting throughout the counties has resulted in a fine response to our call for donations of market and farm produce for use at the Shelter. Co-operation we are receiving from ministers, reeves, councillors, police magistrates, township clerks, justices of the peace, clerks of court, prominent citizens, etc., throughout the rural districts is of the finest and speaks volumes for the work we are accomplishing in country territory.

Under finances: As a result of careful, thorough and tactful preparation and cultivation, educational and otherwise, in addition to successfully raising a good sum through the whirlwind plan of campaign at a time when many said it could not be done, we have succeeded in having orders of maintenance raised from $2 to $3.50 per week and also had the town grant raised from $300 to $500 per year. Members of the Board during the year arranged for bequests to the Society. Our Ladies Auxiliary are now completing arrangements for the sale of flowers for Mother's Day, through which they hope to realize $200.

These with the many donations and other features referred to above are only a few evidences that the work is now in the most healthy state of its existence and gives promise of becoming increasingly so and the fact that to accomplish so much has meant that men and women have had to give much time and thought to the work shows that citizens of the united counties now have great confidence in the Society.

Juvenile Marriages.

During the last year or two there appears to have been an increasing number of child marriages or else we are receiving more information of such cases.

The officiating clergymen and issuers of marriage licenses must either be unusually lacking in perception or the monetary consideration must loom too large when girls of fourteen to sixteen can pass themselves as of legal age.

Agents and inspectors should make enquiries into all such reports and where a flagrant case is discovered the fullest information should be forwarded to the Registrar-General in order that he might bring the offending officials to a better conception of their responsibility.

Some of these marriages are sanctioned to condone an offence committed, but one wrong cannot be righted by committing another wrong. Very rarely do these forced marriages turn out well. Usually it means desertion or life-long misery—quarrelling, drinking—and the trouble is handed on to the unfortunate children who happen to be born of the union. Let no one imagine he is doing a girl a good turn when he forces a young man to marry her or go to gaol. It is quite the reverse.

Make Charity Unnecessary.

There has been in the past too much of a tendency to create in this country a social system that renders charity necessary and indispensable, instead of formulating laws and moulding public sentiment so as to make charity unnecessary. We are, through lack of proper organization, perpetuating the social customs of older countries notwithstanding their demonstrated evils, and failing to recognize our opportunity and responsibility to give Canada something better in the way of social legislation than the world has yet known.

Among charitable institutions and societies there should be co-operation, consolidation and general harmony of effort to ascertain the cause of dependency. This is desirable from an altruistic as well as a business standpoint. Each organization seems to go on its own way, proud of its large numbers and jealous of any criticism or interference in its noble work.

Now is it not a fact that almost every day large manufacturing concerns are amalgamating whereby factories are closed and dividends are trebled? This is done in order that the best financial results may be gained with the least possible outlay.

Such a combine of charitable societies is rarely heard of although the desirability of it is probably more important since human lives are concerned that far transcends material gain.

It will be evident to right thinking people that a multiplicity of charitable societies makes it easy for people to become pauperized.

In a young country especially, we should learn to place less reliance on refuges, orphanages, reformatories and prisons, remembering always that character must be developed and can only be developed amid the trials, difficulties and temptations of daily life, necessity stimulating to greater exertion, and hope pointing to a better day.

Tendency of Institutions to Grow.

Ten years ago a certain institution was opened in the adjoining Republic to shelter dependent children until suitable homes could be found. Accommodation was provided for 100 with the understanding that the number would seldom be more than 50 to 75. Five years later the institution had 184 inmates, while a recent report states that the number is now 328. The original purpose has been lost sight of and the excuse given is that the children need special training before

they can be sent out. Naturally the number of buildings and officials has steadily grown and the report states there is urgent demand for enlarged accommodation.

The same experience can be met with elsewhere. Unless there is constant vigilance and progressive work the number of children will always increase and those who are interested in seeing the number increase can readily provide some explanation. The fact remains, nevertheless, that the growth of any charitable institution for normal-minded children is a sign of weakness and inefficiency and should be regarded as such by the community.

A Cause Worth Fighting For.

The children of the poor in too many cases grow up uncared for, uneducated, badly nourished, insufficiently clad and untaught. Then we build jails, reformatories and asylums to put them in when they go wrong. A tithe of the money thus spent on them if wisely spent at an earlier stage would have made them useful, happy citizens.

This is one reason why the Children's Aid Society is entitled to favourable consideration from all classes of the people. It undertakes the definite work of preventing evil by giving prompt attention to the children and effectually removing them from dependency and crime. To be successful in its efforts it must have the financial support of the municipality as well as of private citizens.

Any builder will tell you that unless you lay well the foundation your fine structure will be in constant danger of collapse. The same principle applies in all social work. If the children are neglected and their interests consigned to unskilled hands there will be no progress and no improvement along right social lines. Reformatories, jails, prison farms, refuges, havens and penitentiaries will still be necessary. People put off going to the doctor until they are ready for the undertaker. Money is freely spent for reformation instead of for an efficient method of prevention.

When will people begin to realize that to properly and systematically organize child-saving work is the only correct remedy for most of the social ills of the community?

Value of the Children's Shelter.

The reception of a child at the shelter affords the great opportunity for social work of the far-reaching and permanent character. The first step naturally is to secure thorough cleanliness by means of the bath and fresh clothing, and at the same time lasting impressions can be made by the appeal for a clean inner life, pure thoughts and words. In the case of a boy it is right to make free use of the scissors but a girl's hair should not be cut off simply to save trouble when patient effort would suffice. The physician should make a thorough examination to discover defects and ailments, and the dentist should be asked to put the teeth

in good condition. Recently the following most encouraging letter was received from the Secretary of a Children's Aid Society:

"I thought you might be glad to know that, immediately after entering the shelter each child is medically examined by the doctor, dentist and throat and eye specialist, and everything possible is done to put him in good physical condition. You may have taken this for granted, but I meet lots of wards who are neglected in this way, and I thought it best to assure you that our men (professional) are *giving themselves* to our work with no lack. Their work is thoroughly and wholeheartedly done."

Let all Children's Aid Societies see to it that this great opportunity is not overlooked.

Have You Noticed This?

Freaks of nature and freaks of character are always well advertised. When a boy or girl goes wrong the world soon hears all about it and the impression is created that failure and folly are more prevalent than success and probity. But it is not so. Serious crime acquires its right to publicity because it is unusual—interesting because rare. The great mass of people are fairly honest, decent and law-abiding. Not advertised because not sensational, just everyday respectability. And so in work for neglected and dependent children. Failures are few in comparison with the total who do well. The child is taken from conditions of degradation, misery, homelessness, transplanted into healthful and improving surroundings, grows up like other children, passes on to manhood or womanhood without any special or startling occurrence, and what is there to say? Simply that reasonable expectations have been fulfilled, and the end sought has been accomplished. We should not, therefore be unduly influenced when we read or hear of some extreme case of cruelty or some mad act committed by a child who is under the care of a protective organization.

Home Finding.

It frequently occurs that Societies have to be reminded that they are making improper use of their children's shelter by permitting the inmates to remain therein too long.

The thought of the shelter as a human "clearing house" should never be permitted to be pushed in the background by other considerations. One of the tendencies seems to be to aim at having a large number of inmates. This is a grave mistake. Get the children out into homes where good mothering is assured, and you will not only obtain satisfactory results the more quickly but at the same time multiply your society's capabilities for usefulness and efficiency. The natural shelter of a child is motherly arms—not bricks and mortar.

To carry the foregoing into effect requires homes in which to place the children, and as time passes the impression becomes a conviction that more thought and energy should be directed to the finding of high class homes, that is where there is a wealth of affection. Too much reliance is being placed upon the casual application fortuitously reaching the Society at the time it is needed. There are

many good people who have desirable homes, who are considering the proposition of taking to their hearth and heart some needy child—but they get no further. An active campaign judiciously managed would result in many of these "prospects" becoming "actualities," to the blessing of the child and home and the honour of the Society. The best homes have to be sought for and it is a quest worth while.

Forgotten in Public Institutions.

One of the dangers of placing children in public institutions is that it is so easy to forget all about them and let them drift along for years without any special effort being made to readjust them to normal society. A case of this kind happened quite recently. During a period of stress when the Children's Shelter was overcrowded two boys were placed in an institution with the expectation that they would only remain there a fortnight, but by being overlooked they remained there a year and a half and might just as easily have been left there three or four years more. In comparing the list of children in one of our orphanages with a similar list six years back it was found that nearly half the children were entered on both lists, and there are cases where youngsters have gone into an institution at two or three years of age and have remained there until thirteen or fourteen.

Visiting of Children.

One of the chief duties of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children as outlined in the Childrens' Protection Act is, "to direct and supervise the visiting of any place where a child is placed pursuant to the provisions of this Act." This important task is carried on by the agents or inspectors appointed for the purpose, whose travelling expenses for this work are paid by the Department. Frequent instructions to visitors and advice upon selecting foster-homes show the spirit in which this necessary work is expected to be carried on, while the selected comments of some of the agents is an unbiassed summary of the experience of all.

Desirability of Supervision.

That supervision is necessary is too much an axiom to discuss. Human thoughts and surroundings, hearts and circumstances often change. Carelessness may creep into home conditions such as would not be conducive to the child's welfare, or might even work positive harm. It is the work of the visitor to observe these things in the child's interest, and so long as such possibilities exist, so long must the Society as legal guardian keep watchful eye on its ward and its own responsibilities thereto. There are many homes, however, in which children were placed at an early age in which everything has been most satisfactory for years, where continued supervision is annoying, unnecessary and positively dreaded. It was never intended that the visits should be made burdensome to worthy people and their wishes should be given due weight by the Societies. If upon mature consideration of such cases the Society decides to suspend further visiting an intimation to that effect should be sent to the provincial office so that the name

of the child can be taken off our visiting lists. It should be remembered, however, that the responsibility of guardianship by the Society does not there cease. Enquiry may be made from this office through the Society at a later period, and the Society should keep itself posted through correspondence as to the childs progress.

Foster-Homes.

There are practically two classes of foster-homes. First those into which children under six years of age are taken, either because foster-parents have no children, or their children are grown up and the old people are lonely without a little one in the home.

In this class there is need for only the minimum supervision as the children are adopted, in the proper sense of the word, and, if care has been taken in placing the children in the first instance, it is not often that it is necessary to remove any of them except on account of some unforseen occurrence such as death of foster-parent or a serious reverse, misfortune, etc.

The second class of foster-homes is those into which older children are taken, partly with a view to their assistance in the home or in doing chores on the farm, etc. Upon this class it is necessary to exercise a careful and regular supervision, not because of danger that the children will be cruelly ill-treated (our records show a very small percentage of actual ill-treatment by foster-parents), but in order to ensure a fair amount of school attendance for these children. There are some people with a superficial knowledge of conditions in farm homes who are wont to express a good deal of sympathy for children placed in these homes. Their sympathy is misplaced. A close observation of a large number of children placed in farm homes during the past fifteen years leads to the conclusion that a farm home is the best place for all boys who are taken in hand after they are eight years of age and is also the best place for most girls of similar ages. It is said that the farmer is actuated by self interest in taking these older children. This is correct, but no complaint need be made by the public if the child receives a fair chance for attendance at school; receives a good example in decency, respectability and all that makes for good citizenship and is removed from the occasion of many temptations which assail those who dwell in a city.

The child living in the country learns a lot of useful knowledge by reason of his environment. He learns of the nature and habits of animals and of their different uses and benefits to man, and he also learns of the earth, its seed time and harvest, and how all the world depends upon the man who cultivates the soil. The other work that men do is, some of it helpful, a good deal of it positively harmful and most of it non-essential.

Observation has also shown that the child whose period of schooling is limited to the age of fourteen will receive more education in a given time in a rural school than he will in a city school in spite of the apparent detriments from which the rural schools suffer, such as inexperienced teachers, whose efforts are distributed over several classes, and distance of schools from many homes in the country. The explanation given of why pupils do better in rural schools than in the city is, that they have not in the country so many ephemeral causes of distraction to dissipate their interest and, therefore, give more attention to their studies, and they have in

the country the blessing of work for a child to do which develops the habit of industry and perseverance, which is invaluable in after years in helping to overcome the ordinary difficulties of life and in making one content with one's lot when hard work will not change it. The large city is so organized now that there is practically no work for a child to do, no messages because goods are delivered at the home, no chores because our cities are so populous and so compact that it could not well be otherwise, with the inevitable result that the city child is handicapped by reason of his surroundings and the handicap is greater if the child is poor.

Re Children in Foster-Homes.

1. Those whose duty it is to select homes cannot be too careful, especially in regard to older children. Very many want boys or girls from 11 to 14, or 15, *just for their work,* and we must guard against this.

2. If possible, the agreement might be made a little tighter, as to returning the child as on the least provocation children may be returned, especially after the busy season is past.

3. Schooling should be closely looked into if permission is given to keep the boy at home to plant potatoes for a few days. It is most remarkable how that season stretches.

4. Children might with advantage be visited more frequently than once a year—not all children, but in some special cases three or four times a year would not be too often.

5. Discourage placing children in homes where there are others of same age. This often leads to trouble, to the disadvantage of the "foster-child."

6. There ought to be some plain farm home for the mentally "slow," "stupid" child—the child whom nobody cares to adopt, and yet not a fit subject for the school for "feeble-minded."

Old Fashioned Agreements.

The almost universal custom that used to be followed by orphanages in placing children in foster-homes was to stipulate that a certain amount of money should be paid when the child attained 18 or 21 years of age. This has never been a satisfactory method, for while there is an occasional foster-parent who honourably recognizes the obligation, the great majority find some means of evading it, particularly if the child happens to leave the home a few months before the stipulated age.

The better way, now in use by nearly all child-helping agencies, is to make a simple agreement not asking for payments while the child is enjoying the advantages of an education, but reserving the right to make a yearly arrangement later on as to the amount to be paid for services, this depending greatly upon the duties performed and the privileges enjoyed.

Visiting Foster-Homes.

Those who are appointed to visit and report upon the progress of children in their foster-homes are asked to note carefully the following suggestions:

Fix on a definite time for doing the visiting and stay at it until the work is completed. Map out routes with the assistance of someone well acquainted with the ground.

Name of Child.—Foster-parents often change the child's name. It is well, therefore, not to mention the old name but to ascertain in the course of conversation the new one and note it upon report. When calling refer to the child as "your little boy," or "your little girl."

Talking to Neighbours.—Should the visitor have to make enquiries in the neighbourhood to locate a foster-home he should not tell his reason for calling to neighbours.

Schooling and Clothing.—When child is over eight examine writing and general attainments. If backward investigate the cause. Inspect clothing and sleeping quarters.

Notes.—Notes should never be made before the child. Visitor can keep headings of report in mind and make notes after leaving the foster-home.

Second Call if Necessary.—If a satisfactory visit is not made on first call, child or foster-parents out, for instance, a second visit should be made.

Agreements. Children under five years of age are usually placed in foster-homes under the junior agreement, which is practically the same thing as adoption. Tact must be used to avoid annoyance to foster-parents.

Where children are from 5 to 14 years of age the same agreement form is used and special attention should be given by the visitor to ascertain the relationship of the child in the home.

At 14 years it has to be decided whether the simple agreement should be continued or an agreement for wages asked. The visitor should carefully study the child's status and duties and make a special note on report.

Not Hired Men.—No child under eighteen should be regarded as a labourer, but as a learner. Good home influence and kind treatment are absolutely essential.

Prompt Action.—In an extreme case of cruelty, neglect or immorality in the home the visitor should consider himself authorized to act promptly in removing the child, reporting at once the cause for so doing.

Children in Foster-Homes.

Many people are sceptical concerning the treatment accorded the children in foster-homes and it is quite common to hear remarks that all adopted children are simply taken for the work that can be got out of them, and receive in return nothing but harsh treatment. This is occasionally true, for this is an imperfect world, but is not at all true of the great majority of children placed in foster-homes and under the supervision of the Children's Aid Department.

During the past three months a list of some forty children placed in foster-homes in New Ontario was sent by the Provincial Superintendent of Dependent Children to an agent with instructions that he was to personally visit each child and make an unbiased report as to the conditions existing. He furnished the Department with a report concerning each child and in summing up his work says:

"I wish to report that I have now either visited or received a reliable report on every child on my list, and where it has been necessary to remove or re-place a child I have done so. The work of visiting our little friends in this district has been a source of pleasure and education to me for one cannot see these children in their present surroundings without being impressed with the wonderful work being done by your Department, and filled with an enthusiasm for that work that will carry on over the rough spots that we find along our way."

Here is another report of a visitor:

"It is a pleasure to find the children happy in their homes. One boy eleven years of age thought himself so important that he said of his foster parents: 'They cannot get along without me.' It is highly interesting to watch the development of the children year by year. The foster parents joyfully tell of developed virtues and of victories over shortcomings. One must feel after making such visits that it is really a great service to the neglected children to place them in new homes and to secure for them a chance which every child should enjoy."

The agent of the Children's Aid Society for Norfolk County, who has personally inspected many foster-homes, writes:

"In my experience, I have found that ninety-five per cent. of the neglected and dependent children are placed in good, Christian foster homes, rendering the Children's Aid work one of the most effective agencies now in operation for the uplift and betterment of society."

An agent who had sent in over 300 reports writes as follows:

"I can say without hesitation that the great majority of these children are enjoying good homes advantages. The fact of adoption when children have been taken in babyhood is generally a close family secret and as babies will grow later on the visitor has rather a delicate mission. These are the homes where children receive special care and all the advantages the home can afford.

I have noticed the case of some children, quite noticeably defective, much thought of in their homes and doing well except for inability to learn at school. On the other hand a good proportion of children will take first places in their classes at school. I have reported a number as having passed the entrance examination this year.

Quite a number from the Society have enlisted. Some of the girls have married."

Still another says:

"The general impression made by these visits is that the plan of placing these dependent children in foster homes, is very successful. The children grow up to manhood and womanhood ready to occupy useful places in the world's work. All receive a fair public school education, some go to high school. Many receive music lessons or training in other special studies. I feel that the one hundred and fifty children visited this year in Wellington and Halton Counties, if gathered into one place would comprise a company equal to or above the average children in any community. They are physically strong, intelligent and well trained in morals.

During the past year over five thousand children were visited and the same testimony is borne by the other official visitors.

Children's Act Amended.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Children's Protection Amendment Act, 1916.*

Rev. Stat. c. 231, s. 2, subs. 1, cl. g, repealed.

2. Clause *g* of subsection 1 of section 2 of *The Children's Protection Act of Ontario* is repealed and the following substituted therefore:—

"Municipality," meaning of.

(*g*) "Municipality" shall mean and include a county, a city, a town, having a population of not less than 1,500 in a territorial district, a town separated from the county for municipal purposes, and a provisional judicial district.

Rev. Stat. c. 231, s. 9, amended.

3. Section 9 of *The Children's Protection Act of Ontario* is amended by inserting therein the following subsections:—

Taking evidence on apprehension of child.

(4*a*) The evidence of every witness shall be taken under oath, and the Judge shall cause the same to be taken down in writing, and signed by the witness in the same manner as upon a preliminary investigation before a Justice.

Notification of parents, guardians, etc.

(4*b*) The Judge shall not proceed to hear or dispose of the matter, until he is satisfied that the parents or the person having the actual custody of the child (if he is in the custody of any person other than a parent), have been notified of the investigation, or that every reasonable effort has been made in the opinion of the Judge to cause them to be so notified.

Proceedings to be certified to Superintendent.

8*a*. A certified copy of the evidence taken, and of other proceedings under the hand and seal of the Judge, shall be transmitted to the Superintendent with the certified copy of the order of the Judge.

Rev. Stat. c. 231, amended.

4. *The Children's Protection Act of Ontario* is amended by inserting therein the following section:—

When child to be deemed Protestant or Roman Catholic.

28*a*.—(1) For the purpose of this Act, a child shall be deemed to be a Protestant child if its father is a Protestant, and a child shall be deemed to be a Roman Catholic child if its father is a Roman Catholic, unless it is shown that an agreement had been entered into in writing, signed by the parents, that the child should be brought up in the faith of its mother and that faith is not the faith of its father.

Illegitimate child.

(2) The illegitimate child of a Protestant mother shall be deemed to be a Protestant child, and the illegitimate child of a Roman Catholic mother shall be deemed to be a Roman Catholic child.

Juvenile Courts in Ontario

LAWS UNDER WHICH THEY OPERATE

Designed for the Better Care and Protection of Children

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give thee joy,—
I was once a barefoot boy!
Prince thou art,—the grown-up man
Only is republican.
Let the million-dollared ride!
Barefoot, trudging at his side,
Thou hast more than he can buy
In the reach of ear and eye—
Outward sunshine, inward joy;
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!

—John G. Whittier.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the year 1888 an act for the protection and reformation of children was passed by the Ontario Legislature on request of a group of Toronto citizens and in it was a section as follows:

Sec. 7. The Lieutenant-Governor may, upon the request of any municipal council, appoint a commissioner or commissioners, each with the powers of a police magistrate, to hear and determine complaints against juvenile offenders, apparently under the age of sixteen years.

In the two years following some progress was made toward a separate system of dealing with youthful offenders by inaugurating an educational propaganda.

In 1892, when the Children's Protection Act was introduced in the Legislature by Hon. J. M. Gibson, the following still further provision was made for separate trial and confinement of children:

Sec. 30 (1). In cities and towns with a population of more than ten thousand, children under the age of 16 years who are charged with offences against the laws of this Province, or who are brought before a judge for examination under any of the provisions of this Act shall not before trial or examination be confined in the lock-ups or police cells used for ordinary criminals or persons charged with crime, nor, save as hereinafter mentioned, shall such children be tried or have their cases disposed of in the police court rooms ordinarily used as such. It shall be the duty of such municipalities to make separate provision for the custody and detention of such children prior to their trial or examination, whether by arrangement with some member of the police force or other persons who may be willing to undertake the responsibility of such temporary custody or detention, on such terms as may be agreed upon, or by providing suitable premises entirely distinct and separated from the ordinary lock-ups or police cells; and it shall be the duty of the judge to try all such children or examine into their cases and dispose thereof, where practicable, in premises other than the ordinary police court premises, or, where this is not practicable, in the private office of the judge, if he have one, or in some other room in the municipal buildings, or if this be not practicable, then in the ordinary police court room, but only in such last mentioned case when an interval of two hours shall have elapsed after the other trials or examinations for the day have been disposed of.

(2) Where any children's aid society possesses premises affording the necessary facilities and accommodation, children, apparently under the age of twelve years, may after apprehension under the provisions of this Act, be temporarily taken charge of by such society until their cases are disposed of; and the judge may hold the examination into the case of such children in the premises of the said society.

In compliance with this legislation a court for Juvenile offenders was opened in Toronto early in 1894, but entirely under police auspices and with the regular police magistrate in charge—other cities in Ontario followed the principle laid down, and in many cases the agent of the Children's Aid branch did valuable service as probation officers. This legislation being provincial and not reaching cases brought under the Dominion Criminal Code, was but partial in its effect and it was necessary to conduct a long agitation for Dominion-wide powers. In 1908, with the valuable assistance of Mr. W. L. Scott, who drafted the bill and Hon. G. W. Allan who was its sponsor in the Senate, a Dominion law was passed recognizing and extending the provincial legislation. It then became necessary to have further Ontario legislation, and in 1910 an act was passed by the Legislature declaring all police magistrates to be Juvenile Court Judges, all shelters to be detention homes and all agents of Children's Aid Societies to be probation officers. This was not effective and to overcome various difficulties a further provincial act was introduced in the Legislature of 1916 by the Attorney-General, Hon. I. B. Lucas, and in April was proclaimed law.

This now brings the movement up to the point where both Provincial and Dominion parliaments have unanimously endorsed the principle that all youthful offenders against law and order should be considered as merely guilty of delinquencies and should be dealt with through benevolent and educational agencies instead of by those officials whose duty it is to administer the criminal law as it affects adults.

It should be remembered, however, that since the enactment of the Children's Protection Act in 1893 Juvenile Court work has been carried on in fact, if not in name, all over the Province.

TO HELP
THE
DELINQUENT CHILD

GRADUALLY we are coming to see that youthful offenders against criminal law cannot be reclaimed by force, but must be won over to a better life by kindness, sympathy and friendly helpfulness; that we should remove the causes of delinquency, substitute education for punishment and secure the hearty co-operation of the boy or girl in his or her own reclamation by awakening the dormant ambition to excel and to show themselves capable of responding to good influences.

The Probation System for young people is now almost universally admitted to be a desirable innovation. There is overwhelming evidence to show that wherever given a fair trial it has proved a decided success in keeping children from following criminal pursuits and has saved thousands of dollars for maintenance of large reform institutions. Then why should the Children's Aid Societies and the community generally not do more of this work? The need exists, large numbers of volunteer workers are available and additional law is now being sought to make such work still more effective.

Children's Aid Societies everywhere should study up the probation system and should secure the co-operation of the churches and benevolent organizations, such as the National Council of Women, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Deaconess Associations, and Boys' Clubs.

The best welfare of the children should be the concern of all, and in this enlightened age no boy or girl should be allowed to live in wretchedness and degradation without education or any incentive to good citizenship. Unhappily there are to-day hundreds of children growing up to careers of uselessness and crime for lack of the friendly aid and supervision provided for in the Probation System. Some measure of responsibility rests upon the philanthropist to advocate this modern child-saving movement in his or her town or locality.

In every city and town in the country there are men and women willing and anxious to do valuable social service if only given the opportunity. Why not make it easy for them to help the children in a practical way by securing their appointment as probation officers under the direction of the Children's Aid Society? The names of specially qualified persons will probably suggest themselves to anyone who gives the matter consideration.

As soon as a child is reported as neglected or is accused of any petty offence, the probation officer is instructed to or voluntarily takes the matter in hand. A visit is paid to the home, and relatives and neighbors are interviewed so that all possible information may be secured as to the cause of delinquency. Rarely is the child entirely responsible. It will usually be found that the mother is dead, or there is a drunken, careless father, or the neighborhood conduces to bad conduct —no playground or vacation school—or there is evil companionship or truancy.

Moreover, enquiry should be made as to the contributary influences, such as older men or boys encouraging the lad to steal; second-hand dealers purchasing stolen property from boys; stores furnishing children with cigarettes, impure literature, etc. These facts would all be reported to the chief officer of the Society and the Children's Judge who would be materially assisted in deciding what to do.

The newer idea in criminology is to have in every large centre of population a properly equipped Children's Court and through this agency to summon and punish all who aid or abet children in wrong-doing, as the responsibility should rest upon adults instead of upon the child. In a recent article the London *Spectator* said: "It is a long settled principle of legislation that the State is bound to enforce upon parents and guardians the observance in the case of their children under age of those elementary measures for the preservation or restoration of moral and bodily health which are recognized as necessary by the common sense of civilized mankind. It is to the great credit of the Children's Society that it has extended the application of this principle, and brought about its more rapid and certain enforcement."

It can readily be seen what important service the Juvenile Court may render to the community, for letting in the light upon the causes of juvenile depravity is the surest way of removing it. Don't build larger jails, but make the pathway of childhood wholesome and clean; give young people happy, healthful play and there will be fewer candidates for the prison.

When the youthful delinquent is brought before the judge in private court and talked to in a fatherly way, he is usually remanded or paroled under the guardianship of the Children's Aid Society and, while allowed to return to his or her home, is informed that the Probation Officer's advice or instructions must be strictly followed or punishment will ensue. Often he is taken to the Shelter for a few days' acquaintance with better things and that his ambition may be awakened. In this way hundreds of children may be kept in paths of rectitude without breaking up the family relationship, and this will be recognized at once to be the most desirable and beneficial of all philanthropic work. The probation officer becomes a friend of the family as well as of the boy. The child may be used to save the parents! What a mighty influence for good this may be!

In some quarters the impression has prevailed that advocacy of a more up-to-date Children's Court is a reflection on the magistrates and the police. This is not correct and it is most unfortunate that such a view should be taken of the movement. Many magistrates and police officials have for years been valued co-workers in seeking to improve the method of dealing with delinquent children. A larger number of probation officers acting under the direction of the Children's Aid Society will make the work of the police much easier and pleasanter, for it is the universal testimony of chief constables that youthful offenders give them more trouble and concern than any other branch of their work. Most of them are fathers of families and dislike exceedingly to arrest and consign to jail young boys guilty of minor offences that must be taken notice of even if they are mere boyish pranks.

Children go astray at present owing to the absence of continuous supervision. They are allowed to drift along under harmful conditions until they have actually committed a crime; then they are arrested and discharged with a caution because of their first offence and their youthfulness, and when discharged in this way unaided by a probation agent the almost inevitable result is that they are back again before very long. It is quite impossible for them unaided to better their own condition. The remedy then is to commit them to reformatories at large expense to try to undo the harm caused by years of neglect—character ruined, evil habits formed, health shattered, the mind corrupted.

The Juvenile Court and Probation System aims to help the children before they become criminally disposed, securing for them, by friendly counsel, admonition, or, if necessary, by a magisterial warning to guardians, the right to grow up happy, useful and respectable members of society, protected in their rights and guided by the wisdom and love of the probation officer past the manifold dangers and temptations that lie in wait for young and unwary feet.

Child-saving is the needed work of to-day. There has been too much reliance on the jail and the reformatory in the past; too little money spent in child-saving. Will you not give this excellent movement the benefit of your influence? Be an enthusiast for the rights of children! See that money is spent where it will do the most good.

(Written and published in March, 1907, but equally applicable to present-day conditions.)

VALUE OF PROBATION.

The adoption of the probation system in the treatment of juvenile delinquency has now become quite general throughout the country. There can no longer be doubt as to its efficiency. Its worth as a child-saving agency, when wisely applied, is accepted by all students of this problem.

Probation seems to be the logical outcome of the years of study to understand the delinquent child and his needs. First of all it assumes that the boy who is brought to court for the commission of crime is not in any sense a criminal to be punished, but is usually the product of domestic and social conditions for which he is in no way responsible. It is preventive rather than punitive. It substitutes character building for punishment, and endeavors to stimulate self-respect in the mind of the probationer. It at all times strives to learn the source or cause of the delinquency and when found endeavors to correct it.

The probation officer soon learns that the vital element is the environment of the child. Here again, as in our efforts to prevent delinquency, we are confronted with the problem of the home and arouse the parents to a sense of their responsibility. In fact, in many cases, we must consider the parents the real probationers.

Probation is accomplishing almost miraculous results in curing child delinquency, because it appeals to a sense of justice and fairness which is to be found in almost every child. The great majority of boys who are brought into our courts charged with crime are possessed of all the natural emotions and ambitions of the average boy. When haled into court they will show viciousness, stubbornness, defiance and indifference, but this is largely assumed, as these boys at play in their natural element differ little from the ordinary child. They may, and in many cases do, bear evidences of their bad environment in their talk and general conduct, but at heart they are much the same as the average boy full of life and vigor.

A sympathetic interest in all that concerns and interests the probationer is the shortest road to his confidence, and once an understanding is reached, and the probationer fully impressed with the idea that you are trying to help instead of punish him, the improvement is marked.

A spirit of helpfulness must be the foundation of all successful probation work and while the consequence of continued misbehavior should not be lost sight of, we can accomplish little in the way of genuine improvement by continued coercion. Yet we must always insist on obedience and veracity and should not permit sympathy to be misunderstood for weakness. Firmness and helpfulness are in no way antagonistic. As the officer and the probationer learn to understand each other, the situation changes and gradually we show our trust and confidence in each other. To be trusted arouses the best in all our natures and our characters are greatly strengthened if we are true to any trust reposed in us. This is true of the probationer, but it is equally true that if he violates his trust his character is correspondingly weakened.

Probation should not be so sentimental or loosely administered as to create in the mind of the child that he is being pampered and not held responsible for his acts. Such methods will almost certainly result in lack of respect for law and the authorities who administer it and are likely to be taken as a license for further delinquency.

The cure of delinquency by probation methods must necessarily depend largely upon the personality of the officer, his knowledge of children generally and his ability to understand the individual probationer. Machine methods cannot be applied in probation work.

It is essentially a work based upon the individual characteristics of each boy, his temperament, associations and home surroundings. No two boys or girls are just alike, and the methods successfully used in one case may meet with complete failure if applied to another. The officer must have patience, tact and skill and should not be discouraged because he does not work miracles. Even nature changes slowly and we must bear in mind that habits and ideas once formed, cling to boys persistently and irresistibly and that the average juvenile delinquent has been well grounded in the ways of deception, lying and stealing, and that to teach them better habits and arouse them to higher thoughts must be a slow process. Yet it is being demonstrated constantly that beneath this veneer of lawlessness there are good qualities, which, if encouraged, will develop moral and industrious citizens.

Family Troubles and Guardianship.

Under this legislation the juvenile court presided over by a man of large sympathies is given almost unlimited authority to deal with the wrongs of childhood, helping the boy or girl to a better life, getting after the adults who cause or encourage youthful wrong-doing, and settling in a simple way those family disputes and guardianship problems that now require expensive habeas corpus proceedings.

Some Machinery Necessary.

To the proper working out of the Juvenile Court idea, two auxiliaries are indispensable, probation agents and a children's temporary shelter or detention home. The judge cannot investigate personally the cases brought before him nor can he follow up the case after the child has been brought before him. This is the work of the probation agents, and their patient and friendly interest in the child and his home surroundings can usually save further court proceedings. Many of these probation agents will doubtless be ladies who have special qualifications for work of this kind. It should not be done by police officers, who, however kind they may be, are usually regarded with distrust by both the children and their parents. To prevent the child continuing in wrong doing there must be continuous supervision, and if the causes of the trouble cannot be removed the probation agent should not hesitate to bring the matter before the judge.

THE RIGHT TO PROTECTION.

The necessary legislation having now been granted, if the work is properly supported and carried out, thousands of children will undoubtedly be saved from a vagrant and criminal career. What this will mean to the Dominion of Canada in the reduction of prisons and refuges and the greater safety of its people from the constant menace of crime, can readily be understood by any thoughtful person. And we owe it to the children. They have a right to the fatherly protection of the State, and when denied a fair and reasonable opportunity to grow up honestly and respectably, it cannot be wondered at if in later years they become the enemies of society and enter upon a warfare of crime.

NOTES.

Let us "do things," not dream them all day long. Children *we might have helped* are now in prisons.

Work for children is always interesting and hopeful and rarely fails of good results if wisely and sympathetically directed.

Do not judge a boy by his past, judge him by his future—then you will begin to realize how important it is to judge wisely.

The Juvenile Court differs from others in this, if the judge is not interested the court is absolutely useless. It is the personal influence that tells.

A child is naturally affectionate and impressionable—can be influenced by friendly advice and counsel to do right when force or reprimand would be of no avail.

The policy of repression will always result in failure. A proper system of child-saving will encourage and inspire, banishing evil by "the expulsive power of a new affection."

True reformation is a regeneration of the heart, a cleansing of the springs of action, the implanting of new motives and desires. It is not necessarily a work of years or even of weeks—a moment may suffice to awaken the soul to lofty aspirations and resolves.

If the environment of a child is thoroughly bad and the parents are unwilling to aid the probation officer in his efforts, then the only hope for such children is to remove them entirely and give them the opportunity for good citizenship elsewhere that is denied them under natural conditions.

It is the spirit in which the work is carried on that counts. The mechanical operation of a law or the routine performance of duty can never be effective in the building of character.

"At the lowest ebb the tide will turn;
In the hardest heart some love will burn;
In lowliest hut great souls are born.
Who rise despite the world's base scorn."

Boys are strange creatures, constantly seeking to disguise their real feelings, rough in manner and exterior, and yet craving sympathy, yearning to be understood, to be appreciated. Appeals to the honor of a boy seldom fail, but indifference, harshness, condemnation, kill out the finer instincts, prompts to retaliation, drives to despair.

Behold the crimes we have committed against boys in the sacred name of justice! For an offence committed in the hasty impulse of youth, arrested, convicted, imprisoned; good name gone, employment lost, friends suspicious, society indifferent, prospects blighted, incentive to noble living taken away—and all that the majesty of the law might be vindicated! Thousands of bright young lives have gone down to destruction before this mighty juggernaut.

Many wrongs go unrighted when there is no children's court studying social problems from the standpoint of the child. The exposure and expense of police court trial prevents many cases from being dealt with. A children's judge, understanding the trials of the poor and sympathizing with their struggles, could secure some measure of relief and justice for honest and over-burdened mothers, and for much sinned-against children.

THE DOMINION ACT.

7-8 EDWARD VII.

CHAP. 40.

An Act respecting Juvenile Delinquents.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is inexpedient that youthful offenders should be classed or dealt with as ordinary criminals, the welfare of the community demanding that they should on the contrary be guarded against association with crime and criminals, and should be subjected to such wise care, treatment and control as will tend to check their evil tendencies and to strengthen their better instincts: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as *The Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908*.

Interpretation **2.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"Child." (*a*) "child" means a boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of sixteen years;

"Guardian." (*b*) "guardian" includes any person who has in law or in fact the custody or control of any child;

"Juvenile delinquents." (*c*) "juvenile delinquent" means any child who violates any provision of *The Criminal Code*, chapter 146 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, or of any Dominion or provincial statute, or of any by-law or ordinance of any municipality, for which violation punishment by fine or imprisonment may be awarded; or, who is liable by reason of any other act to be committed to an industrial school or juvenile reformatory under the provisions of any Dominion or provincial statute;

"Probation officer." (*d*) "probation officer" means any probation officer for juvenile delinquents duly appointed under the provisions of any provincial statute or of this Act;

"Justice." (*e*) "justice" has the same meaning as it has in *The Criminal Code*;

"Court." (*f*) "the court" or "the Juvenile Court" means any court duly established under any provincial statute for the purpose of dealing with juvenile delinquents, or specially authorized by provincial statute, the Governor in Council, or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to deal with juvenile delinquents;

"The judge."

(*g*) "the judge" means the judge of a Juvenile Court seized of the case, or the justice, specially authorized by Dominion or provincial authority to deal with juvenile delinquents, seized of the case;

"Industrial school."

(*h*) "industrial school" means any industrial school or juvenile reformatory or other reformative institution or refuge for children duly approved by provincial statute or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in any province.

Delinquency.

3. The commission by a child of any of the acts enumerated in paragraph (*c*) of section 2 of this Act, shall constitute an offence to be known as a delinquency and shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

Court's jurisdiction.

4. The Juvenile Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in cases of delinquency except as provided in section 7 of this Act.

Summary trials.

R.S., c. 146.

5. Except as hereinafter provided, prosecutions and trials under this Act shall be summary and shall, *mutatis mutandis,* be governed by the provisions of Part XV. of *The Criminal Code,* in so far as such provisions are applicable, whether or not the act constituting the offence charged would be in the case of an adult triable summarily; provided that whenever in such provisions the expression "justice" occurs, it shall be taken in the application of such provisions to proceedings under this Act to mean "judge of the Juvenile Court, or justice specially authorized by Dominion or provincial authority to deal with juvenile delinquents."

All cases to go to juvenile court.

6.—(1) When any child is arrested, with or without warrant, such child shall, instead of being taken before a justice, be taken before the Juvenile Court; and, if a child is taken before a justice, upon a summons or under a warrant or for any other reason, it shall be the duty of the justice to transfer the case to the Juvenile Court, and of the officer having the child in charge to take the child before that court, and in any such case the Juvenile Court shall hear and dispose of the case in the same manner as if such child had been brought before it upon information originally laid therein.

(2) The provisions of the foregoing subsection shall not apply to any justice who is a judge of the Juvenile Court or who has power to act as such, under the provisions of any Act in force in the province.

Exceptional procedure when offence is indictable.

R.S., c. 146.

7. Where the act complained of is, under the provisions of *The Criminal Code* or otherwise, an indictable offence, and the accused child is apparently or actually over the age of fourteen years, the court may, in its discretion, order the child to be proceeded against by indictment in the ordinary courts in accordance with the provisions of *The Criminal Code* in that behalf; but such course shall in no case be followed unless the court is of the opinion that the good of the child and the interest of the community demand it. The court

may, in its discretion, at any time before any proceeding has been initiated against the child in the ordinary criminal courts, rescind an order so made.

Notices to parents.

8.—(1) Due notice of the hearing of any charge of delinquency shall be served on the parent or parents or the guardian of the child, or if there be neither parents nor guardian, or if the residence of the parent or parents or guardian be unknown, then on some near relative living in the city, town or county, if any there be, whose whereabouts are known, and any person so served shall have the right to be present at the hearing.

Services of notice.

(2) The judge may give directions as to the persons to be served under this section, and such directions shall be conclusive as to the sufficiency of any notice given in accordance therewith.

Duties of clerk.

9. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the Juvenile Court to notify the probation officer or the chief probation officer, in advance, when any child is to be brought before the court for trial.

Private trials.

10.—(1) The trials of children shall take place without publicity and separately and apart from the trials of other accused persons, and at suitable times to be designated and appointed for that purpose.

Place of trials.

(2) Such trials may be held in the private office of the judge or in some other private room in the court house or municipal building, or in the detention home, or if no such room or place is available, then in the ordinary court room; provided that when held in the ordinary court room, an interval of half an hour must be allowed to elapse between the close of the trial or examination of any adult and the beginning of the trial of a child.

Names not to be published.

(3) No report of the trial or other disposition of a charge against a child, in which the name of the child or of its parent or guardian is disclosed, shall, without the special leave of the judge, be published in any newspaper or other publication.

A detention home.

11.—(1) No child, pending a hearing under the provisions of this Act, shall be held in confinement in any county or other jail or other place in which adults are or may be imprisoned, but shall be detained at a detention home or shelter used exclusively for chidren or under other charge approved of by the judge, or, in his absence, by the sheriff, or, in the absence of both the judge and the sheriff, by the mayor or other chief magistrate of the city, town, county or place.

Penalty.

(2) Any officer or person violating the provisions of the next preceding subsection shall be liable on summary conviction before a Juvenile Court or a justice to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Exception.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a child as to whom an order has been made pursuant to section 7 of this Act.

Exception.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a child apparently over the age of fourteen years who, in the opinion of the judge

or, in his absence, of the sheriff, or, in the absence of both the judge and the sheriff, of the mayor or other chief magistrate of the city, town, county or place, cannot safely be confined in any place other than a jail or lock-up.

Where there is no detention home.

12.—(1) Where a warrant has issued for the arrest of a child, or where a child has been arrested without warrant, in a county or district in which there is no detention home used exclusively for children, no incarceration of the child shall be made or had unless in the opinion of the judge of the court, or, in his absence, of the sheriff, or, in the absence of both the judge and the sheriff, of the mayor or other chief magistrate of the city, town, county or place, such course is necessary in order to insure the attendance of such child in court.

Promise to attend may be accepted.

(2) In order to avoid, if possible, such incarceration, the verbal or written promise of the person served with notice of the proceedings as aforesaid, or of any other proper person, to be responsible for the presence of such child when required, may be accepted; and in case such child fails to appear at such time or times as the court requires, the person or persons assuming responsibility as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of contempt of court, unless in the opinion of the court there is reasonable cause for such failure to appear.

Bail may be accepted

13. Pending the hearing of a charge of delinquency the court may accept bail for the appearance of the child charged at the trial as in the case of other accused persons.

Proceedings may be informal.

14. On the trial of a child the proceedings may, in the discretion of the judge, be as informal as the circumstances will permit, consistently with a due regard for a proper administration of justice.

Child's oath may be dispensed with

15.—(1) When in a proceeding before a Juvenile Court a child of tender years who is called as a witness does not, in the opinion of the judge, understand the nature of an oath, the evidence of such child may be received, though not given under oath, if in the opinion of the judge such child is possessed of sufficient intelligence to justify the reception of the evidence and understands the duty of speaking the truth.

Corroborative evidence.

(2) No person shall be convicted upon the evidence of a child of tender years not under oath unless such evidence is corroborated in some material respect.

Release on probation.

16.—(1) In the case of a child proved to be a juvenile delinquent the court may adjourn the hearing from time to time for any definite or indefinite period; and may impose a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or may commit the child to the care or custody of a probation officer or of any other suitable person; or may allow the child to remain in its home, subject to the visitation of a probation officer, such child to report to the court or to the probation officer as often as may be required; or may cause the child to be placed in a suitable family home as a foster home, subject to the friendly supervision of a proba-

tion officer and the further order of the court; or may commit the child to the charge of any children's aid society, duly organized under an Act of the legislature of the province and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or, in any municipality in which there is no children's aid society, to the charge of the superintendent of neglected and dependent children for the province, if one there be, duly appointed under the authority of any such Act; or may commit the child, if a boy, to an industrial school for boys, or, if a girl, to an industrial school or refuge for girls, duly approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Guardianship.

(2) In every such case it shall be within the power of the court to make an order upon the parent or parents of the child, or upon the municipality to which it belongs, to contribute to its support such sum as the court may determine. Support of child.

(3) Every such child, whether allowed to remain at home or placed in a foster home, or if it be in any way committed, shall continue to be a ward of the court until it has been discharged as such ward by order of the court or has reached the age of twenty-one years; and the court may at any time during the period of wardship ceedings, including discharge upon parole or release from detention: Provided that in a province in which there is a superintendent of neglected and dependent children appointed under the authority of any provincial statute, no child shall be released by the judge from an industrial school without a report from such superintendent recommending such release. A ward of the court.

(4) When a child is returned to the court for further or other proceedings as in the last preceding subsection provided, the court may deal with the case on the report of the probation officer in whose care such child has been placed, or of the secretary of a children's aid society, or of the superintendent of neglected and dependent children, or of the superintendent of the industrial school to which the child has been committed, without the necessity of hearing any further or other evidence. When returned for further proceedings.

(5) The action taken shall, in every case, be that which the court is of opinion the child's own good and the best interests of the community require. The child's own good.

17. Whenever on order has been made under the next preceding section committing a child to a children's aid society, or to a superintendent of neglected and dependent children, or to an industrial school, if so ordered by the secretary of the province, the child may thereafter be dealt with under the laws of the province in the same manner in all respects as if an order had been lawfully made in respect of a proceeding instituted under authority of a statute of the province; and from the date of the issuing of such order the child shall cease to be a ward of the court and, except for new offences, it shall not be further dealt with under the provisions of this Act. The order of the provincial secretary may be made in advance and to apply to all cases of commitment mentioned in this section. May be dealt with under provincial law.

Parent or guardian may be ordered to pay fine, etc.

18.—(1) Where a child is proved to have been guilty of an offence for the commission of which a fine, damages or costs might in the case of an adult be imposed, and the court is of the opinion that the case would be best met by the imposition of a fine, damages or costs, whether with or without any other action, the court shall order that the fine, damages or costs awarded be paid by the parent or guardian of the child, instead of by the child, unless the court is satisfied that the parent or guardian cannot be found or that he has not conduced to the commission of the offence by neglecting to exercise due care of the child or otherwise.

Security by parent or guardian.

(2) Where a child is charged with any offence the court may order its parent or guardian to give security for its good behaviour.

Parent or guardian to be heard.

(3) No order shall be made under this section without giving the parent or guardian an opportunity of being heard; but a parent or guardian who has been duly served with notice of the hearing pursuant to section 8 of this Act shall be deemed to have had such opportunity, notwithstanding the fact that he has failed to attend the hearing.

Recovery of fine, etc.

(4) Any sum imposed and ordered to be paid by a parent or guardian under this or the previous sections may be recovered from him by distress or imprisonment in like manner as if the order had been made on the conviction of the parent or guardian of the offence in question.

Appeal.

(5) A parent or guardian shall have the same right of appeal from an order made under the provisions of this section as if the order had been made on the conviction of the parent or guardian.

Religion of child to be respected.

19.—(1) No Protestant child dealt with under this Act shall be committed to the care of any Roman Catholic children's aid society or be placed in any Roman Catholic family as its foster home; nor shall any Roman Catholic child dealt with under this Act be committed to the care of any Protestant children's aid society, or be placed in any Protestant family as its foster home; but this section shall not apply to the placing of children in a temporary home or shelter for children, established under the authority of a statute of the province, or, in a municipality where there is but one children's aid society, to such children's aid society.

Order to enforce preceding provision.

(2) If a Protestant child is committed to the care of a Roman Catholic children's aid society or placed in a Roman Catholic family as its foster home or if a Roman Catholic child is committed to the care of a Protestant children's aid society or placed in a Protestant family as its foster home, contrary to the provisions of subsection 1 of this section, the court shall, on the application of any person in that behalf, make an order providing for the proper commitment or placing of the child pursuant to subsection 1 of this section.

Children not allowed to be in court.

20. No child, other than an infant in arms, shall be permitted to be present in court during the trial of any person charged with an offence or during any proceedings preliminary thereto, and if so present it shall be ordered to be removed unless it is the person charged with the alleged offence, or unless its presence is required, as a witness or otherwise, for the purposes of justice: Provided that this section shall

not apply to messengers, clerks and other persons required to attend at any court for purposes connected with their employment.

Children under twelve.

21. It shall not be lawful to commit a juvenile delinquent apparently under the age of twelve years to any industrial school, unless and until an attempt has been made to reform such child in its own home or in a foster home or in the charge of a children's aid society, or of a superintendent of neglected and dependent children, and unless the court finds that the best interests of the child and the welfare of the community require such commitment.

Children to be separated from adults.

22.—(1) No juvenile delinquent shall, under any circumstances, upon or after conviction, be sentenced to or incarcerated in any penitentiary, or county or other jail, or police station, or any other place in which adults are or may be imprisoned.

Exception.

(2) This section shall not apply to a child who has been proceeded against under the provisions of section 7 of this Act.

Juvenile court committee.

23.—(1) There shall be in connection with the Juvenile Court a committee of citizens, serving without remuneration, to be known as "the Juvenile Court Committee."

Juvenile court committee, *ex-officio*.

(2) Where there is a children's aid society in a city or town in which this Act is in force, the committee of such society or a sub committee thereof shall be the Juvenile Court Committee; and where there is both a Protestant and a Roman Catholic children's aid society then the committee of the Protestant children's aid society or a sub-committee thereof shall be the Juvenile Court Committee as regards Protestant children, and the committee of the Roman Catholic children's aid society or a sub-committee thereof shall be the Juvenile Court Committee as regards Roman Catholic children.

Appointment by court.

(3) Where there is no children's aid society in a city or town in which this Act is in force the court shall appoint three or more persons to be the Juvenile Court Committee as regards Protestant children, and three or more other persons to be the Juvenile Court Committee as regards Roman Catholic children. The persons so appointed may in their discretion sit as one joint committee.

Duties of committee.

24. It shall be the duty of the Juvenile Court Committee to meet as often as may be necessary and consult with the probation officers with regard to the cases of juvenile delinquents coming before the court, to offer, through the probation officers and otherwise, advice to the court as to the best mode of dealing with such cases, and, generally, to facilitate by every means in its power the reformation of juvenile delinquents.

Probation officers.

25. Wherever no probation officer has been appointed under provincial authority and remuneration for such has been provided by municipal grant, public subscription or otherwise, the court shall, with the concurrence of the Juvenile Court Committee, appoint one or more suitable persons as probation officers.

Powers of a constable.

26. Every probation officer duly appointed under the provisions of this Act or of any provincial statute shall have in the discharge of his or her duties as such probation officer all the powers of a constable, and shall be protected from civil actions for anything done in bona fide exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

Probation officer to investigate.

27. It shall be the duty of a probation officer to make such investigation as may be required by the court; to be present in court in order to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard; to furnish to the court such information and assistance as may be required; and to take such charge of any child, before or after trial, as may be directed by the court.

Probation officers to confer with committee.

28. Every probation officer shall, as far as practicable, discuss each case and the recommendation proposed to be made with the Juvenile Court Committee before reporting to the court, and convey to the court the recommendation of the committee.

Adults liable who contribute to delinquency.

29. Any person who knowingly or wilfully encourages, aids, causes, abets or connives at the commission by a child of a delinquency, or who knowingly or wilfully does any act producing, promoting or contributing to a child's being or becoming a juvenile delinquent, whether or not such person is the parent or guardian of the child, or who, being the parent or guardian of the child and being able to do so, wilfully neglects to do that which would directly tend to prevent a child's being or becoming a juvenile delinquent, or to remove the conditions which render a child a juvenile delinquent, shall be liable on summary conviction before a Juvenile Court or a justice, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.

May impose conditions.

(2) The court or justice may impose conditions upon any person found guilty under this section, and suspend sentence subject to such conditions; and on proof at any time that such conditions have been violated may pass sentence on such person.

No preliminary hearing.

Summary disposal.

30.—(1) Prosecutions against adults for offences against any provisions of *The Criminal Code* in respect of a child may be brought in the Juvenile Court without the necessity of a preliminary hearing before a justice, and may be summarily disposed of where the offence is triable summarily, or otherwise dealt with as in the case of a preliminary hearing before a justice.

Powers of judge.

R. S., c. 148.

Proviso: as to term of commitment.

(2) In addition to those expressly mentioned in this Act, the Juvenile Court judge has all the powers and duties, with respect to offenders, under or apparently under the age of sixteen years, vested in, or imposed on a judge, stipendiary magistrate, justice or justices, by or under *The Prison and Reformatories Act*, chapter 148 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, or any amendment thereto: Provided that the discretion of the Juvenile Court judge as to the term for which a juvenile offender may be committed is not affected by this subsection.

Act to be liberally construed.

31. This Act shall be liberally construed to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to wit: That the care and custody and discipline of a juvenile delinquent shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and that as far as practicable every juvenile delinquent shall be treated, not as a criminal, but as a misdirected and misguided child, and one needing aid, encouragement, help and assistance.

Not to affect provincial statutes.

32. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as having the effect of repealing or over-riding any provision of any provincial statute; and when a juvenile delinquent who has not been guilty of an act which is, under the provisions of *The Criminal Code* an indictable offence, comes within the provisions of a provincial statute, it may be dealt with either under the provincial Act or under this Act as may be deemed to be in the best interests of such child.

R.S., c. 146.

Repeal of former law.

33. Whenever and so soon as this Act goes into force in any province, city, town, or other portion of a province, every provision of *The Criminal Code* or of any other Act of the Parliament of Canada inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall stand repealed as regards such province, city, town, or other portion of a province.

R.S., c. 146

When Act shall be enforced.

34. This Act may be put in force in any province, or in any portion of a province, by proclamation, after the passing of an Act by the legislature of such province providing for the establishment of Juvenile Courts, or designating any existing courts as Juvenile Courts, and of detention homes for children.

Any city or town may ask for this law.

35.—(1) This Act may be put in force in any city, town, or other portion of a province, by proclamation, notwithstanding that the provincial legislature has not passed an Act such as referred to in section 34 of this Act, if the Governor in Council is satisfied that proper facilities for the due carrying out of the provisions of this Act have been provided in such city, town, or other portion of a province, by the municipal council thereof or otherwise.

Special appointment of judge.

(2) The Governor in Council may designate a superior court or county court judge or a justice, having jurisdiction in the city, town, or other portion of a province, in which the Act is so put in force, to act as Juvenile Court judge for such city, town, or other portion of a province, and the judge or justice so designated or appointed shall have and exercise in such city, town, or other portion of a province, all the powers by this Act conferred on the Juvenile Court.

Enforcement of Act.

36. This Act shall go into force only when and as proclamations declaring it in force in any province, city, town or other portion of a province are issued and published in *The Canada Gazette*.

THE ONTARIO ACT.

Providing for putting the Dominion Act into force.

An Act respecting Juvenile Courts.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Juvenile Courts Act,* 1916.

Court to be established wherever Juvenile Delinquents Act in force.

2.—(1) In every city, town and county in which *The Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908,* being chapter 40, 7-8 Edward VII (Dominion), has been proclaimed or shall hereafter be proclaimed, there shall be a Court of Record to be known as The Juvenile Court of the city, town or county or other area as the case may be.

Territorial jurisdiction of Court.

(2) Such Court shall have jurisdiction within such territory, in addition to the area included within the limits of such city, town or county, as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time designate.

Court may be established in any municipality.

(3) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may at any time establish a Juvenile Court for any municipality or for any portion thereof.

JUDGES.

Judge, appointment of.

3.—(1) The Judge of a Juvenile Court shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and shall hold office during good behaviour and residence in the county for which he is appointed and shall be subject to removal by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for inability, incapacity or misbehaviour, established to his satisfaction.

Appointments heretofore made validated.

(2) Every appointment of a Juvenile Court Judge heretofore made, whether by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or by the proclamation putting *The Juvenile Delinquents Act* in force is hereby declared to be valid and to be subject to the provisions of subsection 1 of this section.

Who may act in absence of Judge.

(3) In the event of the absence or illness of the Judge of the Juvenile Court, on the written request of the said Judge, or on the request of the Attorney-General, any person may act as Judge of the Juvenile Court.

When J.P. may act.

(4) Any Justice of the Peace may, on the written request of the Attorney-General, act as Juvenile Court Judge for the trial of any case specified in the said request and shall while so acting have all of the powers of a Juvenile Court.

JURISDICTION.

Jurisdiction as to offences.

4. Every Juvenile Court established pursuant to the provisions of this Act, shall be a Juvenile Court within the meaning and for the purposes of *The Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908,* being chapter 40, 7-8 Edward VII (Dominion), and shall have all the powers vested in a Juvenile Court under that Act, and shall also have power to try any child charged with an offence against the laws of Ontario, and to deal with all cases arising under the provisions of *The Children's Protection Act, The Industrial Schools Act,* and *The Truancy Act.*

Rev. Stat. cc. 231, 271, 274.

OFFICERS.

Officers, appointment and removal.

5.—(1) The Clerk and other officers of a Juvenile Court shall be appointed and be removable by the Judge of such Court with the written approval of the Attorney-General.

To act upon orders of Judge.

(2) All officers of the Juvenile Court shall be in all respects subject to the orders and directions of the Judge of such Court.

Tenure of office.

(3) The officers of all Juvenile Courts at present in existence shall continue to hold their said offices, but shall be subject to removal as provided in subsection 1 of this section.

CLERKS.

Clerk and office staff.

6. There shall be a Clerk for each Juvenile Court and (subject to the provisions of section 17 hereof) such other officers and staff as the Judge of such Court shall deem necessary.

Duties of clerk.

7. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of a Juvenile Court to see that all cases to be heard before the Court are properly prepared, to have before the Court all papers and documents in such cases, to arrange for the sittings of the Court, and to preserve order during such sittings and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Judge of the Court.

Records.

8. The Clerk shall keep proper records, the form of which shall be approved by the Attorney-General, containing full particulars of the cases dealt with by the Court, including the disposition or order made in each case, the parentage, nationality and religion of each delinquent or neglected child, and such other information as may be required.

PROBATION OFFICERS.

Probation officers' appointment.

9. The Judge of a Juvenile Court (subject to the provisions of sections 5 and 17 hereof) may appoint such probation officers for the Court as he may deem necessary or desirable, who shall be paid such salaries as may from time to time be determined, and who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Judge of the Court.

Agent of Children's Aid Society to be *ex-officio* probation officer.

10. Every agent of a Children's Aid Society shall *ex officio* be a probation officer of the Juvenile Court of the city or county in which such society is situated.

Appointment without remuneration.

11. Upon the consent of the person to be appointed, the Judge may appoint any person willing to perform the services of a probation officer without remuneration, to be a voluntary probation officer, and may at any time revoke such appointment.

Duties of probation officer.

12. Every probation officer shall be under the control of the Judge of the Juvenile Court of which he is an officer and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Judge.

Powers of probation officer.

13. Every probation officer duly appointed as hereinbefore provided, while acting in the discharge of his duties as such probation officer, shall have all the powers of a peace officer.

To have powers of truant officer under Rev. Stat. c. 274.

14. Every probation officer shall have all the powers of a truant officer under the provisions of *The Truancy Act.*

JUVENILE COURT COMMITTEE.

Committee.

15. There shall be in connection with every Juvenile Court a committee of citizens, serving without remuneration, to be known as "The Juvenile Court Committee," which committee shall be constituted as provided by section 23 of *The Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908* (Dominion).

DETENTION HOMES.

Temporary homes, etc., Rev Stat. c. 231.

16.—(1) Every temporary home or shelter provided for children under section 6 of *The Children's Protection Act*, and every orphans' asylum or children's home the trustees of which have given their consent thereto, shall be a detention home within the meaning of *The Juvenile Delinquents Act.*

Declaring place a detention home.

(2) Subject to the provisions of *The Juvenile Delinquents Act,* the Attorney-General may declare any place, house, home or institution a detention home within the meaning of that Act.

Government of detention homes.

(3) The Attorney-General may make regulations for the government and management of detention homes in so far as they are used for that purpose.

Liability for maintenance in detention.

(4) The corporation of the city, separated town, or county within which the offence with which the child is charged was committed shall be liable for all expenses of maintaining such child in any detention home.

Duty of corporation.

(5) The corporation of any city, town or county in which a Juvenile Court is established and in which there is no detention home, or in which there is no detention home of sufficient capacity, shall provide a detention home satisfactory to the Attorney-General.

COURT ROOM, OFFICES AND EXPENSES OF COURT.

Corporation to provide accommodation and salaries.

17.—(1) The corporation of any city, town or county in which a Juvenile Court is established shall provide a suitable court room and offices for the judge, clerk, probation officers and other officers of the Court and shall make proper provision for the salaries of the judge, clerk, probation officers and other officers of the Court and for the general expenses of the Court.

Salaries of Judge and amount of expenses.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may fix the salary to be paid to the Judge and the amount to be appropriated for other salaries and for the expenses of the Court, and such salaries and expenses shall be paid by the city, town or county at the time and in the manner set forth in such Order-in-Council; provided that where fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the total amount so directed to be paid for the expenses of the Court, including salaries, but exclusive of the cost of providing court room and offices and detention home, shall fall within the following limits:—

Proviso.

Limit of expenses of Court.

Where the district covered by the Court has

(*a*) a population of more than 200,000, not more than $15,000;

(*b*) a population of more than 75,000 but less than 200,000, not more than $10,000.

(*c*) a population of more than 25,000 but less than 75,000, not more than $6,000.

(*d*) a population less than 25,000, not more than $3,500.

Administration of Act.

18. The Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children shall have charge of the administration of this Act, subject to the directions of the Attorney-General.

Forms and regulations

19. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe such forms and make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the full and proper carrying out of this Act.

Rev. Stat. c. 233, repealed.

20. *The Juvenile Courts Act* is repealed.

HISTORY FORM FOR CHILD

The following is a suggested form for History of child and family modelled largely on a form provided by the Social Service Department of the University. A simpler form would be used for a child not likely to become a permanent subject for probation.

Case No.....

THE JUVENILE COURT OF.....

IN THE CASE OF.....Alias.....

Address.....Race.....

Later addresses .....Born..... at .....

.....Speaks English ? .....

.....

.....

1. FAMILY

Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Weekly Wages	Religion	Remarks

Country of birth of father.....Of mother.....
Father how long in Canada.....Naturalized.....
Remarks .....

2. HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD

Type of dwelling.....Floor.....No. rooms.....Rent per month.....
No. persons in household.....Lodgers or boarders.....
Father, character of.....
Mother, character of .....
Moral conditions of home .....
Sanitation of home.....
Social conditions of neighborhood .....
Lived here how long .....Previous addresses.....
.....
Remarks .....
.....

3. SCHOOL

Age	Name of School	Grade	Attendance	Conduct	Scholarship	Remarks

Remarks .....

4. EMPLOYMENT

Dates	Employer	Address	Kind of Work	Hours	Weekly Wages	Remarks

Remarks .....

5. CHURCH AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Name	Pastor, Teacher or Leader	Remarks
Church		
Sunday School		
Club or Settlement		
Playground		
Other		

Remarks

6. HABITS AND INTERESTS

Associates
Amusements ..... Evenings spent
Sundays spent where ..... Vacations spent
Special interests ..... Special abilities
Run away ..... Ever sleep out ..... Immoral
Disobedient ..... Steal ..... Gamble ..... Use tobacco ..... Use liquor
Other habits and remarks

7. PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

Heredity (feeblemindedness, insanity, epilepsy, alcoholism, etc.)
Mental development (apparent, tested)
General health ..... Nourishment
Physical defects (eyes, ears, nose and throat, teeth, skin-disease, venereal, T.B.)
Mental characteristics: Secretive ..... Social ..... Affectionate ..... Vain
Selfish ..... Irritable ..... Self-controlled ..... Lazy ..... Conscientious
Easily influenced ..... Impulsive ..... Other
Remarks

9. GENERAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

10. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Signed

Investigator

Date

Supervisor

10. COURT RECORD

Date	Arrest or Summons	Charge or Cause	Hearing	Disposition

SUPPLEMENTARY FACTS

(Classify under same heads if possible)

An Act to regulate Maternity Boarding Houses and for the Protection of Infant Children

R.S.O. CHAP. 230.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as *The Maternity Boarding House Act.* (*New.*)

"Medical Health Officer," meaning of.

2. In this Act "Medical Officer of Health" shall mean the Medical Officer of Health of the municipality in which any house required by this Act to be registered is situate, and where the house is situate in territory without municipal organization, shall mean and include the medical officer of health appointed for the locality under *The Public Health Act.* (*New.*)

Maternity boarding houses not to be kept unless registered.

3. No person shall receive or retain for hire or reward any woman or girl for accouchement, or keep unmarried women or girls, being mothers of infants and not being married, with infants for board or lodging, or keep a maternity boarding house, unless registered under this Act. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 15; 61 V. c. 32, s. 2.

Home for infant children not to be kept unless registered.

4. No person shall retain or receive for hire or reward one or more infants under the age of three years, for the purpose of nursing or maintaining such infant or infants, for a longer period than twenty-four hours, except in a house which has been registered as herein provided: but any person may be exempted from the provisions of this section by the medical officer of health of a city or by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children on proof that one child only is thus cared for. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 16; 61 V. c. 32, s. 3.

Register of maternity boarding houses and infants' homes

5.—(1) The medical officer of health or any officer specially appointed by him for that purpose shall keep a register of the names of persons applying to register under this Act, and therein shall cause to be registered the name and house of every person so applying and the situation of the house; and the medical officer of health shall fix the number of women or girls or infants who may be received into any house so registered.

Registration, duration and fee for.

(2) The registration shall remain in force for one year, and a fee, not exceeding $10, shall be charged for registration. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 17; 61 V. c. 32, s. 4.

Discretion as to registration.

6. The medical officer of health may refuse to register any house unless satisfied that it is suitable for the purposes for which it is to be

registered, and unless satisfied by the production of certificates that the person applying to be registered is of good character and able to maintain, keep and properly lodge such women or girls or infants. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 18; 61 V. c. 32, s. 5.

Cancelling registration.

7. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health that a person whose house has been so registered as aforesaid has been guilty of serious neglect or is incapable of providing the women or girls or infants intrusted to his care with proper food and attention, or that the house specified in the register has become unfit for the reception of women or girls or infants, the medical officer of health may remove the name and house from the register. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 19; 61 V. c. 32, s. 6.

Register to be kept by keeper of boarding house or home.

8. Every person registered as aforesaid shall immediately enter in a register to be kept by him the name and age of every woman or girl or infant and also the place from which such woman or girl or infant came before entering such house, and shall also enter in the register the name of the medical practitioner who attended at any birth taking place in such house or who attended any infant in such house, and when such woman or girl or infant leaves the house, the place to which they are removed, and the date of such removal; also whether the infant was taken away with the mother or how otherwise disposed of, or how children boarded without their mothers are disposed of, and shall forthwith transmit to the medical officer of health a copy of every entry made in the register, and shall produce the register when required by the medical officer of health or any person appointed by him, and in the event of his refusing so to produce the register or neglecting to enter in a register the particulars hereinbefore required, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding $20. R.S.O. 1897, c. 158, s. 20; 61 V. c. 32, s. 7.

Forms for registration to be furnished to keepers.

9. The person registered shall be entitled to receive gratuitously from the medical officer of health a book of forms for the registration of persons received into such house, which shall also contain a printed copy of this Act. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 21; 61 V. c. 32, s. 8.

Births in houses to be attended by physician.

10. The person so registered shall see that every birth which takes place in such house shall be attended by a legally qualified medical practitioner who shall forthwith report to the medical officer of health the fact of such birth having taken place, and shall also register the same in the manner provided by *The Vital Statistics Act*. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 23. 8 Edw. VII. c. 28.

Registered persons to give notice of all deaths occurring in house to M. O. H.

11. The person so registered shall within twenty-four hours after the death of any inmate of such house, whether a woman or girl or an infant born therein, or brought thereto as a boarder, cause notice thereof to be given to the medical officer of health, who shall immediately call the coroner to hold an inquest on the body of such person, unless a certificate under the hand of a registered medical practitioner is produced to him by the person so registering that such medical practitioner had personally attended or examined the person so dying and also specify-

ing the cause of death, and the medical officer of health is satisfied by certificate that there is no ground for holding an inquest. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 24.

Visiting and inspecting maternity boarding houses and homes for infants.

12. The medical officer of health shall provide for the visiting and inspecting, from time to time, of every house so registered; and the person appointed to inspect shall be entitled to enter the house at any time and examine every part thereof, and call for and examine the register kept by the person registering the house, and to inquire into all matters concerning the house and the inmates thereof; and the person registered shall give all reasonable information to the person making the inspection, and afford him every reasonable facility for viewing and inspecting the premises, and seeing the inmates thereof. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 25; 61 V. c. 32, s. 9.

Adoption of children from homes.

13. No child under three years old, whether an inmate of such house or born therein or brought thereto or otherwise, shall be given out for adoption except by and with the consent of a children's aid society, or other duly incorporated benevolent or charitable institution or society or of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, under such rules and regulations in that behalf as may be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 26; 61 V. c. 32, s. 10.

Penalties for advertising for children for adoption.

14. No person registered under this Act shall advertise that he will adopt a child or children or hold out inducements to parents to part with their offspring; and when any such child is transferred by his parents or is given out for adoption to other persons, such transfer shall be made with the knowledge and consent of the agent or secretary of the children's aid society, or of the Superintendent of Neglected or Dependent Children. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 27.

Securing registration or certificates by false representation or forgery.

15. No person shall make any false representation for the purpose of obtaining registration under this Act, or make use of any false certificate knowing it to be false, or falsify any register kept in pursuance of this Act. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 28.

Registers, contents of, not to be disclosed.

16. The medical officer of health shall not, nor shall any officer employed by him, nor shall the person registered as keeper of any house, divulge or disclose the contents of the register or any of the particulars entered therein, except upon inquiry before a court of law, or at a coroner's inquest, or before some other competent tribunal, or, in the case of such officer or registered person, for the information of the medical officer of health. 61 V. c. 32, s. 12 (1).

Record of antecedents of inmates.

17. The managers of every maternity hospital, infants' home or other refuge for women, shall ascertain and record the antecedents of women and girls coming under their care, and shall furnish to the medical officer of health such information in their possession as may be called for from time to time. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 22.

Penalty for violation of Act.

18.—(1) Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act shall incur a penalty not exceeding $100, to be recoverable under *The Ontario Summary Convictions Act,* and shall in addition be liable to have his name and house removed from the register. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 29: 61 V. c. 32, s. 11.

10 Edw. VII. c. 37.

Trial of offences against Act.

(2) Every prosecution under this Act shall take place before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace. R.S.O. 1897, c. 258, s. 30.

Expenses of Act to be borne by municipality.

19. All expenses incurred in and about the execution of this Act and the trial of offenders thereunder shall be borne by the municipality in which the registered house is situated, or in case it is situated in territory without municipal organizations, by the Province. R.S.O. 1897 c. 258, s. 31.

Rev. Stat., c. 258; 61 V. c. 32, repealed.

20. Chapter 258 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, and Chapter 32 of the Acts passed in the 61st year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, are repealed.

ONTARIO CHILDREN'S AID SYSTEM.

The Children's Protection Act was passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1893. Prior to that time there was no recognized machinery by which a child could be legally removed from immoral or cruel guardianship.

The Ontario system aims at a union of government, municipal and local philanthropic effort. The head office at Toronto under the direction of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario is located in the Parliament Buildings, but most of the work is done by benevolent persons and organizations.

There are sixty-five Children's Aid Societies in the Province at the present time in addition to committees and correspondents representing an active philanthropic force of several hundred.

The sympathetic interest of teachers, clergy, officials, etc., is sought. If information or explanatory literature is desired, write J. J. Kelso, Parliament Buildings. A little timely intervention may save many children from a life of crime and wretchedness. If there are any neglected children in your vicinity follow the matter up until the proper action is taken. Become a member of the Children's Aid Society, or if you live in a rural district give what assistance you personally can in helping the work.

Instead of placing neglected or dependent children in Orphanages or Reformatories, the aim now is to get them into Christian foster homes. Over twelve thousand children have been provided for in this way during the past twenty years.

Hardened and confirmed criminals become such in their early years through bad home surroundings and lack of moral training. In Ontario there is no reason why any child should grow up under such deplorable conditions if each citizen will do what he can to bring about improvement.

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REPORT

ON THE OPERATION OF THE

Liquor License Acts, Ontario

FOR THE YEAR

1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
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1916

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REPORT

ON THE OPERATION OF THE

LIQUOR LICENSE ACTS, ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR 1915

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

LICENSE BRANCH.

TORONTO, 1ST JANUARY, 1916.

To the Honourable JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

In submitting the Report of the operation of *The Liquor License Act* for the year 1915, I desire to call attention to the fact that the administration of *The Liquor License Act* has for the last eight months been in the hands of the new Provincial Board of License Commissioners, the members of which have since their appointment visited every part of the Province for the purpose of making themselves familiar with the existing conditions.

It is satisfactory to know that the change from the old system to the new has been accomplished without any difficulty. The exercise of the very extensive powers possessed by the Board may perhaps appear to some to have been more or less drastic, but the circumstances in which the Province is placed owing to the war will, I think, justify what has been done; it is, however, too early to discuss the work of the Board in detail.

A summary of the salaries and expenses of the new Board for the first half of the license year will be found on page 138.

The total number of Tavern and Shop Licenses for the License Year, ending the 30th, April, 1915, has been reduced by 88, as compared with the previous year, and for the current License Year of 1915-1916 up to date there have been issued only 1,219 tavern and 211 shop licenses, which represent a further reduction of 66.

Schedule "A" is a statement of the number of licenses issued in the several counties and cities during the past forty-one years.

Schedule "B" gives in detail the amounts received for licenses from each city, town, incorporated village and township and unorganized territory of the Province, the amounts divided between the Municipalities and the Province, and the number of licenses, extensions and transfers granted.

The licenses issued during the past nine years are as follows:—

Years.	Licenses.								Extensions and transfers of licenses.		
	Tavern.				Shop.	Wholesale.	Club.	Total.	Extensions.	Transfers.	Total.
	Yearly.		Six months.								
	Ordinary.	Beer and wine.	Ordinary.	Beer and wine.							
1905-6.....	2,366	18	51	3	283	24	.....	2,745	144	751	895
1906-7.....	2,197	10	47	3	267	23	24	2,571	54	281	335
1907-8.....	2,102	8	43	3	265	25	35	2,481	52	420	472
1908-9	2,002	8	48	3	253	23	42	2,379	39	319	358
1909-10.....	1,866	7	40	3	245	33	50	2,244	43	315	358
1910-11.....	1,621	9	21	8	226	31	51	1,967	47	264	311
1911-12.....	1,531	6	30	2	221	30	52	1,872	27	258	285
1912-13.....	1,464	5	23	2	219	29	57	1,799	41	265	306
1913-14.....	1,368	3	28	3	218	28	63	1,711	27	214	241
1914-15.....	1,282	3	26	2	216	31	61	1,621	55	225	280

Revenue.

The total amount paid to the Municipalities for the license year 1914-15, as shown by Schedule "B" was $356,021.76.

The revenue received by the Province for the license year from retail licenses, transfers, and fines amounted to $467,577.54.

A recapitulation of the receipts and expenditures for the year will be found on page 115.

Schedule "C."

The fines collected during the past year, as shown by this schedule, amount to $42,810.50, and in the Local Option municipalities, as shown in Schedule "K," the amount collected was $14,620.00.

Schedule "D."

The cost of the local commissioners and local inspectors for operating and enforcing the Act in the several districts for the License Year is given in this Schedule.

The provincial inspectors, with the assistance of special officers, have energetically enforced the License Act.

The expenditure for this service for the financial year 1914-15 amounted to $36,057.35.

Commitments for Drunkenness.

Schedule "I" shows the number of Prisoners committed for drunkenness during the years from 1885 to 1915 inclusive. The number committed during the year 1915 as compared with 1914 shows a decrease of 2,613.

The average yearly commitments for each period of five years from 1876 to 1915, inclusive, are as follows:—

From 1876 to 1880 inclusive	3,812	From 1896 to 1900 inclusive	1,920
1881 to 1885 "	4,016	1901 to 1905 "	3,186
1886 to 1890 "	3,311	1906 to 1910 "	4,974
1891 to 1895 "	2,703	1911 to 1915 "	7,177

Ontario Provincial Police.

The report of the Superintendent of the Ontario Provincial Police for the year ending October 31st, 1915, shows that the members of the Force have initiated or assisted officers of the Liquor License Department in 246 prosecutions under the Liquor License Act. 134 persons were fined, 26 imprisoned, 1 withdrawn, 44 persons were discharged.

During the year, the following seizures were made:—

6,540 bottles of whiskey.	1,379 bottles of wine.
39 gallons of whiskey.	92 gallons of high wine.
386 bottles of gin.	261 barrels of beer.
6 bottles of brandy.	19,536 bottles of beer.
1 keg of wine.	

The statement of receipts for liquor licenses, etc., for the Fiscal Year ending October 31st, 1915, will be found on page 137 of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTIES AND CITIES, showing the number of (Provincial) Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, and the Cities separated from Counties, for the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-90-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1900-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14.

District.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses. ***	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Algoma (including Algoma-Manitoulin and Sudbury).	1874	30	14	.....	3	
	1875	36	15	.....	3	
	1876	18	6			
	1877	19	5			
	1878	19	5			
	1879	21	8	1		
	1880	22	6	1		
	1881	29	9	1		
	1882	35	9	1		
	1883	56	6	1		
	1884	74	12	2		
	1885	58	12	1		
	1886	62	16	1		
	1887	78	11	2		
	1888	83	16	1		
	1889	90	17			
	1890	94	15			
	1891	94	11			
	1892	92	11			
	1893	95	13			
	1894	93	12			
	1895	96	13	1		
	1896	99	13			
	1897	108	15			
	1898	111	14	.....	Club Licenses	
	1899	120	14			
	1900	118	13			
	1901	116	14	1		
	1902	131	15	1		
	1903	130	15	1		
	1904	140	16	1		
	1905	130	13			
	1906	123	11	.....	1	
	1907	120	11	.....	2	
	1908	130	12	.....	3	
	1909	135	13	.....	4	
	1910	129	14	.....	4	
	1911	127	14	.....	4	
	1912	123	14	.....	4	
	1913	111	14	.....	4	
	††1914	33	2	.....	1	

*** For Wholesale Licenses after 1905 see Schedule of Wholesale Licenses.
†† Northern Districts rearranged. See Thunder Bay.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Brant (not including City of Brantford).	1874	95	29			
	1875	73	22	2		
	1876	56	14	4		
	1877	.....	.....	7	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	53	11	5		
	1879	55	14	1		
	1880	57	14	1		
	1881	55	14	1		
	1882	59	13	1		
	1883	58	11	1		
	1884	49	7			
	1885	44	7	1		
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	26	2			
	1890	26	2			
	1891	22	2			
	1892	23	2			
	1893	23	1			
	1894	22	1			
	1895	18	1			
	1896	18	1			
	1897	18	1			
	1898	18	1			
	1899	18	1			
	1900	17	1			
	1901	18	1			
	1902	18	1			
	1903	17	1			
	1904	17	1			
	1905	18	1			
	1906	18	1			
	1907	16	1			
	1908	16	1			
	1909	16	1			
	1910	4	1			
	1911	4	1			
	1912	4	1			
	1913	4	1			
	1914	4	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Bruce.....	1874	180	25			
	1875	119	22			
	1876	88	13	3		
	1877	83	12	2		
	1878	83	9	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months.
	1879	93	12			
	1880	98	14			
	1881	105	15			
	1882	109	18			
	1883	108	16			
	1884	99	15			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	97	6			
	1889	102	6			
	1890	98	6			
	1891	97	6			
	1892	96	5			
	1893	97	5			
	1894	90	5			
	1895	90	5			
	1896	88	4			
	1897	87	4			
	1898	83	4			
	1899	81	4			
	1900	82	4			
	1901	81	4			
	1902	80	4			
	1903	80	4	1		
	1904	77	3	1		
	1905	74	3			
	1906	62	2			
	1907	55	2			
	1908	55	2			
	1909	56	2			
	1910	44	2			
	1911	41	2			
	1912	37	2			
	1913	29	.....			
	1914	25	.....			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Carleton (not including Ottawa).	1874	89	5			
	1875	79	8			
	1876	44	1	2		
	1877	55	3			
	1878	43	3			
	1879	43	1			
	1880	42	3			
	1881	50	3			
	1882	54	1			
	1883	58				
	1884	58	1			
	1885	55				
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	44	1			
	1890	44	1			
	1891	45				
	1892	46				
	1893	44				
	1894	45				
	1895	45				
	1896	44				
	1897	44				
	1898	46				
	1899	44				
	1900	44				
	1901	43				
	1902	43				
	1903	42				
	1904	42				
	1905	36				
	1906	27			Club	
	1907	25				
	1908	12				
	1909	10			1	
	1910	11			1	
	1911	11			1	
	1912	11			1	
	1913	7			1	
	1914	6			1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Dufferin	1881	33	7	.....	.....	New County, erected 24th January, 1881.
	1882	33	5			
	1883	34	5			
	1884	34	4			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	24	2			
	1889	27	2			
	1890	26	2			
	1891	24	2			
	1892	24	2			
	1893	21	2			
	1894	21	2			
	1895	19	2			
	1896	19	2			
	1897	18	2			
	1898	15	2			
	1899	18	1			
	1900	18	1			
	1901	18	1			
	1902	17	1			
	1903	17	1			
	1904	17	1			
	1905	17	1			
	1906	15	1			
	1907	13	1			
	1908	12	1			
	1909	12	1			
	1910	3				
	1911	3				
	1912	2				
	1913	2				
	1914	.....	.....	.....	.....	All under Local Option.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Elgin	1874	113	25			
	1875	110	24			
	1876	66	16			
	1877	66	10			
	1878	69	12			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	74	12			
	1881	74	13			
	1882	74	13			
	1883	74	16			
	1884	74	12			
	1885	71	10			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
Not including St Thomas ..	1889	48	2			
" " ..	1890	44	1			
" " ..	1891	43	1			
" " ..	1892	44	1			
" " ..	1893	42	1			
" " ..	1894	41	1			
" " ..	1895	41	1			
" " ..	1896	39	1			
" " ..	1897	36	1			
" " ..	1898	35	1			
" " ..	1899	36	1			
" " ..	1900	36	1			
" " ..	1901	35	1			
" " ..	1902	36				
" " ..	1903	36				
" " ..	1904	36				
" " ..	1905	29				
" " ..	1906	23				
" " ..	1907	23				
" " ..	1908	23				
" " ..	1909	23				
" " ..	1910	21				
" " ..	1911	15				
" " ..	1912	12				
" " ..	1913	9				
" " ..	1914	6				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Essex	1874	120	28	6		
	1875	101	25	6		
	1876	62	14	5	1	
	1877	69	18	1	1	
	1878	69	18	2	1	
	1879	71	18	3	1	
	1880	70	19	2	1	
	1881	74	21	2		
	1882	71	20	2		
	1883	74	19	2		
	1884	70	15	1		
	1885	77	13			
	1886	74	16			
	1887	84	15			
	1888	82	10			
	1889	95	12			
	1890	94	8			
Not including Windsor....	1891	68	5			
" "	1892	71	5			
" "	1893	73	5			
" "	1894	70	6			
" "	1895	75	6			
" "	1896	72	6			
" "	1897	73	6			
" "	1898	72	6			
" "	1899	76	5	1		
" "	1900	83	5	1		
" "	1901	81	6	1		
" "	1902	84	6	1		
" "	1903	84	7	1		
" "	1904	84	8	1		
" "	1905	84	6			
" "	1906	80	6			
" "	1907	80	6			
" "	1908	76	7			
" "	1909	66	7			
" "	1910	51	5			
" "	1911	53	5		Club	
" "	1912	54	5			
" "	1913	53	5			
" "	1914	55	5		*2	*One for 1913–14

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Frontenac (not including Kingston)	1874	71	2			
	1875	57	29			
	1876	29	.....	4		
	1877	17	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act assumed to be in force until quashed, December 28.
	1878	34				
	1879	36				
	1880	33	1			
	1881	33	1			
	1882	33	2			
	1883	36	2			
	1884	34	2			
	1885	34	1			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	23				
	1890	25				
	1891	23				
	1892	24				
	1893	22				
	1894	22				
	1895	24				
	1896	21				
	1897	33				
	1898	21				
	1899	22				
	1900	23				
	1901	23				
	1902	22				
	1903	22				
	1904	21				
	1905	21				
	1906	13				
	1907	10				
	1908	7				
	1909	7				
	1910	7				
	1911	5				
	1912	5				
	1913	4				
	1914	4				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Grey	1874	115	20	.....	3	
	1875	114	16	.....	2	
	1876	77	11	5	2	
	1877	.....	.....	6	2	Dunkin Act in force
	1878	72	7	4	1	Dunkin Act in force until September.
	1879	91	12	1	1	Melancthon and Shelburne attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1880	88	17	1	2	
	1881	84	16	.....	1	
	1882	88	18	.....	1	
	1883	95	20	.....	3	
	1884	91	19	.....	1	
	1885	92	18			
	1886	92	16	.....	3	
	1887	86	14	.....	3	
	1888	84	7	....	4	
	1889	84	6	.....	1	
	1890	81	6			
	1891	75	5			
	1892	76	5			
	1893	77	5			
	1894	76	5			
	1895	76	5			
	1896	73	5			
	1897	72	3			
	1898	69	2			
	1899	66	2			
	1900	68	3			
	1901	68	2			
	1902	68	2			
	1903	67	2			
	1904	65	2			
	1905	62	2			
	1906	35				
	1907	31				
	1908	27				
	1909	26				
	1910	20				
	1911	20				
	1912	18				
	1913	18				
	1914	14				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Haldimand	1874	96	16			
	1875	83	13			
	1876	45	5			
	1877	49	4			
	1878	49	4			
	1879	50	5			
	1880	47	5			
	1881	51	5			
	1882	52	5			
	1883	51	5			
	1884	47	5			
	1885	47	3			
	1886	48	4			
	1887	49	4			
	1888	43	4			
	1889	45	3			
	1890	49	3			
	1891	47	3			
	1892	47	3			
	1893	44	3			
	1894	42	3			
	1895	42	3			
	1896	42	4			
	1897	37	4			
	1898	36	4			
	1899	35	4			
	1900	35	4			
	1901	33	4			
	1902	32	4			
	1903	32	3			
	1904	32	3			
	1905	31	3			
	1906	30	3			
	1907	28	3			
	1908	27	2			
	1909	24	1			
	1910	24	1			
	1911	21	1			
	1912	21	1			
	1913	21	1			
	1914	21	1			
Haliburton	1886	7				
	1887	6				
	1888	6				
	1889	7				
	1890	7				
	1891	8				
	1892	8				
	1893	8				
	1894	10				
	1895	8				
	1896	8				
	1897	7				
	1898	6				
	1899	6				
	1900	7				
	1901	7				
	1902	7				
	1903	7				
	1904	7				
	1905	6				
	1906	6				
	1907	6				
	1908	6				
	1909	6				
	1910	4				
	1911	4				
	1912	3				
	1913	3				
	1914	3				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Halton	1874	61	4			
	1875	58	5			
	1876	39	2	1		
	1877	38	1			
	1878	38	1			
	1879	42	1			
	1880	41	1			
	1881	41	1			
	1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	28				
	1889	28				
	1890	27				
	1891	27				
	1892	26				
	1893	27				
	1894	28				
	1895	28				
	1896	26				
	1897	23				
	1898	22				
	1899	22				
	1900	23				
	1901	21				
	1902	22				
	1903	20				
	1904	20				
	1905	19				
	1906	15				
	1907	17				
	1908	17				
	1909	16				
	1910	13			Club.	
	1911	13			1	
	1912	12			1	
	1913	14			1	
	1914	14			1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Hastings	1874	117	23	1		
	1875	100	21	2		
	1876	76	11	3	1	
	1877	82	14	3	1	
	1878	89	15	3	2	
	1879	94	15	3	1	
	1880	91	16	3		
	1881	90	15	3		
	1882	95	13	3		
	1883	97	15	3		
	1884	90	14	3		
	1885	98	17	3		
	1886	104	16	2		
	1887	102	13	2		
	1888	96	13	3		
Not including Belleville	1889	73	9			
" "	1890	74	8			
" "	1891	74	8			
" "	1892	72	7			
" "	1893	70	7			
" "	1894	67	7			
" "	1895	68	8			
" "	1896	66	6			
" "	1897	67	7			
" "	1898	59	7			
" "	1899	57	8			
" "	1900	55	8			
" "	1901	56	9			
" "	1902	56	9			
" "	1903	55	9			
" "	1904	53	8			
" "	1905	49	7			
" "	1906	49	7			
" "	1907	46	7			
" "	1908	43	5			
" "	1909	31	4			
" "	1910	29	4			
" "	1911	29	3			
" "	1812	29	3			
" "	1913	28	3			
" "	1914	27	4			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Huron	1874	150	38			
	1875	164	37	2		
	1876	113	16	3		
	1877	124	16			
	1878	127	20			
	1879	134	21			
	1880	131	16			
	1881	128	15			
	1882	124	15			
	1883	124	15			
	1884	111	14			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	108	11			
	1889	109	8			
	1890	103	5			
	1891	104	5			
	1892	102	5	1		
	1893	94	5	1		
	1894	92	5	1		
	1895	90	5	1		
	1896	88	6			
	1897	85	6			
	1898	83	6			
	1899	84	6			
	1900	82	6			
	1901	80	6			
	1902	79	6			
	1903	77	6			
	1904	76	5			
	1905	73	5			
	1906	72	5			
	1907	64	4			
	1908	62	4			
	1909	56	3			
	1910	47	3			
	1911	46	3			
	1912	43	3			
	1913	31	2			
	1914	.....	.....			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Kent.....	1874	128	41	.....	1	
	1875	118	34	.....	1	
	1876	66	13	4	1	
	1877	67	15	.....	1	
	1878	65	13			
	1879	67	14			
	1880	67	13			
	1881	69	13	.....	1	
	1882	69	14	.....	1	
	1883	70	14			
	1884	75	11			
	1885	71	8			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. & T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	72	6			
	1890	75	6			
	1891	63	5			
	1892	61	4			
	1893	61	4			
	1894	61	4			
Not including Chatham	1895	44	2			
" "	1896	46	2			
" "	1897	43	3			
" "	1898	42	3			
" "	1899	42	3			
" "	1900	41	3			
" "	1901	41	3			
" "	1902	43	3			
" "	1903	41	3			
" "	1904	28	3			
" "	1905	27	3			
" "	1906	28	3			
" "	1907	29	3			
" "	1908	31	3			
" "	1909	31	3			
" "	1910	27	3			
" "	1911	25	3			
" "	1912	21	3			
" "	1913	21	3			
" "	1914	21	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lambton	1874	89	44	1		
	1875	85	33			
	1876	65	28	1		
	1877	65	25			
	1878	70	27			
	1879	72	26			
	1880	71	25			
	1881	72	22			
	1882	75	22			
	1883	73	19			
	1884	74	16	1		
	1885	70	10	1		
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	65	9			
	1890	70	10			
	1891	64	6			
	1892	62	5			
	1893	64	5			
	1894	63	5			
	1895	61	5			
	1896	62	5			
	1897	62	4			
	1898	58	4			
	1899	58	4			
	1900	58	4			
	1901	59	4			
	1902	60	4			
	1903	61	4			
	1904	60	4			
	1905	58	3			
	1906	43	3			
	1907	42	3			
	1908	41	3			
	1909	39	3			
	1910	38	3			
	1911	37	3			
	1912	33	3			
	1913	30	3			
	1914	31	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lanark.....	1874	62	20	2		
	1875	62	20	1		
	1876	32	9	2		
	1877	32	9			
	1878	7	4	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force, except in Perth.
	1879	33	6			
	1880	34	8			
	1881	36	6			
	1882	36	7			
	1883	35	7			
	1884	36	7			
	1885	37	6			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	39	6			
	1890	45	7			
	1891	44	6			
	1892	44	7			
	1893	44	7			
	1894	44	6			
	1895	44	6			
	1896	44	6			
	1897	43	6			
	1898	43	6			
	1899	43	6			
	1900	44	6			
	1901	44	6			
	1902	45	6			
	1903	43	6			
	1904	42	6			
	1905	40	6			
	1906	37	3			
	1907	35	3			
	1908	35	3			
	1909	32	3			
	1910	22	3			
	1911	21	2			
	1912	22	2			
	1913	20	2			
	1914	18	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Leeds and Grenville	1874	145	32	1		
	1875	136	23	1		
	1876	79	23	3		
	1877	101	25			
	1878	97	19			
	1879	97	18			
	1880	97	20	1		
	1881	89	18			
	1882	92	21			
	1883	94	21			
	1884	88	17			
	1885	77	17			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	73	13			
	1890	70	10			
	1891	69	10			
	1892	66	8			
	1893	67	7			
	1894	64	7			
	1895	65	7			
	1896	61	7			
	1897	57	7			
	1898	57	7	1		
	1899	58	8			
	1900	56	8			
	1901	58	8	.....	Clubs	
	1902	55	8			
	1903	57	8			
	1904	56	8			
	1905	36	6			
	1906	48	8	.....	1	
	1907	46	6	.....	1	
	1908	47	4	.....	2	
	1909	40	4	.....	2	
	1910	31	4	.....	2	
	1911	27	5	.....	2	
	1912	27	5	.....	2	
	1913	27	5	.....	2	
	1914	24	5	.....	2	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lennox and Addington	1874	52	7	.....	1	
	1875	46	8			
	1876	28	6	1		
	1877	.....	.....	1	.....	Dunkin Act in force
	1878	36	6			
	1879	37	5			
	1880	37	5			
	1881	41	5			
	1882	43	6			
	1883	45	6			
	1884	44	5			
	1885	42	5			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	52	3			
	1890	49	2			
	1891	46	2			
	1892	47	2			
	1893	47	2			
	1894	44	1			
	1895	40	1			
	1896	37	1			
	1897	39	1			
	1898	37	1			
	1899	36	1			
	1900	35	1			
	1901	31	2			
	1902	34	2			
	1903	34	2			
	1904	34	2			
	1905	33	2			
	1906	33	2			
	1907	31	2			
	1908	31	2			
	1909	31	2			
	1910	29	2			
	1911	19	2			
	1912	19	2			
	1913	16	2			
	1914	16	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lincoln (not including St. Catharines).	1874	94	23			
	1875	103	37			
	1876	70	31			
	1877	70	25			
	1878	69	21			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	73	12			
	1881	69	14			
	1882	73	15			
	1883	72	13			
	1884	71	11			
	1885	64	10			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	36	3			
	1890	36	3			
	1891	35	3			
	1892	34	1			
	1893	29	1			
	1894	28	1			
	1895	28	1			
	1896	27	1			
	1897	27	1			
	1898	27	1			
	1899	26	1			
	1900	26	1			
	1901	26	1			
	1902	26	1			
	1903	25	1			
	1904	21	1			
	1905	21	1			
	1906	13	1			
	1907	11	1			
	1908	11	1			
	1909	11	1			
	1910	14	1			
	1911	14	1			
	1912	14	1			
	1913	14	1			
	1914	14	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Middlesex (not including London).	1874	188	17	1		
	1875	174	33			
	1876	122	26	3		
	1877	139	23			
	1878	143	21			
	1879	141	19			
	1880	134	18			
	1881	138	18			
	1882	133	16			
	1883	130	18			
	1884	126	17			
	1885	128	16	.....	1	
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	82	8			
	1890	93	6			
	1891	93	5			
	1892	90	5			
	1893	80	4			
	1894	73	4			
	1895	69	4			
	1896	68	4			
	1897	67	4			
	1898	65	4			
	1899	67	4			
	1900	68	4			
	1901	67	4			
	1902	66	4			
	1903	63	2			
	1904	60	2			
	1905	56	1			
	1906	55				
	1907	49				
	1908	50			Club	
	1909	44				
	1910	25				
	1911	23				
	1912	20				
	1913	14			1	
	1914	14			1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Muskoka and Parry Sound..	1874	9				
	1875	23				
	1876	19				
	1877	22				
	1878	29				
	1879	38	1			
	1880	44	4			
	1881	45	4			
	1882	48	5			
	1883	49	6			
	1884	48	4			
	1885	37	1			
	1886	23				
	1887	21				
	1888	32	1			
	1889	45	2			
	1890	47	1			
	1891	47	1			
	1892	53	1			
	1893	50	2			
	1894	56	2			
	1895	60	1			
	1896	60	1			
	1897	59	1			
	1898	58	1			
	1899	57	1			
	1900	59	1			
	1901	56	1			
	1902	58	1			
	1903	65	1			
	1904	52	1			
	1905	53	2			
	1906	53	2			
	1907	50	2			
	1908	45	2			
	1909	44	2			
	1910	46	2			
	1911	41	1			
	1912	38	1			
	1913	37	1			
	1914	36	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks
Nipissing (including Temiskaming. Sturgeon Falls and Cochrane),	1878	2	1			
	1879	3	1			
	1880	3	1			
	1881	11	8			
	1882	8	5			
	1883	9	5			
	1884	5	6			
	1885	23	6			
	1886	22	4			
	1887	24	5			
	1888	23	4			
	1889	23	4			
	1890	27	4			
	1891	26	5			
	1892	30	6			
	1893	30	6			
	1894	28	5			
	1895	31	6			
	1896	34	6			
	1897	36	6			
	1898	34	5			
	1899	32	5			
	1900	34	5			
	1901	37	5			
	1902	39	5	Clubs.		
	1903	40	7			
	1904	43	8			
	1905	46	9			
	1906	56	8			
	1907	54	9			
	*1908	42	8			
	1909	43	8	2		
	1910	44	6	1		
	1911	42	6			
	1912	43	5			
	1913	42	5			
	1914	43	**7			

* Apparent decrease is caused by re-arrangement of districts; increase of same number in Algoma.

** Including one for previous year.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks
Norfolk	1874	73	6			
	1875	74	6			
	1876	51	4	2		
	1877	51	5	1		
	1878	55	5			
	1879	51	7			
	1880	51	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	56	6			
	1883	54	6			
	1884	51	4			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	37	4			
	1889	41	3			
	1890	39	2			
	1891	39	2			
	1892	41	2			
	1893	39	2			
	1894	35	2			
	1895	37	2			
	1896	31	2			
	1897	33	2			
	1898	32	2			
	1899	30	2			
	1900	29	2			
	1901	29	2			
	1902	29	2			
	1903	30	2			
	1904	29	2			
	1905	25	2			
	1906	22	2			
	1907	16	2			
	1908	17	2			
	1909	14	2			
	1910	15	2			
	1911	15	2			
	1912	13	1	.....	Club	
	1913	13	1	.....	1	
	1914	10	1	.....	1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Northumberland & Durham.	1874	135	35	2	1	
	1875	121	32	2	1	
	1876	102	27	4	1	
	1877	103	25	2	1	
	1878	89	21	2	2	Dunkin Act in force for ten months except in Port Hope and Cobourg.
	1879	98	21	.....	1	
	1880	100	22	.....	1	
	1881	100	23	.....	1	
	1882	102	23	.....	1	
	1883	104	23	.....	1	
	1884	101	19			
	1885	97	16			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	81	14			
	1890	74	13			
	1891	77	15			
	1892	76	14			
	1893	75	10			
	1894	68	9			
	1895	66	8			
	1896	64	9			
	1897	61	7			
	1898	59	7			
	1899	57	7			
	1900	55	7			
	1901	56	7			
	1902	56	7			
	1903	55	7			
	1904	53	7			
	1905	50	7			
	1906	48	6			
	1907	44	5			
	1908	26	4			
	1909	23	4			
	1910	23	4			
	1911	23	4			
	1912	21	4			
	1913	21	4			
	1914	20	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Ontario.....	1874	86	35			
	1875	87	23			
	1876	60	10			
	1877	58	9			
	1878	55	8		.....	Dunkin Act in force for ten months.
	1879	61	9			
	1880	65	11			
	1881	66	12			
	1882	71	13			
	1883	72	12			
	1884	68	11			
	1885	67	12			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	64	7			
	1890	62	7			
	1891	60	4			
	1892	57	6			
	1893	50	5			
	1894	47	4			
	1895	45	4			
	1896	44	4			
	1897	50	4			
	1898	49	4			
	1899	45	4			
	1900	46	4			
	1901	46	4			
	1902	46	4			
	1903	44	4			
	1904	41	3			
	1905	42	3			
	1906	32	3			
	1907	31	3			
	1908	30	3			
	1909	30	3			
	1910	25	3			
	1911	22	3			
	1912	20	3			
	1913	15	3			
	1914	14	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Oxford.....	1874	104	39			
	1875	102	25			
	1876	73	9	4		
	1877	70	10	1		
	1878	71	10			
	1879	74	12			
	1880	74	14			
	1881	73	13			
	1882	74	11			
	1883	72	9			
	1884	62	8			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	52	6	1		
	1890	58	7	1		
	1891	57	5	1		
	1892	50	5			
	1893	50	6			
	1894	48	6			
	1895	48	5			
	1896	47	5			
	1897	47	5			
	1898	47	5			
	1899	47	5			
	1900	47	5			
	1901	47	5			
	1902	45	5			
Not including Woodstock...	1903	33	3			
" " "	1904	31	3			
" " "	1905	28	3			
" " "	1906	24	3			
" " "	1907	22	2			
" " "	1908	19	2			
" " "	1909	20	3			
" " "	1910	16	3			
" " "	1911	16	3			
" " "	1912	13	3			
" " "	1913	7	2			
" " "	1914	7	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Peel	1874	91	15			
	1875	86	15			
	1876	49	10			
	1877	57	9			
	1878	60	8			
	1879	57	7			
	1880	62	7			
	1881	56	7			
	1882	57	6			
	1883	57	5			
	1884	55	4			
	1885	58	4			
	1886	55	5			
	1887	56	4			
	1888	57	3			
	1889	52	3			
	1890	52	3			
	1891	51	3			
	1892	47	3			
	1893	48	2			
	1894	47	2			
	1895	46	2			
	1896	47	2			
	1897	47	2			
	1898	42	2			
	1899	40	2			
	1900	42	2			
	1901	40	2			
	1902	39	2			
	1903	39	1			
	1904	41	1			
	1905	25				
	1906	24				
	1907	20			Clubs.	
	1908	20				
	1909	20	.....	.....	2	
	1910	8	.....	.....	2	
	1911	8	.....	.....	3	
	1912	8	.....	.....	2	
	1913	8	.....	.....	3	
	1914	.....	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc. -Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Perth.....	1874	145	23			
	1875	135	25			
	1876	101	13	3		
	1877	105	17			
	1878	105	17			
	1879	110	18			
	1880	110	19			
	1881	106	19			
	1882	110	19			
	1883	109	17			
	1884	102	14			
	1885	93	14			
	1886	95	12			
	1887	95	13			
	1888	96	10			
Not including Stratford	1889	74	5			
" "	1890	72	5			
" "	1891	69	4			
" "	1892	68	5			
" "	1893	65	6			
" "	1894	62	5			
" "	1895	61	5			
" "	1896	58	5			
" "	1897	59	5			
" "	1898	57	5			
" "	1899	55	5			
" "	1900	53	6			
" "	1901	53	6			
" "	1902	54	6			
" "	1903	53	6			
" "	1904	48	6			
" "	1905	48	6			
" "	1906	40	6			
" "	1907	44	6			
" "	1908	46	6			
" "	1909	43	4			
" "	1910	40	4			
" "	1911	40	3			
" "	1912	38	3			
" "	1913	31	3			
" "	1914	29	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Peterborough	1874	98	16			
	1875	72	16			
	1876	40	11	2	1	
	1877	43	11	.....	1	
	1878	35	11	.....	1	Dunkin Act in force
	1879	42	13	.....	1	in part of West Riding for 10
	1880	46	12	.....	1	months.
	1881	46	14	.....	1	
	1882	50	15	.....	1	
	1883	50	14	.....	1	
	1884	46	13	.....	1	
	1885	43	12			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	43	10	.....	1	" "
	1890	41	11			
	1891	45	9			
	1892	46	8			
	1893	43				
	1894	39				
	1895	47	6			
	1896	47	6			
	1897	43	6			
	1898	40	6			
	1899	38	6	1		
	1900	38	5	1		
	1901	38	5	1		
	1902	37	5	1		
	1903	37	6	1		
	1904	37	6	1		
	1905	33	5	1		
Not including City of Peterborough	1906	27	4			
" " "	1907	6				
" " "	1908	5				
" " "	1909	2				
" " "	1910	2				
" " "	1911	2				
" " "	1912	2				
" " "	1913	1				
" " "	1914	1				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Prescott and Russell	1874	63	10	1		
	1875	58	11			
	1876	52				
	1877	46	5			
	1878	49	5			
	1879	41	5			
	1880	42	4			
	1881	50	5			
	1882	53	6			
	1883	62	7			
	1884	65	4			
	1885	65	3			
	1886	68	1			
	1887	78	1			
	1888	76	1			
	1889	76	1			
	1890	78	2			
	1891	75	3			
	1892	77	2			
	1893	72	2			
	1894	69	3			
	1895	71	3			
	1896	76	3			
	1897	76	4			
	1898	72	4			
	1899	74	4			
	1900	76	4			
	1901	77	5			
	1902	78	5			
	1903	77	5			
	1904	75	5			
	1905	76	4			
	1906	77	4			
	1907	69	4			
	1908	71	3			
	1909	72	3			
	1910	66	3			
	1911	61	2			
	1912	59	1			
	1913	56	2			
	1914	56	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Prince Edward	1874	22	3	.....	3	
	1875	33	3	.....	1	
	1876	.....	.....	1	1	Dunkin Act in force
	1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1879	23	2	.....	1	
	1880	24	2	.....	3	
	1881	24	3	.....	1	
	1882	22	3	.....	2	
	1883	23	4	.....	2	
	1884	21	1	.....	2	
	1885	23	2	.....	2	
	1886	24	2			
	1887	21	2	.....	2	
	1888	18	2			
	1889	16	2			
	1890	18	2			
	1891	18	2			
	1892	17	2			
	1893	16	2			
	1894	15	2			
	1895	15	2			
	1896	14	2			
	1897	13	2			
	1898	13	2			
	1899	12	2			
	1900	12	2			
	1901	12	2			
	1902	12	2			
	1903	13	1			
	1904	12	1			
	1905	11	1			
	1906	9	1			
	1907	9	1			
	1908	9	1			
	1909	5	1			
	1910	6	1			
	1911	6	1			
	1912	5	1			
	1913	5	1			
	1914	5	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern censes.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Renfrew	1874	100	35	.....	1	
	1875	102	30	1	1	
	1876	51	20	.....	1	
	1877	42	17			
	1878	31	15			
	1879	36	16			
	1880	42	21			
	1881	47	17			
	1882	48	23			
	1883	63	30			
	1884	44	20			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	55	12			
	1889	55	16			
	1890	56	16			
	1891	55	13			
	1892	58	14			
	1893	60	13			
	1894	66	15			
	1895	65	17			
	1896	63	16			
	1897	62	14			
	1898	58	14			
	1899	60	14			
	1900	60	14			
	1901	60	14			
	1902	59	15			
	1903	59	10			
	1904	58	10			
	1905	56	10			
	1906	57	9			
	1907	56	9			
	1908	52	9			
	1909	46	8			
	1910	35	6			
	1911	34	6			
	1912	32	6			
	1913	30	6			
	1914	26	4			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Simcoe.....	1874	223	42			
	1875	196	35	2	2	
	1876	135	24	2	2	
	1877	137	24	1	2	
	1878	149	21	1	1	
	1879	142	20	1	1	
	1880	155	23	1	1	
	1881	144	23	1	1	
	1882	146	23			Mono and Mulmur attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1883	147	26			
	1884	138	24			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	121	17			
	1889	134	18			
	1890	123	17			
	1891	113	15			
	1892	117	12			
	1893	113	11			
	1894	106	11			
	1895	105	11			
	1896	102	10			
	1897	100	9			
	1898	97	9			
	1899	95	9			
	1900	97	8			
	1901	96	8			
	1902	95	8			
	1903	90	8			
	1904	88	8			
	1905	84	8			
	1906	81	7			
	1907	69	6			
	1908	54	6			
	1909	51	5			
	1910	24	2			
	1911	24	2			
	1912	23	2			
	1913	21	2			
	1914	21	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	1874	122	31			
	1875	80	28			
	1876	82	22			
	1877	87	17			
	1878	94	17			
	1879	91	16			
	1880	91	18			
	1881	96	18			
	1882	95	18			
	1883	89	17			
	1884	92	15			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	105	8			
	1889	111	10			
	1890	103	8			
	1891	96	10			
	1892	94	10			
	1893	84	8			
	1894	82	8	1		
	1895	80	4			
	1896	79	4			
	1897	78	4			
	1898	74	3	1		
	1899	75	3			
	1900	73	2			
	1901	74	2			
	1902	73	2			
	1903	71	2			
	1904	72	3			
	1905	64	4			
	1906	54	2			
	1907	54	2			
	1908	53	2			
	1909	40	2			
	1910	38	2			
	1911	21	2			
	1912	20	3			
	1913	19	3			
	1914	18	3			

District.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Club licenses.	Remarks.
Thunder Bay (including Kenora, Fort William, Port Arthur and Rainy River, but not including the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur).	1914	35	7	1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Victoria	1874	78	13	1		
	1875	70	9	.....	1	
	1876	55	5	1	.....	
	1877	56	5	.....	.....	
	1878	56	6	.....	.....	
	1879	60	6	.....	.....	
	1880	59	5	.....	.....	Including Haliburton.
	1881	62	4	.....	.....	
	1882	62	3	.....	1	
	1883	62	3	.....		
	1884	58	3	.....	.....	
	1885	54	3			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	46	2			
	1890	44	2			
	1891	47	2			
	1892	40	3			
	1893	39	3			
	1894	38	3			
	1895	33	2			
	1896	33	2			
	1897	33	1			
	1898	32	1			
	1899	29	1			
	1900	29	1			
	1901	30	1			
	1902	30	1			
	1903	26	1			
	1904	25	1			
	1905	26	1			
	1906	25	1			
	1907	24	1			
	1908	15	1			
	1909	15	1			
	1910	13	1			
	1911	13	1			
	1912	13	1			
	1913	13	1			
	1914	12	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Waterloo	1874	136	21			
	1875	136	20	3		
	1876	86	19	13		
	1877	84	17	10		
	1878	87	17			
	1879	89	15			
	1880	87	15			
	1881	88	16			
	1882	90	17			
	1883	91	15	.....	1	
	1884	92	14			
	1885	90	13			
	1886	87	12			
	1887	87	12			
	1888	90	9	1		
	1889	91	10	1		
	1890	92	10	1		
	1891	91	10	1		
	1892	90	11	1		
	1893	90	10	1		
	1894	88	10	1		
	1895	89	10	3		
	1896	90	10	5		
	1897	88	10	3		
	1898	86	10	2		
	1899	85	11	2		
	1900	86	10	2		
	1901	85	10	2		
	1902	85	8	1		
	1903	81	8	1		
	1904	80	10	1		
	1905	78	10	.....	Clubs.	
	1906	78	10			
	1907	76	10			
	1908	76	10		1	
	1909	75	10		1	
	1910	68	8		1	
	1911	67	7		1	
	1912	67	7		2	
	1913	67	7	.....	4	
Not including Berlin	1914	54	5	.....	3	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Welland.....	1874	145	28	3		
	1875	151	23			
	1876	73	19			
	1877	80	19			
	1878	89	21			
	1879	92	25			
	1880	87	29			
	1881	81	19			
	1882	78	20			
	1883	79	18			
	1884	82	14			
	1885	79	15			
	1886	82	12			
	1887	78	10			
	1888	70	8			
	1889	73	9			
	1890	73	9			
	1891	70	9			
	1892	71	9			
	1893	66	10			
	1894	64	10			
	1895	66	10			
	1896	65	9			
	1897	63	9			
	1898	62	9			
	1899	60	9			
	1900	64	9			
	1901	65	10			
	1902	64	10			
	1903	61	10			
	1904	61	10			
	1905	59	10			
	1906	64	10			
	1907	65	10			
	1908	64	10			
	1909	59	10		Clubs.	
	1910	60	10		1	
	1911	55	10		1	
	1912	54	11		3	
	1913	53	11		2	
	1914	51	11		2	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Wellington	1874	183	52			
	1875	182	41	3		
	1876	138	29	3		
	1877	130	28	3		
	1878	134	29			
	1879	138	29			
	1880	145	30			
	1881	134	24	.....	.....	Orangeville, Amaranth and East Garafraxa attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	128	26			
	1883	126	22			
	1884	116	19			
	1885	104	13			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
Not including Guelph.....	1889	78	5			
" "	1890	77	4			
" "	1891	80	3			
" "	1892	79	3			
" "	1893	76	2			
" "	1894	72	2			
" "	1895	71	1			
" "	1896	71	1			
" "	1897	68	1			
" "	1898	64	1			
" "	1899	63	1			
" "	1900	62	1			
" "	1901	62	1			
" "	1902	61	1			
" "	1903	58	1			
" "	1904	57				
" "	1905	49				
" "	1906	44				
" "	1907	42				
" "	1908	39				
" "	1909	39				
" "	1910	35				
" "	1911	33	1			
" "	1912	31	1			
" "	1913	29	1			
" "	1914	26	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Wentworth (not including Hamilton).	1874	110	32	4		
	1875	107	19	2		
	1876	61	11	2		
	1877	56	10			
	1878	47	6			
	1879	63	6			
	1880	56	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	51	6			
	1883	52	6			
	1884	54	6			
	1885	54	6			
	1886	49	6			
	1887	51	5			
	1888	47	4			
	1889	49	3			
	1890	49	4			
	1891	49	3			
	1892	46	3			
	1893	45	3			
	1894	42	3			
	1895	41	3			
	1896	38	3			
	1897	38	3			
	1898	39	3			
	1899	39	3			
	1900	39	3			
	1901	39	3			
	1902	37	3		Clubs.	
	1903	34	3			
	1904	34	3			
	1905	35	1			
	1906	33	1		1	
	1907	30	1		2	
	1908	22	1		2	
	1909	21	1		2	
	1910	17	1		2	
	1911	16	1		2	
	1912	15	1		3	
	1913	15	1		3	
	1914	13	1		3	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
York (not including Toronto).	1874	148	39			
	1875	164	35			
	1876	108	16	1		
	1877	97	15			
	1878	.....	.....	.....		Dunkin Act in force
	1879	114	15	.....		Dunkin Act in force one month, May.
	188?	117	16			
	1881	?	21			
	1882		24			
	1883	132	23			
	1884	121	13			
	1885	114	12			
	1886	116	10			
	1887	109	7			
	1888	107	2			
	1889	112	1			
	1890	108	2			
	1891	105	3			
	1892	108	4			
	1893	104	4			
	1894	103	4			
	1895	102	4			
	1896	100	4			
	1897	100	4			
	1898	98	4			
	1899	97	2			
	1900	92	2			
	1901	92	2	1		
	1902	92	2	1		
	1903	91	2	1		
	1904	84	1	1		
	1905	73	1		Clubs.	
	1906	54	1			
	1907	50	1		2	
	1908	51	1		4	
	1909	46	1		4	
	1910	36			3	
	1911	33			3	
	1912	33			3	
	1913	28			4	
	1914	27			3	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Toronto	1874	309	184	21	16	
	1875	299	128	28	9	
	1876	216	100	39	9	
	1877	182	100	26	6	
	1878	181	92	20	10	
	1879	195	88	19	6	
	1880	204	94	18	4	
	1881	210	95	15	6	
	1882	216	100	14	7	
	1883	197	98	14	5	
	1884	217	88	13	3	
	1885	227	71	*14	2	
	1886	224	66	13	3	
	1887	150	50	13	1	
	1888	150	50	12	3	
	1889	150	50	14	3	
	1890	150	50	11		
	1891	150	50	11		
	1892	150	50	10		
	1893	149	50	10		
	1894	150	50	11		
	1895	150	50	8		
	1896	150	50	9		
	1897	150	50	6		
	1898	150	50	6		
	1899	150	50	6		
	1900	150	50	5		
	1901	150	50	7		
	1902	150	50	5		
	1903	150	50	6		
	1904	156	50	8	Clubs.	
	1905	147	50	11	12	
	1906	146	50			
	1907	144	50		15	
	1908	144	50		14	
	1909	110	50		20	
	1910	110	50		21	
	1911	110	50		20	
	1912	110	50		21	
	1913	110	50		20	
	1914	109	50		20	

* Dominion issues.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Hamilton	1874	127	93	.....	3	
	1875	110	72			
	1876	68	61	11	1	
	1877	68	55	7	2	
	1878	68	64	7	2	
	1879	68	61	8		
	1880	74	57	7		
	1881	89	55	7		
	1882	98	58	8		
	1883	105	54	8		
	1884	97	47	4		
	1885	110	48	3		
	1886	112	45	5		
	1887	107	40	4		
	1888	111	37	2		
	1889	91	38	3		
	1890	92	38	3		
	1891	91	37	3		
	1892	94	34	3		
	1893	94	30	3		
	1894	75	20	4		
	1895	75	20	4		
	1896	76	20	4		
	1897	75	20	3		
	1898	75	20	2		
	1899	75	20	2	Clubs.	
	1900	75	19	3		
	1901	75	19	3		
	1902	75	19	3		
	1903	75	19	3		
	1904	73	18	3		
	1905	68	17	5		
	1906	68	17		2	
	1907	68	17		3	
	1908	69	17		3	
	1909	66	16		3	
	1910	67	16		3	
	1911	58	15		3	
	1912	58	15		3	
	1913	58	16		3	
	1914	57	16		3	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Ottawa.....	1874	120	77	6		
	1875	114	148	6		
	1876	75	77	7	1	
	1877	75	80	2	1	
	1878	73	77	.....	1	
	1879	73	71	.....	1	
	1880	75	72	.....	1	
	1881	75	77	.....	1	
	1882	75	76	.....	1	
	1883	75	84	.....	1	
	1884	75	78	.....	1	
	1885	75	77			
	1886	75	69	1		
	1887	75	68	1	1 B. & W.	
	1888	76	54	2	1	
	1889	80	56	1	1B.& W.	
	1890	88	59	2		
	1891	87	59	1		
	1892	78	46	1		
	1893	72	40	5		
	1894	71	38	5		
	1895	70	33	3		
	1896	76	33	4		
	1897	77	33	5		
	1898	80	33	6		
	1899	78	32	7		
	1900	75	32	9		
	1901	76	32	8		
	1902	76	32	7		
	1903	77	31	6	Clubs.	
	1904	67	31	5		
	1905	67	31	5		
	1906	67	31		3	
	1907	65	31		3	
	1908	65	26		3	
	1909	64	24		3	
	1910	55	20		4	
	1911	55	20		4	
	1912	55	20		4	
	1913	54	20		4	
	1914	50	20		4	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
London.....	1874	75	40	3		
	1875	75	74	2		
	1876	57	34	5		
	1877	58	35	1		
	1878	58	37	1		
	1879	57	36	2		
	1880	45	27	2		
	1881	45	24	2		
	1882	47	26	3		
	1883	47	24	2		
	1884	48	22	2		
	1885	49	23	1		
	1886	61	21	2		
	1887	54	19	2		
	1888	57	14	1		
	1889	58	13	1		
	1890	56	12	1		
	1891	41	10	1		
	1892	34	6	3		
	1893	34	6	5		
	1894	34	6	2		
	1895	35	6	2		
	1896	34	6	2		
	1897	34	6	2		
	1898	34	6	2		
	1899	34	6	2	Clubs.	
	1900	35	6	2		
	1901	35	6	2		
	1902	35	6	2		
	1903	35	6	1		
	1904	35	6	1		
	1905	32	5	1		
	1906	26	5		1	
	1907	26	5		2	
	1908	26	5		2	
	1909	26	5		2	
	1910	26	5		2	
	1911	26	5		2	
	1912	26	5		2	
	1913	26	5		2	
	1914	26	5		2	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Kingston	1874	97	25	.....	1	
	1875	75	20	3	1	
	1876	53	23	6	5	
	1877	61	21	3	8	
	1878	61	21	3	8	
	1879	62	20	3	8	
	1880	62	20	3	8	
	1881	64	20	2	11	
	1882	53	22	2	9	
	1883	53	23	3	6	
	1884	39	20	2	6	
	1885	38	22	1	4	
	1886	41	22	1	6	
	1887	43	20	1	6	
	1888	44	15	1	7	
	1889	40	15	1		
	1890	38	15	1		
	1891	39	15	1		
	1892	41	15	1		
	1893	40	14	1		
	1894	38	13	1		
	1895	39	12			
	1896	37	12			
	1897	37	12			
	1898	36	12			
	1899	34	11			
	1900	34	11			
	1901	34	10			
	1902	34	10			
	1903	33	10	.....	Clubs.	
	1904	33	8			
	1905	33	7			
	1906	31	7			
	1907	28	7			
	1908	28	7		2	
	1909	28	7		1	
	1910	25	6		1	
	1911	25	6		1	
	1912	15	6		1	
	1913	15	6		1	
	1914	15	6		1	
St. Catharines	1886	26	7			
	1887	29	7			
	1888	23	7			
	1889	26	6			
	1890	26	5			
	1891	26	4			
	1892	26	3			
	1893	26	3			
	1894	26	3			
	1895	26	3			
	1896	26	2			
	1897	26	2			
	1898	22	2			
	1899	24	2			
	1900	22	2			
	1901	21	2			
	1902	24	2	.....	Clubs.	
	1903	19	2			
	1904	19	2			
	1905	18	2			
	1906	19	2		1	
	1907	19	2		1	
	1908	19	2		1	
	1909	16	2		1	
	1910	10	2		1	
	1911	10	2		1	
	1912	10	2		1	
	1913	10	2		1	
	1914	10	2		1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Brantford	1886	19	5	3		
	1887	18	5	3		
	1888	18	5	3		
	1889	18	5	3		
	1890	18	5	2		
	1891	18	5	1		
	1892	18	5	1		
	1893	18	5	1		
	1894	18	5	1		
	1895	16	5	1		
	1896	16	5	1		
	1897	16	5	.....	1	
	1898	16	4			
	1899	16	4			
	1900	17	4			
	1901	17	4			
	1902	16	4			
	1903	17	4	.....	Clubs	
	1904	16	4			
	1905	17	4			
	1906	16	4			
	1907	16	4		1	
	1908	16	4		1	
	1909	16	4		1	
	1910	9	3		1	
	1911	9	3		1	
	1912	9	3		1	
	1913	9	3		1	
	1914	9	3		1	
St. Thomas	1889	20	6			
	1890	18	4			
	1891	18	4			
	1892	18	4			
	1893	18	4			
	1894	18	4			
	1895	18	4			
	1896	18	4			
	1897	18	3			
	1898	17	3			
	1899	17	4			
	1900	17	3			
	1901	17	2			
	1902	17	3			
	1903	17	3			
	1904	17	3			
	1905	16	3			
	1906	16	3			
	1907	16	3			
	1908	16	3			
	1909	16	3			
	1910	16	3			
	1911	16	3			
	1912	16	3			
	1913	13	3			
	1914	13	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Stratford	1889	21	4			
	1890	21	4			
	1891	21	4			
	1892	21	4			
	1893	19	4			
	1894	16	2			
	1895	16	2			
	1896	16	2			
	1897	16	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	16	2			
	1900	16	2			
	1901	16	2			
	1902	16	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2			
	1905	13	2			
	1906	15	2			
	1907	16	2			
	1908	16	2			
	1909	15	2			
	1910	16	2			
	1911	15	2			
	1912	10	2			
	1913	10	2			
	1914	10	2			
Guelph	1889	16	2			
	1890	16	2			
	1891	16	2			
	1892	16	2			
	1893	16	2			
	1894	16	2			
	1895	16	2			
	1896	16	2			
	1897	16	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	16	2			
	1900	14	2			
	1901	15	2			
	1902	15	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2		Clubs.	
	1905	15	2			
	1906	15	2		1	
	1907	15	2		1	
	1908	15	2		1	
	1909	15	2		1	
	1910	14	2		1	
	1911	13	2		1	
	1912	14	2		1	
	1913	13	2		1	
	1914	13	2		1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Belleville	1889	25	3	2		
	1890	25	3	2		
	1891	25	3	2		
	1892	25	3	2		
	1893	24	3	2		
	1894	24	3	2		
	1895	25	3	2		
	1896	26	3	1		
	1897	26	3	1		
	1898	21	2	1		
	1899	17	2			
	1900	18	2			
	1901	18	2			
	1902	18	2			
	1903	17	2			
	1904	16	3			
	1905	16	3			
	1906	16	3			
	1907	16	3			
	1908	16	3			
	1909	16	3			
	1910	16	3			
	1911	15	3			
	1912	15	3			
	1913	15	3			
	1914	14	3			
Windsor	1891	22	4			
	1892	25	5			
	1893	27	4			
	1894	27	4			
	1895	27	4			
	1896	27	4			
	1897	27	3	1		
	1898	24	3	1		
	1899	22	3			
	1900	21	3			
	1901	23	3			
	1902	23	3			
	1903	23	3			
	1904	23	3			
	1905	19	3			
	1906	23	3			
	1907	23	3			
	1908	23	3			
	1909	23	3			
	1910	23	3			
	1911	23	3		Club 1	
	1912	22	3		2	
	1913	21	3		2	
	1914	21	3		2	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Chatham	1895	17	2			
	1896	18	2			
	1897	17	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	15	2			
	1900	15	2			
	1901	15	2			
	1902	15	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2			
	1905	12	2			
	1906	13	2			
	1907	13	2			
	1908	14	2			
	1909	14	2			
	1910	13	2			
	1911	13	2			
	1912	13	2		Club.	
	1913	13	2		1	
	1914	13	2		1	
Woodstock	1903	12	2			
	1904	12	2			
	1905	9	2			
	1906	9	2			
	1907	8	2			
	1908	9	2			
	1909	9	2			
	1910	7	2			
	1911	7	2			
	1912	7	2			
	1913	6	2			
	1914	6	2			
Peterborough	1907	20	4	.....	Club. 1	
	1908	19	4	.....	1	
	1909	18	4	.....	1	
	1910	12	3	.....	1	
	1911	12	3	.....	1	
	1912	12	3	.....	1	
	1913	11	3	.....	1	
	1914	11	3	.....	1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop licenses.	Club licenses.	Remarks.
Fort William	1914	13	3	1	
Port Arthur	1914	16	2	1	
Sault Ste. Marie	1914	13	.....	1	
Berlin	1914	12	2	1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION, showing the total number of Provincial licenses issued in the several counties in the province, including the cities, during the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-90-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1900-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale	Vessel.	Club.	Total.
1874	4,793	1,307	52	33	.....	6,185
1875	4,459	1,257	78	24	.....	5,818
1876	2,977	787	147	27	.....	3,938
1877	2,845	739	65	27	.....	3,676
1878	2,910	724	52	29	.....	3,715
1879	3,199	757	42	22	.....	4,020
1880	3,227	760	40	22	.....	4,049
1881	3,311	764	34	24	.....	4,133
1882	3,317	787	35	24	.....	4,163
1883	3,363	781	36	21	.....	4,201
1884	3,253	675	28	14	.....	3,970
1885	2,574	525	24	9	.....	3,132
1886	1,567	367	28	12	.....	1,974
1887	1,496	325	28	13	.....	1,862
1888	2,066	336	26	17	.....	2,445
1889	3,073	445	37	15	.....	3,560
1890	3,071	428	24	.....	.....	3,523
1891	2,990	403	21	.....	.....	3,414
1892	2,966	378	25	.....	.....	3,369
1893	2,888	357	31	.....	.....	3,276
1894	2,785	337	29	.....	.....	3,151
1895	2,779	327	26	.....	.....	3,132
1896	2,747	323	26	.....	.....	3,096
1897	2,725	317	22	.....	.....	3,064
1898	2,641	312	23	.....	.....	2,976
1899	2,611	308	21	.....	.....	2,950
1900	2,621	303	24	.....	.....	2,948
1901	2,613	308	26	.....	.....	2,947
1902	2,628	307	22	.....	.....	2,957
1903	2,577	300	22	.....	.....	2,899
1904	2,516	298	22	.....	.....	2,836
1905	2,384	283	24	.....	.....	2,691
1906	2,207	267	23	.....	24	2,521
1907	2,110	262	25	.....	35	2,432
1908	2,010	253	23	.....	42	2,328
1909	1,873	245	32*	.....	50	2,200
1910	1,630	226	31*	.....	51	1,938
1911	1,537	221	30	.....	52	1,841
1912	1,469	219	29	.....	57	1,774
1913	1,371	218	28	.....	63	1,680
1914	1,285	216	31	.....	61	1,593

The Six Months' Licenses and the Licenses *extended* do not appear in the above Schedule or recapitulation. Beer and Wine Licenses are included with the ordinary licenses, under the heads of Tavern Licenses and Vessel Licenses respectively. An *extended* License is good for a period not exceeding three months. It is not in the nature of a new License, but simply a permission, granted by the Board of Commissioners to the holder of a License expiring in April, to continue his business under the old license for the specified period, that he may be able to dispose of his stock on hand and quit the business without loss. Six Months' Licenses run from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of October, and are not valid after the latter date. They are granted to localities which are largely resorted to in summer by visitors, where the Board of Commissioners is of the opinion that increased tavern accommodation for the summer months is necessary.

* A change in the Act, compelling firms outside of the Province to take out a License to sell to the trade in Ontario, is the cause of the increase. Eleven Wholesale Licenses were issued to firms and chartered companies, who formerly sold to the trade in Ontario without having to procure a license in this Province.

SCHEDULE B.

SCHEDULE B.

STATEMENT BY MUNICIPALITIES, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, whether ordinary, Beer and Wine, or Club, issued; the number extended or transferred; number of bartenders' licenses issued; the sums deposited to the credit of the License Fund Accounts for licenses only; the revenue paid over to the Municipal treasurers, and the amounts received by the Province from licenses for the license year 1914-15.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington ...	*Newburg, Village													
	*Camden													
	Sheffield	5					5					600 00	150 00	150 00
	Kaladar and Anglesea	1					1					120 00	30 00	30 00
	Barrie	1					1					120 00	30 00	30 00
	*Kennebec													
	Olden													
	*Oso													
	*Hinchinbrooke													
	Palmerston and Canonto	1					1			1		120 00	30 00	30 00
	Clarendon and Millar													
	Abinger, Ashby and Denbigh													
	Transferred from previous year													
	" " Local Option											175 00		
	Totals	8					8			1		1,135 00	240 00	240 00

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	St. Joseph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hilton	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	126 00	45 60	45 60
	Thessalon, Town	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	11	772 00	276 60	276 60
	*Thessalon, Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Plummer, add'l.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hallam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Salter and May and 116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Tarbutt and Tarbutt, add'l.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Johnson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denison, Drury and Graham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Blind River, Town	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	9	1,518 00	550 10	550 10
	Webbwood, Town	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	510 00	181 63	181 62
	*McDonald, Meredith, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Bruce Mines, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Massey, Town	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1,414 00	512 50	512 50
	Thompson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	†Unorganized Territory	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	5	370 00	.....	259 30
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	3	40	4,710 00	1,566 43	1,825 72

* Local Option. † Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc. Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Brant..	*South Dumfries													
	*Brantford Township, North													
	*Onondaga													
	*Burford													
	Tuscarora													
	Paris, Town	4			1		5			1	8	1,766 00	597 00	597 00
	Transferred from previous year											52 73		
	Totals	4			1		5			1	8	1,818 73	597 00	597 00
South Brant...	*Brantford Township, South													
	*Oakland													
	Brantford City	9			3	1	13				46	6,142 00	2,352 50	2,352 50
	Transferred from previous year											120 26		
	Totals	9			3	1	13				46	6,262 26	2,352 50	2,352 50
Brockville.....	Brockville, Town	5		1	2	1	9			3	19	5,153 00	2,354 23	2,354 23
	*Rear of Yonge and Escott													
	*Elizabethtown													
	*Athens, Village													
	Elmsley, South	1					1					120 00	54 90	54 90
	Kitley	3					3					360 00	164 70	164 70
	Transferred from previous year											125 61		
	Totals	9		1	2	1	13			3	19	5,758 61	2,573 83	2,573 83

* Local Option.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Centre Bruce...	*Paisley, Village													
	*Kincardine, Town													
	*Chesley, Town													
	Greenock	3					3			1		360 00	90 00	90 00
	*Huron													
	*Kincardine, Township													
	Elderslie													
	Transferred from previous year													
	" " Local Option											200 00		
	" " Ont. Gov't.											700 00		
	Totals	3					3			1		1,260 00	90 00	90 00
North Bruce...	*Tiverton, Village													
	Port Elgin	3					3					750 00	250 00	250 00
	*Southampton, Town													
	*Tara, Village													
	Wiarton, Town	4					4				14	1,428 00	476 01	476 00
	*Bruce													
	*Saugeen													
	*Arran													
	*Amabel													
	*Eastnor													
	*Albermarle													
	Hepworth, Village	1					1					250 00	83 32	83 33
	*Lindsay and St. Edmunds													
	St. Edmunds, Township													
	Transferred from previous year											57 57		
	Totals	8					8				14	2,478 57	809 33	809 33

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c
South Bruce...	*Lucknow, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Teeswater, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Walkerton, Town	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	6	1,499 50	562 32	562 31
	Culross	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	45 00	45 00
	Carrick	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	720 00	270 00	270 00
	Brant	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	135 00	135 00
	*Kinloss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" " Local Option	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 68	.....	.....
	Totals	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	2	6	2,860 18	1,012 32	1,012 31
Carleton.....	Richmond, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	62 50	15 62	15 63
	*March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Huntley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Nepean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*North Gower	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Goulborn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Marlborough	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	30 00	30 00
	Fitzroy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	240 00	60 00	60 00
	Torbolton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 13	.....	.....
	" " Ont. Treas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 00	.....	.....
	Totals	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	784 63	105 62	105 63

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.	Tavern. Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions Tavern.	Extensions Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Dufferin.....	*Orangeville, Town													
	*Mulmur													
	*Mono													
	*Melancthon													
	*Garafraxa, East													
					L	O	C	A	L	O	P	T	I	O	N
	*Shelburne, Village													
	*Amaranth													
	*East Luther													
	*Grand Valley, Village													
	Transferred from previous year													
	" " Local Option													
	Totals													
Dundas.....	*Iroquois, Village													
	Chesterville, Village	2					2					520 00	156 00	156 00
	Morrisburg, Village	3					3					750 00	225 00	225 00
	Winchester, Township													
	*Matilda													
	Williamsburg													
	*Winchester, Village													
	*Mountain													
	Transferred from previous year											13 46		
	" " Local Option											23 64		
	Totals	5					5					1,307 10	381 00	381 00

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
E. Durham...	Port Hope, Town	8			1		9			1	7	3,324 00	1,374 00	1,374 00
	*Millbrook, Village													
	*Hope													
	*Cavan													
	*Manvers													
	Transferred from previous year											22 20		
	" " Local Option											40 53		
	Totals	8			1		9			1	7	3,386 73	1,374 00	1,374 00
W. Durham..	*Bowmanville, Town													
	Newcastle, Village	1					1					250 00		
	*Clarke													
	*Darlington													
	*Cartwright													
	Transferred from Local Option											25 00		
	" " previous year													
	Grant from the Province											350 00		
	Totals	1					1					625 00		
East Elgin....	Aylmer, Town	3					3			2	8	1,066 00	392 66	392 66
	Port Stanley, Village	2		1			3					650 00	243 75	243 75
	Springfield, Village	1					1					250 00	93 75	93 75
	Vienna, Village													
	*Yarmouth													
	South Dorchester													
	*Malahide													
	*Bayham													
	Transferred from previous year											61 98		
	Totals	6		1			7			2	8	2,027 98	730 16	730 16

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Elgin...	St. Thomas, City	13			3		16			1	26	8,052 00	3,425 00	3,425 00
	*Southwold													
	*Dunwich													
	Aldborough													
	*Dutton, Village													
	West Lorne, Village													
	*Rodney Village													
	Transferred from previous year											7 09		
	Totals	13			3		16			1	26	8,059 09	3,425 00	3,425 00
North Essex..	Maidstone	2					2					240 00	91 50	91 50
	Rochester	4					4			2		480 00	181 80	181 87
	East Sandwich	12					12			4		1,440 00	547 88	547 87
	West Sandwich	13		2			15			2		1,680 00	641 63	641 22
	Belle River, Village	3			1		4			2		1,020 00	388 88	388 87
	Anderdon	2					2			1		240 00	91 50	91 50
	Tilbury, N.	2					2			3		400 00	152 50	152 50
	*South Sandwich													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	38		2	1		41			14		5,500 00	2,095 77	2,095 73

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Essex..	*Mersea													
	*Leamington, Town													
	Amherstburg, Town	3			1		4				8	2,166 00	812 25	812 25
	Malden	2					2					240 00	90 00	90 40
	*Gosfield, South													
	*Kingsville, Town													
	Essex, Town	2					2				6	552 00	207 00	207 00
	*Colchester, North													
	*Colchester, South													
	Pelee Island	1					1					120 00	45 00	45 00
	*Tilbury, West													
	Gosfield, North													
	Transferred from previous year											78 05		
	" " Local Option											194 09		
	Totals	8			1		9				14	3,350 14	1,154 25	1,154 25
Fort William.	Fort William	13			3	1	17			2	63	8,176 00	3,443 37	3,443 36
	Palpoonge	1					1					200 00	84 16	84 17
	Unorganized Territory	1					1					120 00		102 00
	Transferred from previous year											35 84		
	Totals	15			3	1	19			2	63	8,531 84	3,527 53	3,629 53

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six Months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
Frontenac....												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Portsmouth, Village	2					2					500 00	125 00	125 00
	*Kingston, Township													
	*Portland													
	*Pittsburg, Township													
	Garden Island, Village													
	*Storrington													
	*Kennebec													
	Wolfe Island	2					2					240 00	60 00	60 00
	Howe Island													
	*Loughboro													
	*Bedford													
	Transferred from Local Option											50 00		
	" " previous year											130 00		
	Totals	4					4					920 00	185 00	185 00
Glengarry....	*Alexandria, Town													
	*Charlottenburg													
	*Lancaster, Township													
	*Kenyon				L	O	C	A	L	O	P	T	I	O	N
	*Lochiel													
	*Lancaster, Village													
	*Maxville, Village													
	Totals													

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Grenville.....	Prescott, Town	5	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	1	7	2,464 00	985 60	985 60
	*Cardinal, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Kemptville, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merrickville, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	200 00	200 00
	*Augusta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Wolford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Oxford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Gower	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Edwardsburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 23	.....	.....
	Totals	7	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	1	7	2,997 23	1,185 60	1,185 60
Centre Grey..	*Thornbury, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Artemesia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Flesherton, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Holland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Collingwood, Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Euphrasia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Osprey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sullivan	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	30 00	30 00
	Markdale, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	125 00	125 00
	Chatsworth, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	62 50	62 50
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" " Local Option	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311 62	.....	.....
	Totals	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,181 62	217 50	217 50

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and wine.	Six months.				Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Grey...	*Owen Sound, Town	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Meaford, Town	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Derby	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Keppel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Sydenham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	St. Vincent				L	O C	A L	O	P T	I O	N			
	*Sarawak	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Shallow Lake, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Transferred from previous year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	" " Local Option	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Grey...	*Proton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Durham, Town	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Bentinck	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glenelg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Normanby	4	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	1	....	510 00	178 50	178 50
	*Egremont	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Dundalk, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hanover, Town	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	7	1,414 00	494 90	494 90
	Neustadt, Village	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	500 00	175 00	175 00
	Transferred from previous year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 82	....	....
	Totals	10	....	....	....	....	10	1	....	3	7	2,426 82	848 40	848 40

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.				Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Haldimand...	Cayuga, Village	2					2					500 00	177 08	177 08
	Caledonia, Village	3					3					750 00	265 63	265 62
	Oneida													
	Cayuga, North, Township	1					1					120 00	42 50	42 50
	Cayuga, South													
	Dunn	2					2					240 00	85 00	85 00
	Rainham	4					4			1		480 00	170 00	170 00
	*Walpole													
	*Seneca													
	Hagersville, Village	3					3					750 00	265 63	265 62
	Jarvis, Village	1					1	1				312 52	115 46	115 46
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	16					16	1		1		3,152 52	1,121 30	1,121 28
Haliburton....	Minden	1					1					120 00	30 00	30 00
	*Dysart													
	Anson	1					1					120 00	30 00	30 00
	Sherbourne	1					1				3	126 00	31 50	31 50
	*Glamorgan													
	Snowden													
	Monmouth													
	Stanhope													
	Transferred from previous year											23 67		
	Totals	3					3				3	389 67	91 50	91 50

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.				Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Halton	*Nelson													
	*Nassagaweya													
	Esquesing	2					2					240 00	100 00	100 00
	Burlington, Village	2				1	3			1		750 00	312 51	312 50
	Georgetown, Village	3					3					750 00	312 50	312 50
	Oakville, Town	2					2				2	704 00	293 34	293 33
	Milton, Town	3					3				1	764 00	318 33	318 34
	Acton, Village	2					2					500 00	208 33	208 33
	*Trafalgar													
	Transferred from previous year											53 39		
	" " Local Option											40 53		
	Totals	14				1	15			1	9	3,801 92	1,545 01	1,545 00
Hamilton	Hamilton, City	56	1		16	3	76	1		10	140	84,980 00	41,200 00	41,200 00
	Transferred from previous year											91 21		
	Totals	56	1		16	3	76	1		10	140	85,071 21	41,200 00	41,200 00
East Hastings	Tyendinaga	5					5			1		600 00	195 00	195 00
	Hungerford	2					2			2		250 00	80 25	80 25
	*Thurlow													
	Deseronto, Town	4			1		5				5	1,760 00	571 95	571 95
	*Tweed, Village													
	*Huntingdon													
	Transferred from previous year													
	" " Local Option											133 61		
	Totals	11			1		12			3	5	2,743 61	847 20	847 20

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Hastings	*Marmora and Lake													
	*Stirling, Village													
	*Madoc, Township													
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	2					2					240 00	72 00	72 00
	*Tudor and Cashel													
	*Wollaston													
	Monteagle and Herschel	1					1					120 00	36 00	36 00
	*Rawdon													
	Madoc, Village	2					2					520 00	156 00	156 00
	Wicklow, Bangor and McClure	1					1					120 00	36 00	36 00
	*Dungannon													
	Carlow and Mayo													
	*Limerick													
	*Faraday													
	Marmora, Village	2			1		3					770 00	231 00	231 00
	Bancroft, Village	2					2					500 00	150 00	150 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	" " Local Option											72 56		
	Totals	10			1		11					2,342 56	681 00	681 00
West Hastings	Belleville, City	14			3		17	1		1	27	8,679 00	3,850 36	3,850 36
	Trenton, Town	6			2		8			1	9	2,818 00	1,250 40	1,250 40
	*Sidney													
	Transferred from previous year											54 86		
	Totals	20			5		25	1		2	36	11,551 86	5,100 76	5,100 76

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions.		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Centre Huron..	*Grey													
	McKillop							1				30 00	3 25	3 35
	Brussels, Village							2				125 00	12 93	12 93
	Seaforth, Town							3	1			255 00	26 94	26 94
	Goderich, Town							6	1		1	614 50	64 66	64 66
	*Clinton, Town													
	*Colborne													
	*Hullett													
	Transferred from previous year											79 50		
	Totals							12	2		1	1,104 00	107 78	107 78
North Huron..	*Morris													
	*Turnberry													
	Wroxeter, Village													
	Blyth, Village													
	Wingham, Town													
	*Howick										3	6 00	3 00	3 00
	Wawanosh, W.													
	*Wawanosh, E.													
	*Ashfield													
	Transferred from previous year													
	" " Local Option											837 89		
	Totals										3	843 89	3 00	3 00

* Local option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions.		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.				Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Huron.	Exeter, Village							2				125 00		
	Bayfield, Village							1				62 50		
	Stephen							4				120 00		
	Hay							2				60 00		
	*Tuckersmith													
	Goderich, Tp.													
	*Usborne													
	*Stanley													
	Hensall, Village							2				125 00		
	Transferred from previous year											45 10		
	" " Local Option.											147 17		
	Totals							11				684 77		
Kenora	Dryden, Town	2			1		3				3	1,006 00	452 70	452 70
	Van Horne													
	Kenora, Town	9			2	1	12			1	25	5,150 00	2,317 50	2,317 50
	Keewatin, Town	2			1		3				3	1,006 00	452 70	452 70
	Machin	1					1				2	124 00	55 80	55 80
	Sioux Lookout, Town	2					2			1	7	514 00	231 30	231 30
	†Unorganized Territory	2		2			4					360 00		324 00
	Transferred from previous year											276 52		
	Totals	18		2	4	1	25			2	40	8,436 52	3,510 00	3,834 00

*Local Option. †Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions Tavern.	Extensions Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Kent....	*Howard													
	*Blenheim, Town													
	Dresden, Town	2					2				3	546 00	204 75	204 75
	Thamesville, Village	2					2					500 00	187 50	187 50
	*Camden													
	Zone													
	Bothwell, Town	2			1		3					770 00	288 75	288 75
	*Harwich													
	*Orford													
	Ridgetown, Town	2			1		3			1	7	1,064 00	399 00	399 00
	Transferred from previous year											170 75		
	" " Local Option.											75 76		
	Totals	8			2		10			1	10	3,126 51	1,080 00	1,080 00
West Kent....	Chatham, City	13			2	1	16			4	25	7,600 00	3,322 88	3,322 87
	Chatham, Township													
	Dover, E. and W.	5					5			1		600 00	262 50	262 50
	Wallaceburg, Town	5			1		6				7	2,114 00	922 67	922 66
	*Raleigh													
	Tilbury, Town	3					3			1	10	1,070 00	468 17	468 18
	*Tilbury, East													
	Romney													
	Wheatley, Village													
	Transferred from previous year													
	" " Local Option.													
	Totals	26			3	1	30			6	42	11,384 00	4,976 22	5,976 21

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c
Kingston	Kingston, City	15			6	1	22				32	10,614 00	4,885 00	4,885 00
	Transferred from previous year											226 44		
	Totals	15			6	1	22				32	10,840 44	4,885 00	4,885 00
East Lambton	*Bosanquet													
	*Forest, Town													
	*Warwick													
	*Brooke													
	*Wyoming, Village													
	Watford, Village	3					3					750 00	225 50	225 00
	*Euphemia													
	*Plympton													
	*Arkona, Village													
	Thedford, Village	2					2					500 00	150 00	150 00
	Alvinston, Village	3					3					750 00	225 00	225 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	" " Local Option													
	Totals	8					8					2,000 00	600 00	600 00

* Local Option

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions.		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Lambton.	Petrolia, Town	5	.....	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	2	5	2,285 00	1,028 25	1,028 25
	*Moore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Sarnia, Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sombra	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	625 00	281 25	281 25
	Oil Springs, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	225 00	225 00
	*Enniskillen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sarnia, Town	10	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....	4	26	6,052 00	2,723 40	2,723 40
	Point Edward, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Dawn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Courtright, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	180 00	180 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117.16	.....	.....
	Totals	23	.....	1	3	.....	27	.....	.....	8	31	9,979 16	4,437 90	4,437 90
North Lanark.	*Lanark, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Pakenham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Dalhousie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Almonte, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carleton Place, Town	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	8	2,116 00	634 80	634 80
	*Ramsay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Lanark, Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lavant	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	36 00	36 00
	Darling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Beckwith	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 20	.....	.....
	Totals	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	8	2,317 20	670 80	670 80

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Lanark.	Perth, Town	6	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	11	2,822 00	1,128 80	1,128 80
	Smith's Falls, Town	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	13	2,276 00	910 40	910 40
	Montague	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Elmsley, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burgess, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sherbrooke, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bathurst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Drummond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*South Sherbrooke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 65	.....	.....
	Totals	11	.....	.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	24	5,114 65	2,039 20	2,039 20
Leeds	Gananoque, Town	4	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	4	2,758 00	1,149 17	1,149 16
	*Newboro', Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Bastard and Burgess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Crosby	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Leeds and Lansdowne, Front	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Crosby	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	230 00	95 84	95 83
	Young, Front	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Escott, Front	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	41 66	41 67
	Westport, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	750 00	312 50	312 50
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 21	.....	.....
	Totals	8	.....	3	1	1	13	.....	.....	2	4	4,063 21	1,599 16	1,599 17

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lennox.....	Napanee, Town	6			2		8			2	9	2,818 00	1,056 76	1,056 74
	Bath, Village	1					1					250 00	93 74	93 76
	Adolphustown													
	Amherst Island	1					1					120 00	45 00	45 00
	*Ernestown													
	North Fredericksburg													
	South Fredericksburg													
	*Richmond													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	8			2		10			2	9	3,188 00	1,195 50	1,195 50
Lincoln.....	*Niagara, Township													
	*Grimsby, North													
	Grantham	1					1			1		120 00	48 00	48 00
	Merritton, Town	3					3			2		1,050 00	420 00	420 00
	*Grimsby, South													
	Port Dalhousie, Village	3					3					750 00	300 00	300 00
	*Clinton													
	Grimsby, Village	2					2			1		500 00	200 00	200 00
	Niagara, Town	4		1	1		6				6	1,407 00	562 80	562 80
	*Beamsville, Village													
	Louth	1					1					120 00	48 00	48 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	14		1	1		16			4	6	3,947 00	1,578 80	1,578 80

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions						
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
London	London, City	26			5	2	33			1	67	21,934 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	26			5	2	33			1	67	21,934 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Manitoulin	*Little Current, Town													
	*Gore Bay, Town													
	*Assiginack													
	*Howland													
	*Gordon													
	*Tehkummah													
	*Billings													
	*Carnarvon													
	*May, Slater and Massey													
	Nairn, Lorne and Hyman	2					2				2	244 00	81 34	81 34
	*Hallam													
	*Graham													
	*Cockburn Island													
	*Unorganized Territory													
	Transferred from previous year													
	From Ontario Treasury													
	Totals	2					2				2	244 00	81 34	81 34

*Canada Temperance Act.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Middlesex	London, Township	4	1	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	620 00	155 00	155 00
	*Dorchester, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Westminster	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Nissouri, West	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Transferred from previous year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17 00	....	....
	" " Local Option	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grant from Province	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500 00	....	....
	Totals	4	1	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	1,137 00	155 00	155 00
North Middlesex	*East Williams	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Williams	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McGillivray	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Adelaide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Biddulph	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	135 00	33 75	33 75
	*Ailsa Craig, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Parkhill, Town	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	4	758 00	189 50	189 50
	Lucan, Village	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	500 00	125 00	125 00
	*Strathroy, Town	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Metcalfe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Transferred from Local Option	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	303 31	....	....
	Totals	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	2	4	1,696 31	348 25	348 25

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Middlesex	*Ekfrid													
	*Wardsville, Village													
	*Delaware													
	*Caradoc													
	Glencoe, Village	2					2					520 00	130 00	130 00
	Mosa													
	Newbury, Village	1					1					250 00	62 50	62 50
	*Lobo													
	Transferred from previous year													
	" " Ontario Treasury											150 00		
	Totals	3					3					920 00	192 50	192 50
Monck	*Wainfleet													
	Canborough													
	*Caistor													
	Sherbrooke	1					1					120 00	42 00	42 00
	Dunnville, Town	4			1		5				6	1,762 00	616 70	616 70
	*Gainsborough													
	*Pelham													
	Moulton													
	Transferred from previous year											4 88		
	Totals	5			1		6				6	1,886 88	658 70	658 70

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six mouths.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Muskoka.....	*McLean and Ridout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Draper	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	45 00	45 00
	Gravenhurst, Town	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	1,066 00	399 75	399 75
	Medora and Wood	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	122 00	45 75	45 75
	*Bracebridge, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Huntsville, Town	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	8	1,066 00	399 75	399 77
	Monck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Morrison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stisted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stephenson	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	45 00	45 00
	*Brunel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	McAuley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Port Carling, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chaffey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ryde	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bala, Town	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	252 00	94 50	94 50
	†Unorganized Territory	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	.....	135 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" " Local Option.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 10	.....	.....
	Totals	9	.....	5	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	1	18	3,035 10	1,029 75	1,164 75

* Local Option.

† Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions.		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Nipissing.....	North Bay, Town	7	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	5	28	4,206 00	1,770 21	1,770 20
	McKim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mattawa, Town	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1	10	1,600 00	673 38	673 38
	Widdifield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bonfield, Town	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	502 00	211 27	211 27
	Head, Clara and Maria	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	362 00	152 35	152 35
	*Jocelyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ferris	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	101 00	101 00
	Milberta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bonfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 39	.....	.....
	Totals	18	.....	.....	3	.....	21	.....	.....	8	40	6,914 39	2,908 21	2,908 20
North Norfolk	Middleton	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	45 00	45 00
	Simcoe, Town	4	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	2	8	1,816 00	681 00	681 00
	*Windham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Townsend	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Waterford, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Delhi, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	500 00	187 50	187 50
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	7	.....	.....	1	1	9	.....	.....	3	8	2,436 00	913 50	913 50

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Norfolk	*Walsingham, South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Woodhouse and Gore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Charlotteville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Houghton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port Dover, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	750 00	187 50	187 50
	*Walsingham, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Port Rowan, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from Local Option	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 70	.....	.....
	Grant from Ontario Treasury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....
	Totals	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1,064 70	187 50	187 50
East Northumberland	*Seymour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Murray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Cramahe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Percy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Colborne, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Campbellford, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hastings, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	567 50	141 87	141 88
	*Brighton, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brighton, Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" " Local Option	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 03	.....	.....
	Totals	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	904 53	141 87	141 88

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Northumberland..	Alnwick	1					1					120 00	49 00	49 00
	*South Monaghan													
	*Haldimand, Township													
	*Hamilton, Township													
	Cobourg, Town	8		2	2		12			2	24	4,998 00	2,044 70	2,044 70
	Transferred from previous year											11 11		
	Totals	9		2	2		13			2	24	5,129 11	2,093 70	2,093 70
North Ontario No. 1.	Uxbridge, Town	3			1		4				3	1,026 00	363 84	363 83
	*Brock													
	*Uxbridge, Township													
	*Scott													
	*Cannington, Village													
	Transferred from previous year													
												163 94		
	Totals	3			1		4				3	1,189 94	363 84	363 83
North Ontario No. 2.	Mara	1					1					120 00		
	Thorah													
	Rama													
	*Beaverton, Village													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Grant from Province											400 00		
	Totals	1					1					520 00		

* Local option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Ontario	*Reach													
	Oshawa, Town	4					4			1	10	1,900 00	791 67	719 67
	Whitby, Town	4			1		5			4	7	1,764 00	735 00	735 00
	*Whitby, Township													
	*Whitby, East, Township													
	Scugog													
	*Pickering, Township													
	Port Perry, Village	2			1		3			1		770 00	320 83	320 83
	Transferred from previous year											72 41		
	" " Local Option											106 24		
	Totals	10			2		12			6	17	4,612 65	1,847 50	1,847 50
Ottawa	Ottawa, City	50			20	4	74	4		8	170	81,740 00	39,550 00	39,550 00
	Transferred from previous year											166 77		
	Totals	50			20	4	74	4		8	170	81,906 77	39,550 00	39,550 00
North Oxford	*East Nissouri													
	Blandford	1					1					120 00	51 38	51 37
	East Zorra													
	*Embro, Village													
	West Zorra													
	Woodstock, City	6			2		8				18	4,036 00	1,737 50	1,737 50
	*Blenheim, Township													
	Tavistock, Village	3			1		4					1,020 00	439 88	439 87
	Transferred from previous year											53 39		
	Totals	10			3		13				18	5,229 39	2,228 76	2,228 74

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Oxford.	*Ingersoll, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tillsonburg, Town	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	3	1,406 00	351 50	351 50
	*Norwich, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*North Oxford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Norwich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*South Norwich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dereham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Oxford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*East Oxford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from Local Option	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 02	.....	.....
	Totals	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	3	1,433 02	351 50	351 50
Parry Sound, East	Nipissing	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	48 00	48 00
	Chapman	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	122 00	48 80	48 80
	Himsworth, North	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	244 00	97 60	97 60
	Perry	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	246 00	98 40	98 40
	Machar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sundridge, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	254 00	101 60	101 60
	Burk's Falls, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	504 00	201 60	201 60
	Himsworth, South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	McMurrich	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	120 00	48 00	48 00
	Powassan, Town	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	316 50	126 60	126 60
	South River, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	256 00	102 40	102 40
	Kearney, Town	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	379 00	151 60	151 60
	Trout Creek	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	506 00	202 40	202 40
	†Unorganized Territory	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	.....	96 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 55	.....	.....
	Totals	16	.....	1	.....	.....	17	1	.....	6	20	3,360 05	1,227 00	1,323 00

* Local Option.

† Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Parry Sound West	*McKellar													
	Christie	2					2			1		300 00	125 00	125 00
	Parry Sound, Town	2			1		3				4	2,408 00	1,003 34	1,003 33
	Foley	1					1				1	202 00	84 17	84 17
	Humphrey	1		1			2				2	184 50	76 66	76 68
	Hagerman													
	*McDougall													
	†Unorganized Territory	5					5				4	608 00		506 66
	Transferred from previous year											115 79		
	Totals	11		1	1		13			1	11	3,817 79	1,289 17	1,795 84
Peel	*Brampton, Town													
	*Chinguacousy													
	*Bolton, Village													
	Toronto, Township							5				150 00	37 50	37 50
	Toronto, Gore							1				30 00	7 50	7 50
	Streetsville, Village							2				125 00	31 25	31 25
	*Albion													
	*Caledon													
	Port Credit, Village													
	Transferred from previous year											21 42		
	" " local option											549 99		
	Totals							8				876 41	76 25	76 25

* Local Option. † Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Perth..	Mornington	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	300 00	135 00	135 00
	Ellice	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	480 00	216 00	216 00
	Wallace	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	54 00	54 00
	*Elma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Listowel, Town	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1,758 00	791 10	791 10
	Stratford, City	10	.....	.....	2	....	12	.....	.....	2	22	6,044 00	2,719 80	2,719 80
	North Easthope	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	108 00	108 00
	Millverton, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	225 00	225 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153 66	.....	.....
	Totals	25	.....	.....	3	.....	28	2	.....	2	26	9,595 66	4,248 90	4,248 90
South Perth..	South Easthope	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	100 00	100 00
	*Fullarton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mitchell, Town	4	.....	....	1	....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1,276 00	531 67	531 67
	Hibbert	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	50 00	50 00
	*Downie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Mary's, Town	6	.....	.....	1	.....	7	....	.....	.....	12	2,474 00	1,030 83	1,030 83
	Blanshard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Logan	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	50 00	50 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 27	.....	.....
	Totals	14	.....	.....	2	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	15	4,261 27	1,762 50	1,762 50

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
East Peterborough												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	*Asphodel													
	*Dummer													
	Douro													
	*Otonabee													
	Burleigh and Anstruther	1					1					120 00		
	*Norwood, Village													
	*Lakefield, Village													
	Belmont and Methuen													
	*Havelock, Village													
	*Chandos													
	Transferred from previous year													
	From Prov. Treasury											175 00		
	From Local Option											322 87		
	Totals	1					1					617 87		
West Peterborough	*Smith													
	Peterborough, City	11			3	1	15			4	33	6,898 88	2,790 00	2,790 00
	*North Monaghan													
	Ennismore													
	*Harvey													
	Galway and Cavendish													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	11			3	1	15			4	33	6,898 88	2,790 00	2,790 00

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions			Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.				
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Port Arthur ..	Neebing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port Arthur, City	16	†	.....	2	1	19	.....	....	3	64	9,011 34	829 82	829 82
	*Schreiber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Oliver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nepigon	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	740 00	314 50	314 50
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 98	.....	.....
	Totals	18	.....	.....	3	1	22	.....	.....	3	64	9,946 32	4,144 32	4,144 32
Prescott.....														
	South Plantagenet	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00	240 00	240 00
	East Hawkesbury	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	....	1	.....	510 00	204 00	204 00
	Longueil	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	48 00	48 00
	North Plantagenet	5	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	....	800 00	320 00	320 00
	Caledonia	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	144 00	144 00
	Alfred	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	480 00	192 00	192 00
	*West Hawkesbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hawkesbury, Town	5	.....	....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	2,100 00	840 00	840 00
	L'Orignal, Town	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00	300 00	300 00
	*Vankleek Hill, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	30	.....	.....	2	.....	32	1	.....	3	.....	5,720 00	2,288 00	2,288 00

* Local Option. † One for 8 months.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
Prince Edward	Picton, Town	5			1		6			3	18	$ c. 2,116 02	$ c. 785 00	$ c. 785 00
	*South Marysburg													
	*Wellington, Village													
	*Sophiasburg													
	*Hillier													
	*Ameliasburg													
	*Hallowell													
	North Marysburg													
	Transferred from previous year											39 78		
	Totals	5			1		6			3	18	2,155 80	785 00	785 00
Rainy River	Emo	1					1			2		150 00	60 00	60 00
	McIrvine													
	Chappell	1					1					120 00	48 00	48 00
	Atwood													
	Fort Frances, Town	4			1		5			2	20	2,020 00	808 00	808 00
	Rainy River, Town	4			1		5			2	4	1,588 00	635 20	635 20
	Morley													
	*Lavallee													
	Dilke	1					1			1	3	206 00	82 40	82 40
	Delhi													
	†Unorganized Districts	2					2				1	242 00		193 60
	Transferred from previous year											166 71		
	Totals	13			2		15			7	28	4,492 71	1,633 60	1,827 20

* Local Option. † Payable to Province, less expenses

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.				Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c
North Renfrew.	Bromley	2					2			1		240 00	105 00	105 00
	Pembroke, Town	9			3		12			2	20	6,640 00	2,905 00	2,905 00
	*Ross													
	*Westmeath													
	Wilberforce, etc.	1					1					120 00	52 50	52 50
	Petawawa	1					1					120 00	52 50	52 50
	Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie	1					1					120 00	52 50	52 50
	*Cobden, Village													
	Transferred from previous year											68 62		
	Totals	14			3		17			3	20	7,308 62	3,167 50	3,167 50
South Renfrew.	Eganville, Village	3			1		4					1,020 00	383 00	383 00
	*McNab													
	*Renfrew, Town													
	Grattan													
	*Brougham													
	Brudenell and Lyndock	2					2					240 00	88 00	88 00
	Arnprior, Town	2					2	3	2		13	1,163 50	435 57	435 57
	Radcliffe and Raglan	1					1	1				150 00	56 00	56 00
	*Bagot and Blithfield													
	Griffith and Matawachan													
	Admaston													
	Sherwood, Jones and Burns	3					3					360 00	136 00	136 00
	Hagarty, etc.													
	Sebastopol													
	Horton													
	Killaloe Station, Village	1					1			1	2	254 00	93 26	93 26
	Transferred from previous year													
	" " Local Option													
	Totals	12			1		13	4	2	1	15	3,187 50	1,191 83	1,191 83

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Russell	Cambridge	2					2			1		240 00	99 00	99 00
	Russell	6					6					900 00	371 25	371 25
	Clarence	6					6					720 00	297 00	297 00
	Gloucester	3				1	4					440 00	179 63	179 63
	Cumberland	4					4			1		480 00	198 00	198 00
	*Osgoode													
	Rockland Town	4					4				2	1,404 00	579 00	579 00
	Casselman, Village	2					2			1		500 00	206 25	206 25
	Eastview, Town	2					2				4	704 00	290 25	290 25
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	29				1	30			3	4	5,388 00	2,220 38	2,220 38
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie	13				1	14			4	63	6,676 00	2,758 40	2,758 40
	*Korah													
	Transferred fram previous year													
	Totals	13				1	14			4	63	6,676 00	2,758 40	2,758 40
St. Catharines	St. Catharines, City	10			2	1	13			1	37	6,124 00	2,549 00	2,549 00
	Transferred from previous year											29 75		
	" " Local Option											100 00		
	Totals	10			2	1	13			1	37	6,253 75	2,549 00	2,549 00

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.				Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Centre Simcoe..	Barrie, Town	†10			2		12			3	25	5,337 50	2,230 58	2,230 57
	*Sunnidale													
	Flos	4					4			1		600 00	247 50	247 50
	Tiny													
	Vespra													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	14			2		16			4	25	5,937 50	2,478 08	2,478 07
East Simcoe...	*Orillia, Township													
	*Oro													
	Tay							1				10 00	3 00	3 00
	*Medonte													
	*Coldwater													
	Penetanguishene, Town	4		1	1		6			1	10	1,945 00	583 50	583 50
	*Orillia, Town													
	Matchedash													
	*Midland, Town													
	*Victoria Harbor, Village													
	Transferred from local option											305 55		
	Totals	4		1	1		6	1		1	10	2,260 55	586 50	586 50

*Local Option. † One for 9 months.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions			Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.				
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Simcoe..	Adjala	1					1					120 00	30 00	30 00
	Bradford, Village	2					2					500 00	125 00	125 00
	*Tecumseh													
	*Innisfil													
	*West Gwillimbury													
	*Beeton, Village													
	*Tottenham, Village													
	From Province											200 00		
	Transferred from Local Option											168 65		
	Totals	3					3					988 65	155 00	155 00
West Simcoe...	*Essa													
	*Nottawasaga													
	*Stayner, Town													
	*Collingwood, Town				L O C A L O P T I O N									
	*Tossorontio													
	*Alliston, Town													
	*Creemore, Village													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals													

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Stormont	Cornwall, Town	7			3		10	1		2	17	6,696 51	2,929 73	2,929 73
	Cornwall Township	4					4			1		1,400 00	612 50	612 50
	*Osnabruck													
	Finch	2					2					300 00	131 25	131 26
	*Roxborough													
	*Finch, Village													
	Transferred from previous year											312 08		
	" " Local Option											81 72		
	Totals	13			3		16	1		3	17	8,790 31	3,673 48	3,673 48
Sturgeon Fall	Springer	1					1				1	167 00	66 80	66 80
	Caldwell	2					2			1	4	338 00	135 20	135 20
	Dunnett and Ruiter	2					2				1	282 00	112 80	112 80
	Sturgeon Falls, Town	3			1		4				12	1,574 00	629 60	629 60
	Martland	1					1			1		120 00	48 00	48 00
	†Unorganized Territory	2					2				1	242 00		193 60
	Transferred from previous year											69 88		
	Totals	11			1		12			2	19	2,792 88	992 40	1,186 00

*Local Option. †Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Sudbury	Chelmsford, Town	2					2					500 00	187 50	187 50
	Balfour													
	Blezard	1					1					120 00	45 00	45 00
	Chapleau	2					2				6	392 00	147 00	147 00
	Drury, Denison and Graham	1					1				1	192 00	72 00	72 00
	Hagar	1					1					120 00	45 00	45 00
	Hanmer	1					1			1		120 00	45 00	45 00
	Rayside	1					1			1		120 00	45 00	45 00
	Sudbury	6			2	1	9			2	45	3,840 00	1,440 00	1,440 00
	†Unorganized Territory	2					2				1	242 00		181 50
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	17			2	1	20			4	53	5,646 00	2,026 50	2,208 00
Temiskaming	New Liskeard, Town	3			1		4				7	1,564 00	625 60	625 60
	Haileybury, Town	4			**2		6			1	12	3,024 00	1,209 60	1,209 60
	Cobalt, Town													
	Latchford, Town	1					1			1	3	256 00	102 40	102 40
	Englehart, Town	2					2				4	1,508 00	603 20	603 20
	Evanturel													
	Coleman													
	*Dymond													
	Bucke													
	Dack	1					1			1	2	124 00	49 60	49 60
	*Harley													
	Cochrane, Town	2					2				8	1,316 00	526 40	526 40
	†Unorganized Territory	1		2			3				3	246 00		196 80
	Transferred from previous year											334 15		
	Totals	14		2	3		19			3	39	8,372 15	3,116 80	3,313 60
Toronto	Toronto, City	109	‡1		50	20	180			20	578	256,862 30	110,000 00	140,000 00
	Transferred from previous year											169 28		
	Totals	109	‡1		50	20	180			20	578	257,031 58	110,000 00	140,000 00

*Local Option. **One in previous year. †Payable to Province, less expenses. ‡Six months.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Victoria..	*Omemee, Village													
	Fenelon Falls, Village	3					3					750 00	187 50	187 50
	*Fenelon, Township													
	*Bobcaygeon, Village													
	*Somerville													
	Bexley	1					1	1				150 00	37 50	37 50
	Digby													
	Verulam													
	Laxton													
	Emily													
	Transferred from previous year											39 00		
	" " Local Option											52 94		
	Totals	4					4	1				991 94	225 00	225 00
West Victoria..	Lindsay, Town	8			1		9			1	12	4,074 00	1,485 00	1,485 00
	*Woodville, Village													
	*Eldon													
	Ops													
	Carden													
	Dalton													
	*Mariposa													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	8			1		9			1	12	4,074 00	1,485 00	1,485 00

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
North Waterloo	Waterloo Tp., N. Part	5					5					$ c. 600 00	$ c. 276 00	$ c. 276 00
	Woolwich	5					5					600 00	276 00	276 00
	Wellesley	12			1		13			4		1,640 00	754 40	754 40
	Berlin, City	9			2	1	12			3	24	5,598 00	2,575 08	2,575 08
	Waterloo, Town	7			1	1	9			1	11	2,872 00	1,321 12	1,321 12
	Elmira, Village	3			1		4					1,020 00	469 20	469 20
	Transferred from previous year											8 52		
	Totals	41			5	2	48			8	35	12,338 52	5,671 80	5,671 80
South Waterloo	*Galt, Town													
	Preston, Town	5			1		6				10	2,120 00	932 80	932 80
	Wilmot	9					9					1,080 00	475 20	475 20
	Waterloo Tp., S. Part	3					3					360 00	158 40	158 40
	Hespeler, Town	2					2				6	712 00	313 28	313 28
	*North Dumfries					1	1					50 00	22 00	22 00
	New Hamburg, Village	4			1		5			1		1,270 00	558 80	558 80
	Ayr, Village	2					2			1		500 00	220 00	220 00
	Transferred from previous year											80 63		
	Totals	25			2	1	28			2	16	6,172 63	2,680 48	2,680 48

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Welland	Niagara Falls, City	12	.....	1	4	1	18	.....	.....	1	21	8,342 00	3,901 78	3,901 70
	Crowland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	56 40	56 48
	Chippawa, Village	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	770 00	359 97	359 98
	Fort Erie, Village	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020 00	476 85	476 85
	Port Colborne, Village	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1,750 00	818 13	818 12
	Humberstone	4	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	540 00	253 20	253 20
	Humberstone, Village	2	.....	.....	1	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	770 00	359 97	359 98
	Stamford	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	112 80	112 80
	*Thorold, Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thorold, Town	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	1,412 00	660 10	660 10
	Welland, Town	5	.....	.....	2	1	8	.....	.....	.....	13	3,226 00	1,508 23	1,508 22
	Willoughby	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	112 50	112 50
	Bertie	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	875 00	410 62	410 63
	Bridgeburg, Village	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	468 13	468 12
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 37	.....	.....
	Totals	51	.....	2	11	2	66	.....	.....	5	40	20,485 37	9,498 68	9,498 68
East Wellington.	Mount Forest, Town	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	5	1,010 00	353 50	353 50
	Elora, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00	262 50	262 50
	*Nichol	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fergus, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00	262 50	262 50
	*West Garafraxa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Erin, Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Arthur, Township	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	120 00	42 00	42 00
	*West Luther	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Erin, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	87 50	87 50
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" " Local Option.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	3	5	2,880 00	1,008 00	1,008 00

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Wellington..	Pilkington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Eramosa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Guelph, Township	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	51 75	51 75
	*Puslinch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Guelph, City	13	.....	.....	2	1	16	.....	.....	4	25	7,599 99	3,278 00	3,278 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219 51	.....	.....
	Totals	14	.....	.....	2	1	17	.....	.....	4	25	7,939 50	3,329 75	3,329 75
West Wellington..	Clifford, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	196 35	196 36
	Arthur, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00	290 62	290 63
	Harriston, Town	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	7	891 50	344 54	344 54
	Drayton, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	500 00	193 75	193 75
	Palmerston, Town	3	.....	....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	1,090 00	425 11	425 11
	*Maryborough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Minto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Peel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	13	.....	.....	1	.....	14	1	.....	2	12	3,731 50	1,450 37	1,450 39

*Local Option

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions			Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.				
North Wentworth.	Dundas, Town	5	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	1	11	$ c. 2,384 50	$ c. 983 78	$ c. 983 78
	*Beverley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*West Flamborough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*East Flamborough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Waterdown, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	206 25	206 25
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 05	.....	.....
	" " Local Option	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 00	.....	.....
	Totals	7	1	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	1	11	2,250 55	1,890 03	1,890 03
South Wentworth.	*Binbrook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Ancaster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saltfleet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Barton	3	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	460 00	115 00	115 00
	*Glanford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burlington Beach	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 00	72 50	72 50
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" " Local Option	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161 50	.....	.....
	Totals	5	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	1	.....	911 50	187 50	187 50
Windsor.....	City of Windsor	21	.....	.....	3	2	26	.....	.....	2	62	12,224 00	5,500 81	5,500 80
	Sandwich	6	.....	.....	1	†2	9	.....	.....	.....	12	2,574 00	1,158 31	1,158 30
	Walkerville	3	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9	1,768 00	795 60	795 59
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 42	.....	.....
	Totals	30	.....	.....	6	4	40	.....	.....	2	83	16,630 42	7,454 72	7,454 69

* Local Option. †One for previous year.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East York....	Scarborough	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	650 00	195 00	195 00
	*Markham, Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	York, east of Yonge Street	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	410 00	123 00	123 00
	Markham, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	150 00	150 00
	*Richmond Hill, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*North Toronto, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Stouffville, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from Local Option	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141 81	.....	.....
	Totals	9	.....	.....	.....	3	11	.....	.....	2	.....	1,701 81	468 00	468 00
North York...	Aurora, Town	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	6	1,062 00	395 53	395 54
	Holland Landing, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	97 92	97 91
	*North Gwillimbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*King	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*East Gwillimbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Whitchurch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Newmarket, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Georgina	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	47 00	47 00
	Sutton, Village	2	†1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	593 75	227 09	227 08
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" " Local Option	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170 94	.....	.....
	Totals	7	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	6	2,196 69	767 54	767 53

*Local Option. †6 months.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Concluded.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
West York....	York, west of Yonge Street....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	2	.....	$ c. 530 00	$ c. 176 67	$ c. 176 66
	*Vaughan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Etobicoke.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	420 00	140 00	140 00
	Woodbridge, Village.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	500 00	166 66	166 67
	*Weston, Village.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mimico, Village.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	83 34	83 34
	New Toronto, Village.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	83 33	83 33
	Transferred from previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 88	.....	.....
	" " Local Option.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307 35	.....	.....
	Totals.....	11	.....	1	.....	1	13	.....	.....	6	.....	2,313 23	650 00	650 00
	Grand Totals.....	1,282	†5	26	216	61	1,591	50	5	225	2,346	843,601 93	388,210 11	356,021 76

*Local Option. †2 for 6 months.

SCHEDULE B.—ADDENDA.

Showing amounts collected under Municipal By-Laws for taverns and shop licenses in excess of Statutory Duties.

License District.	Municipality.	Number of Licenses.	Amount of Excess.
			$ c.
Algoma	Massey	2	900 00
	Blind River	3	750 00
Brockville	Brockville	6½	2,775 00
Dundas	Chesterville	2	20 00
Durham, East	Port Hope	8	160 00
Elgin, East	Port Stanley	2½	25 00
Essex, North	Tilbury, N.	2	160 00
Essex, South	Essex	2	40 00
	Amherstburg	3	750 00
Fort William	Paipoonge	1	80 00
Hastings, East	Hungerford	2	10 00
Hastings, North	Madoc	2	20 00
Kent, East	Dresden	2	40 00
Kent, West	Tilbury	3	300 00
Lambton, West	Sombra	5	25 00
	Courtright	1	150 00
Leeds	Escott, Front	½	40 00
	Gananoque	5½	725 00
Middlesex, North	Biddulph	1	15 00
Middlesex, West	Glencoe	2	20 00
Nipissing	Mattawa	4	80 00
Ontario, South	Oshawa	4	80 00
Parry Sound, West	Christie	2	60 00
	Parry Sound	3	1,350 00
	Foley	1	80 00
Rainy River	Emo	1	30 00
	Fort Frances	4	80 00
	Rainy River	4	80 00
	Dilke	1	80 00
Russell	Gloucester	3	30 00
	Russell	6	180 50
Simcoe, Centre	Flos	4	120 00
Stormont	Finch	2	60 00
	Cornwall	7¼	1,450 00
	do Tp.	4	920 00
Sturgeon Falls	Springer	1	45 00
	Caldwell	2	90 00
	Rutter and Dunnett	2	40 00
Sudbury	Chapleau	2	140 00
	Drury, D. and G.	1	70 00
Temiskaming	Haileybury	4	600 00
	Englehart	2	1,000 00
	Cochrane	2	800 00
Welland	Bertie	7	35 00
Wellington, West	Harriston	3½	70 00
	Palmerston	4	60 00
York, East	Scarborough	4	120 00

SCHEDULE C.

STATEMENT of the amounts distributed for Fines and Transfers from each License District for the license year 1914-15.

License District.	Amounts received for Fines.	Amounts received for Transfers.
	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	150 00	40 00
Algoma	735 00	290 01
Brant, North	55 00	116 67
Brant, South	665 00	.....
Brockville	30 00	750 00
Bruce, Centre	.....	40 00
Bruce, North	160 00	.....
Bruce, South	479 00	156 67
Carleton	.....	84 50
Dufferin (See Local Option)	50 00	.....
Dundas	135 00	.....
Durham, East	.....	123 34
Durham, West	20 00	.....
Elgin, East	60 00	233 34
Elgin, West	20 00	166 77
Essex, North	924 50	726 64
Essex, South	190 00	.....
Fort William	890 00	333 34
Frontenac	10 00	.....
Glengarry (See Local Option)	.....	.....
Grenville	275 00	116 67
Grey, Centre	120 00	.....
Grey, North	110 00	.....
Grey, South	15 00	280 00
Haldimand	240 00	40 00
Haliburton	199 63	.....
Halton	310 00	83 34
Hamilton	1,199 00	2,766 64
Hastings, East	235 00	123 34
Hastings, North	240 00	.....
Hastings, West	540 00	283 33
Huron, Centre	1,162 00	.....
Huron, North	705 00	.....
Huron, South	910 00	.....
Kenora	475 00	233 35
Kent, East	255 00	206 67
Kent, West	655 00	823 30
Kingston	281 00	.....
Lambton, East	40 00	.....
Lambton, West	25 00	983 34
Lanark, North	180 09	233 34
Lanark, South	300 00	.....
Leeds	545 00	250 00

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

STATEMENT of the amounts distributed for Fines and Transfers from each License District for the license year 1914-15.

License District.	Amounts received for Fines.	Amounts received for Transfers.
	$ c.	$ c.
Lennox	180 00	233 34
Lincoln	345 00	323 32
London	450 00	233 34
Manitoulin	2,057 34	.....
Middlesex, East	70 00	.....
Middlesex, North	.....	166 68
Middlesex, West	20 00	.....
Monck	20 00	.....
Muskoka	385 00	116 66
Nipissing	588 38	920 00
Norfolk, North	50 00	316 68
Norfolk, South	55 00	83 00
Northumberland, East	40 00	.....
Northumberland, West	350 00	300 00
Ontario, North, No. 1	195 00	.....
Ontario, North, No. 2	100 00	.....
Ontario, South	145 00	706 67
Ottawa	330 00	2,866 68
Oxford, North	45 00	.....
Oxford, South	80 00	233 34
Parry Sound, East	212 00	328 35
Parry Sound, West	400 00	50 00
Peel	905 00	.....
Perth, North	125 00	333 34
Perth, South	305 00	.....
Peterborough, East	.....	.....
Peterborough, West	115 00	666 68
Port Arthur	350 00	500 01
Prescott	808 00	196 67
Prince Edward	10 00	350 01
Rainy River	272 00	593 40
Renfrew, North	140 00	340 00
Renfrew, South	630 00	83 34
Russell	123 00	166 34
Sault Ste. Marie	2,107 00	666 68
St. Catharines	320 00	166 66
Simcoe, Centre	220 00	500 00
Simcoe, East	244 85	58 34
Simcoe, South	.....	.....
Simcoe, West (see Local Option)	.....	.....
Stormont	250 00	550 01
Sturgeon Falls	120 00	95 00
Sudbury	5,214 00	396 67
Temiskaming	3,900 00	290 02
Toronto	2,600 00	10,666 60
Victoria, East	32 30	.....
Victoria, West	538 00	150 00

SCHEDULE C.—Concluded.

STATEMENT of the amounts distributed for Fines and Transfers from each License District for the license year 1914-15.

License District.	Amounts received for Fines.	Amounts received for Transfers.
	$ c.	$ c.
Waterloo, North	981 00	776 68
Waterloo, South	162 00	166 68
Welland	975 00	443 34
Wellington, East	315 00	206 69
Wellington, South	170 00	666 68
Wellington, West	370 00	173 34
Wentworth, North	.....	87 50
Wentworth, South	.....	40 00
Windsor	645 50	333 34
York, East	30 00	90 00
York, North	20 00	116 67
York, West	105 00	326 68
Totals	42,810 50	36,556 93

SCHEDULE D.

STATEMENT, showing the amounts paid for expenses of Commissioners, salaries of Inspectors, office rent, postage, stationery, printing, advertising and legal expenses for the license year 1914-15, in each license district.

	$ c.
Addington	732 11
Algoma	1,502 53
Brant, North	593 66
Brant, South	1,511 95
Brockville	657 81
Bruce, Centre	696 39
Bruce, North	751 95
Bruce, South	835 55
Carleton	643 69
Dufferin	L.O.
Dundas	537 70
Durham, East	638 73
Durham, West	622 73
Elgin, East	637 48
Elgin, West	1,245 45
Essex, North	1,966 02
Essex, South	1,041 64
Fort William	1,340 08
Frontenac	537 89
Glengarry	L.O.
Grenville	547 68
Grey, Centre	746 62
Grey, North	L.O.
Grey, South	679 89
Haldimand	859 45
Haliburton	297 50
Halton	711 91
Hamilton	2,672 40
Hastings, East	1,047 21
Hastings, North	980 56
Hastings, West	1,342 55
Huron, Centre	888 44
Huron, North	.....
Huron, South	684 77
Kenora	1,164 46
Kent, East	966 51
Kent, West	1,391 21
Kingston	1,135 25
Lambton, East	724 71
Lambton, West	1,089 19
Lanark, North	998 21
Lanark, South	1,082 57
Leeds	855 52
Lenuox	690 52
Lincoln	870 12
London	1,990 29
Manitoulin	63 10
Middlesex, East	692 70
Middlesex, North	955 28
Middlesex, West	695 56
Monck	569 08
Muskoka	840 60

SCHEDULE D.—Concluded.

Statement, etc.—*Concluded.*

	$ c.
Nipissing	1,023 02
Norfolk, North	583 02
Norfolk, South	696 57
Northumberland, East	620 78
Northumberland, West	882 56
Ontario, North No. 1	461 08
do No. 2	513 53
Ontario, South	917 65
Ottawa	2,791 20
Oxford, North	755 95
Oxford, South	730 02
Parry Sound, East	856 68
Parry Sound, West	738 27
Peel	723 91
Perth North	947 27
Perth, South	699 75
Peterborough, East	617 82
Peterborough, West	1,305 85
Port Arthur	1,506 60
Prescott	1,142 46
Prince Edward	660 40
Rainy River	1,053 97
Renfrew, North	1,035 81
Renfrew, South	1,018 12
Russell	1,036 69
Sault Ste. Marie	1,431 62
St. Catharines, City	1,272 48
Simcoe, Centre	935 84
Simcoe, East	1,087 55
Simcoe, South	678 65
Simcoe, West	
Stormont	1,443 35
Sturgeon Falls	573 53
Sudbury	1,911 58
Temiskaming	2,214 27
Toronto	6,990 05
Victoria, East	541 94
Victoria, West	1,036 87
Waterloo, North	1,026 25
Waterloo, South	814 78
Welland	1,647 02
Wellington, East	840 48
Wellington, South	1,194 26
Wellington, West	760 85
Wentworth, North	822 44
Wentworth, South	536 50
Windsor	1,904 64
York, East	765 81
York, North	661 62
York, West	1,013 23
Total	100,989 75

RECAPITULATION

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

1914-15.

	$ c.	$ c.
Total Receipts for Licenses, Schedule "B"	843,601 93	
" " " Fines, " "C"	42,810 50	
" " " Transfers, " "C"	36,556 93	
" Balances transferred from 1915-16	1,619 69	
		924,589 05
Paid to Municipalities, Schedule "B"	356,021 76	
" Province, " "B"	388,210 11	
" " " "C"	79,367 43	
" for Inspectors' Salaries, Commissioners and Office Expenses Schedule "D"	100,989 75	
		924,589 05

SCHEDULE E.

Giving names and addresses of holders of Distiller's, Brewer's, Brewer's Warehouse, Sample and Wholesale licenses for 1914-15.

DISTILLERS.

Corby, H., Distilling Co., Limited, Belleville.
General Distillery Co., Limited, Toronto.
Gooderham & Worts, Limited, Toronto.
Hamilton Distillery Co., Hamilton
Maclaren, John A., Estate of, Perth.
Spalding & Stewart, Perth.
Seagram, Joseph E., Waterloo.
Walker & Sons Co., The Hiram, Limited, Walkerville.
Wiser & Sons, The Jos., Limited, Prescott.

BREWERS.

Arscott, John, Walkerton.
Barrie Malting and Extract Co., Barrie.
Berlin Lion Brewery, Limited, Berlin.
Bernhardt, V. P., Preston.
Bixwell Brewing and Malting Co., Brantford.
Bowie & Co.'s Brewery, Limited, Brockville.
Brading Brewing Co., Limited, Ottawa.
British American Brewing Co., Limited, Windsor.
Calcutt Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Peterborough.
Carling Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, London.
Capital Brewing Co., Limited, Ottawa.
Copland Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto.
Cosgrave Brewery Co., Limited, Toronto.
Cronmiller & White Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Port Colborne.
Devlin, Felix, Stratford.
Diamond Brewery Co., Limited, Port Arthur.
Dominion Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto.
Fisher, John, Portsmouth.
Grant Spring Brewing Co., Limited, Hamilton.
Hamilton, Joseph, London.
Heisz & Tlede, Formosa.
Holliday, W. R., Guelph.
Heuther, Jacob C., Neustadt.
Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited, Hamilton.
Kakabeka Falls Brewing Co., Fort William.
Kemp, D. C., Hornby.
Korman Brewery, The, Toronto.
Kuntz Brewery, Limited, The, Waterloo.
Labatt, Limited, John, London.
Lakewood Brewery Co., Kenora.
McCarthy, Sons & Co., Limited, Prescott.
New Ontario Brewing Co., Limited, North Bay.
O'Keefe Brewery Co., of Toronto, Limited, Toronto.
Raw, Mary, New Hamburgh.
Reinhardt Salvador Brewery, Ltd., Toronto.
Roy, James, A., Belleville.
Rudolph & Begg, St. Thomas.
Schwan, Veronica, Carlsruhe.
Soo Falls Brewing Co., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie.
Stevenson, Robert, Kingston.
Sudbury Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Sudbury.
St. Lawrence Brewery, Limited, Cornwall.
Taylor & Bates, St. Catharines.
Walkerville Brewing Co., Limited, Walkerville.
Watson, John Listowel.
Wright, Alfred J., Orillia.

BREWERS' WAREHOUSES.

BARRIE.....	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.
BELLEVILLE.....	Berlin Lion Brewery Limited.
	Grant Spring Brewing Co.
BERLIN.....	Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited.
BRANTFORD.....	O'Keefe Brewery Co., Limited.
	Walkerville Brewing Co., Limited.
BROCKVILLE.....	Capital Brewing Co.,
	Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited.
COBOURG.....	O'Keefe Brewery Co., of Toronto, Limited.
	Reinhardt Salvador Brewery, Limited.
CHATHAM.....	John Labatt, Limited.
	British American Brewing Co.
FORT WILLIAM .	Reinhardt Salvador Brewery Limited.
	Soo Falls Brewing Co., Limited.
	Diamond Brewery Co., Limited.
GUELPH.....	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.
HAMILTON.....	Carling Brewing and Malting Co., of London, Limited.
	Dominion Brewing Co.
	John Labatt, Limited.
	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.
	Felix Devlin.
	Berlin Lion Brewery, Limited.
LINDSAY.....	The Kuntz Brewery Limited.
NIAGARA FALLS..	Reinhardt Salvador Brewery, Limited.

SCHEDULE E.—Concluded.

BREWERS' WAREHOUSES.—*Continued.*

OTTAWA	John Labatt, Limited.
	O'Keefe Brewery Co., of Toronto, Limited.
	Grant Spring Brewing Co., Limited.
	Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited.
PERTH	O'Keefe Brewery Co.
PENETANGUISHENE	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.
PARRY SOUND	do.
PORT ARTHUR	Soo Falls Brewing Co.
	Kakabeka Falls Brewing Co.
SMITH'S FALLS	O'Keefe Brewery Co.
STRATFORD	The Kuntz Brewery,
	Berlin Lion Brewery, Limited.
SUDBURY	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.
SAULT STE. MARIE	Walkerville Brewing Co., Limited.
	Sudbury Brewing Co.
	Kakabeka Falls Brewing Co.
TORONTO	Carling Brewing and Malting Co., of London, Limited.
	John Labatt, Limited.
	Sleeman & Sons, Limited.
	Hamilton Brewing Association.
	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.
TRENTON	Berlin Lion Brewery, Limited.
WOODSTOCK	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.

WHOLESALE LICENSES.

BERLIN	Randall & Roos.
HAMILTON	J. Turner & Co.
	Hamilton Importing Co., Limited.
KINGSTON	Gillespie & Co., of Montreal.
LONDON	Garvey, John, & Sons.
OTTAWA	Grant, Jos.
	Major, S. J., Ltd.
	National Breweries Ltd. of Quebec.
	Major & Soubliere, Limited.
NEW YORK	W. A. Ross, & Bro., Inc.
SAULT STE MARIE	Geo. A. McNally.
TORONTO	Calvert, J. H.
	Ciceri, Chas. A.
	Edwards, F., & Co.
	Foy & Co., Geo. J., Limited.
	Howard, R. H., & Co.
	Perkins, Ince & Co.
	Roblin, D. O.
	E. T. Sandell, Importing Co.
	Todd, J. D.
	Ontario Liquor Importing Co. (6 mos.).
MONTREAL	Hudon, Hebert & Cie.
	Robertson, J., & Co., Limited.
	St. Charles, F. X., & Co.
	Chaput, Fils, et Cie.
	Molsons Brewery, Ltd.
	Bolvin, Wilson & Co.
	Hill, Thompson & Co.
	J. Hope & Co.
DETROIT	Stroh Brewery Co.
	Goebel Brewing Co.

SAMPLE AND COMMISSION LICENSES.

And. Gorrie	(Meagher Bros. & Co., Montreal.)
J. K. Oswald	(Law, Young & Co., Montreal.)
J. B Giles	(J. M. Douglass & Co., Montreal.)
Thos. Kirkwood	(W. C. Wonham & Sons, Montreal.)
J. A. Taylor	Montreal.
P. G. Malagordi	Montreal
W. G. Reid	Hamilton.
W. D. Irwin	(Christopher & Co., London, Eng.).
F. S. Ball	Toronto.
D. M. O'Meara	(L. A. Wilson & Co., Montreal).

SCHEDULE F.—Showing Statutory Duties payable for tavern, shop and wholesale licenses in the Province of Ontario.

In a city having a population of more than 200,000:

For a tavern license	$1,600
For a shop license	1,600

In a city having a population of more than 100,000 and less than 200,000:

For a tavern license	$1,200
For a shop license	1,000

In a city having a population of more than 30,000 and not more than 100,000:

For a tavern license	$700
For a shop license	700

In a city or town having a population of more than 10,000 and not more than 30,000:

For a tavern license	$500
For a shop license	500

In a city having a population of 10,000 or less and in a town having a population of more than 5,000 and not more than 10,000:

For a tavern license	$450
For a shop license	450

In a town or incorporated village having a population of more than 2,000 and not more than 5,000:

For a tavern license	$350
For a shop license	350

In a town or incorporated village having a population of 2,000 or less:

For a tavern license	$250
For a shop license	270

In a township:

For a tavern license	$120
For a shop license	200

Provided that in any locality in a Provincial Judicial District other than an incorporated city, town or village there shall be payable:

For a tavern license	$120

And provided that in a city, town, village, or other municipality, or a locality without municipal organization in a Provincial Judicial District, there shall be payable:

For a shop license	$500

For a beer and wine license a fee of three-fourths of that imposed for a tavern license in the municipality or unorganized district in which the beer and wine license is issued.

For each wholesale license	$500
For each sample and commission license	300

For every transfer of a tavern or shop license a fee amounting to one-third of the fee payable for the license transferred.

Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may increase the duties payable for tavern or shop licenses in any Provincial Judicial District or in any municipality or locality situated therein to such an amount as may be deemed proper, and such increase shall take effect as may be directed by Order-in-Council or from date of the publication thereof in the *Ontario Gazette*.

In addition to above fees for tavern licenses there shall be paid a sum equal to five per cent. on all daily sales of liquor and receipts of the bar in excess of $60.00 in cities of 100,000 population and over, and in excess of $50.00 in all other municipalities.

SCHEDULE G.

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1915.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Addington	Kennebec	Tp.	L.O.	1909	308	181	42	139	1	
	Oso	"	"	1912	228	136	68	68	2	
	Newburg	Vil.	"	1911	193	81	54	27	1	Car.'14, mj. 64
	Hinchinbrooke	Tp.	"	1911	399	185	114	71	2	
	Camden, E	"	"	1911	1,346	620	332	288	7	
	Palmerston	"	"	1915	186	74	45	29	1	
Algoma	Johnson	"	"	1905	296	109	61	48	..	
	MacDonald, Meredith and Aberdeen	"	"	1905	249	101	33	68	..	
	Thessalon	"	"	1906	212	77	28	49	..	
	Bruce Mines	Vil.	"	1910	199	86	51	35	2	
	*Tarbutt & Tarbutt, add'l	Tp.	"	1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
Brant, North	Onondaga	"	"	1907	361	152	91	61	2	Car.'10, mj. 147
	Brantford	"	"	1910	2,137	999	521	478	3	
	Burford	"	"	1910	1,574	728	449	279	2	
	Dumfries, S	"	"	1910	837	356	234	122	2	
Brant, South	Oakland	"	"	1910	348	194	91	103	1	
Brockville	Yonge & Escott, R	"	"	1909	438	264	95	169	2	
	Athens	Vil.	"	1909	328	179	85	94	2	Car. '12, mj. 70
	Elizabethtown	Tp.	"	1911	1,460	590	368	222	1	
Bruce, Centre	Huron	"	"	1907	1,019	529	197	332	2	
	Kincardine	"	"	1910	777	407	127	280	1	
	Chesley	Vil.	"	1910	553	267	176	91	3	Car. '13, mj. 17
	Paisley	"	"	1911	288	138	75	63	3	
	Kincardine	Town	"	1913	677	296	195	101	6	
Bruce, North	Amabel	Tp.	"	1906	940	295	219	76	1	Car. '09, mj. 236
	Southampton	Vil.	"	1906	518	233	157	76	2	" '09, " 48
	Tara	"	"	1906	215	89	76	13	2	" '09, '12 & '15
	Bruce	Tp.	"	1907	962	300	149	151	1	" '10, mj. 283
	Arran	"	"	1907	761	372	196	176	1	
	Saugeen	"	"	1907	508	232	153	79	1	
	Eastnor	"	"	1910	468	261	122	139	3	Car. '13, mj. 50
	Lindsay	"	"	1910	219	84	28	56	..	
	Tiverton	Vil.	"	1913	103	72	26	46	1	
	Albemarle	Tp.	"	1914	425	151	91	60	1	
Bruce, South	Teeswater	Vil.	"	1910	286	160	87	73	3	Car. '15, mj. 14
	Kinloss	Tp.	"	1912	672	321	135	186	1	
	Lucknow	Vil.	"	1912	315	209	70	139	3	
Carleton	Goulburn	Tp.	"	1907	810	353	212	141	2	Car.'11, mj. 34
	Huntley	"	"	1907	660	286	112	174	2	
	March	"	"	1907	332	145	88	57	2	Car. '10, mj. 72
	Torbolton	"	"	1910	312	114	75	39	..	
	Nepean	"	"	1910	1,810	709	361	348	..	
	North Gower	"	"	1913	643	297	191	108	3	
Dufferin	Amaranth	"	"	1894	878	215	80	135	1	
	E. Garafraxa	"	"	1895	618	201	157	44	1	Car.'07, mj. 100
	E. Luther	"	"	1893	639	311	186	125	2	
	Melancthon	"	"	1898	1,145	413	234	179	2	
	Mulmur	"	"	1908	1,020	461	198	263	2	
	Mono	"	"	1910	.....	509	112	397	..	
	Orangeville	Town.	"	1914	830	383	250	133	6	Car. '13, mj. 89
	Shelburne	Vil.	"	1910	365	203	112	91	3	
	Grand Valley	"	"	1910	229	117	69	48	2	

*Township separated from Johnson, etc., in 1912.

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1915—**Continued.**

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Dundas	Mountain	Tp.	L.O.	1906	411	286	125	161	2	Car.'09, mj. 290
	Winchester	Vil.	"	1907	374	198	83	115	2	
	Iroquois	"	"	1909	376	183	94	89	2	Car. '13, mj. 87
	Matilda	Tp.	"	1914	1,175	544	191	383	0	
Durham East	Cavan	"	"	1905	1,015	256	71	185	2	
	Hope	"	"	1906	.....	358	307	51	1	Car.'09, mj. 339
	Manvers	"	"	1907	1,118	529	213	316	2	
	Millbrook	Vil.	"	1908	327	202	82	120	3	
Durham, West	Clarke	Tp.	"	1905	1,368	641	189	452	2	
	Cartwright	"	"	1904	559	284	111	173	1	
	Darlington	"	"	1900	1,295	438	73	365	1	
	Bowmanville	Town.	"	1909	908	456	233	223	3	
Elgin, East	Yarmouth	Tp.	"	1905	1,770	663	508	155	4	Car.'08, mj. 240
	Malahide	"	"	1909	1,280	662	241	421	..	
	Bayham	"	"	1914	1,035	536	280	256	1	
Elgin, West	Southwold	"	"	1906	1,348	536	315	221	4	
	Rodney	Vil		1911	260	136	80	56	2	
	Aldborough	Tp.	"	1911	1,296	580	330	250	1	
	Dutton	Vil.	"	1913	323	141	89	52	2	
	Dunwich	"	"	1913	1,100	559	175	384	2	
	West Lorne	"	"	1915	216	130	60	70	..	
Essex, North	Sandwich, South	Tp.	"	1910	515	254	111	143	2	
Essex, South	North Colchester	"	D.A.	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	
	South Gosfield	"	L.O.	1907	658	313	173	140	1	B. and W.
	Mersea	"	"	1907	1,373	646	319	327	1	
	Tilbury, W	"	"	1910	514	264	166	98	3	Car. '14, mj. 33
	Colchester, S	"	"	1910	823	410	173	237	1	
	Kingsville	Town	"	1910	491	257	140	117	2	
	Leamington	"	"	1910	822	444	213	231	3	
Frontenac	Kingston	Tp.	"	1906	1,040	349	301	48	5	
	Storrington	"	"	1892	614	233	195	38	3	
	Portland	"	"	1907	926	433	189	244	3	Car.'10, mj. 295
	Pittsburgh	"	"	1908	775	275	174	101	3	
	Kennebec	"	"	1909	308	181	42	139	1	
	Loughboro'	"	"	1911	753	343	204	139	2	
	Bedford	"	"	1913	379	157	74	83	1	
Glengarry	Charlottenburgh	"	"	1910	1,390	573	362	211	5	Ca. '14, mj. 347
	Kenyon	"	"	1911	1,240	596	255	341	4	" " " 322
	Lancaster	Vil.	"	1911	205	115	58	57	2	" " 41
	Lochiel	Tp.	"	1911	1,178	556	277	279	2	" " 324
	Maxville	Vil.	"	1911	271	149	64	85	1	" " 50
	Alexandria	Town	"	1911	456	224	120	104	3	" " 90
	Lancaster	Tp.	"	1914	986	429	240	189	1	
Grenville	Cardinal	Vil.	"	1905	314	121	117	7	2	Car. '08, mj. 77
	Oxford	Tp.	"	1910	975	414	255	159	2	" '14 " 152
	Augusta	"	"	1910	1,200	491	308	183	2	
	Wolford	"	"	1911	570	283	153	130	1	
	Kemptville	Vil.	"	1914	350	220	109	111	2	
Grey, Centre	Euphrasia	Tp.	"	1905	1,218	332	276	56	1	
	Artemesia	"	"	1906	1,148	521	212	309	6	
	Collingwood	"	"	1906	1,127	394	313	81	..	Car. '09 & '12
	Osprey	"	"	1906	1,003	379	273	106	2	
	Thornbury	Town	"	1906	278	120	89	31	2	" '09 '12 & '15
	Holland	Tp.	"	1910	1,049	397	224	173	2	
	*Flesherton	Vil.	"	1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	

*Part of Artemesia Township when L.O. carried.

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1915.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Grey, North ...	Sarawak	Tp.	D.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
	Derby	"	L.O.	1906	632	335	80	255	..	
	Keppel.....	"	"	1906	1,134	441	161	355	2	
	Owen Sound.....	Town	"	1906	2,300	1,238	762	438	13	Car.'9, '12 & '13
	Sydenham	Tp.	"	1906	1,170	686	238	448	3	
	*Shallow Lake	Vil.	"	1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	Car. '15, mj. 15
	Meaford	Town	"	1914	.....	484	316	148	3	
Grey, South ...	Egremont	Tp.	"	1906	995	504	206	298	1	Car. '09, mj. 360
	Proton	"	"	1907	827	456	227	229	3	
	Durham	Town	"	1908	666	297	179	118	3	Car. '12, & '15
	Dundalk	Vil.	"	1910	264	132	85	47	3	" '13, 1 agst
	Bentinck	Tp.	"	1910	1,048	377	234	143	2	" " mj. 81
Haliburton	Dysart	Tp.	L.O.	1910	370	162	78	84	1	Car. '14, mj. 84
	Glamorgan	"	"	1912	98	59	24	35	1	
Haldimand	Seneca.....	"	"	1909	600	317	170	147	2	
	Walpole	"	"	1912	1,146	424	78	346	3	
	Jarvis.....	Vil.	"	1915	148	86	44	42	1	
Halton	Nassagaweya.....	Tp.	"	1906	686	330	156	174	1	
	Trafalgar	"	"	1906	1,176	272	174	98	1	Car. '09, mj. 49
	Nelson	"	"	1910	1,112	463	175	288	..	
Hastings, East.	Tweed	Vil.	"	1909	413	213	124	89	4	Car. '14, mj. 61
	Thurlow	Tp.	"	1909	1,600	705	443	162	4	
	Huntingdon.....	"	"	1906	790	416	149	267	..	Car. '07, mj.75
Hastings, North	Madoc	"	"	1902	.....	432	195	237	2	
	Rawdon	"	"	1902	.....	272	169	103	3	
	Stirling	Vil.	"	1908	283	151	86	65	3	
	Limerick	Tp.	"	1909	117	45	5	40	1	
	Tudor.....	"	"	1909	252	117	61	56	1	
	Wollaston	"	"	1909	213	128	21	107	1	
	Faraday	"	"	1910	234	101	49	52	..	
	Dungannon	"	"	1910	247	102	54	48	1	
	Marmora	"	"	1914	380	191	113	78	1	
Hastings, West.	Sidney	"	"	1909	1,633	855	322	533	4	
Kent, East	Camden	"	"	1905	886	295	252	43	1	Car. '08, mj. 116
	Orford	"	"	1910	956	487	247	240	1	
	Blenheim.....	Town	"	1912	400	223	126	97	3	
	Howard	Tp.	"	1912	1,157	445	281	164	1	
	Harwich	"	"	1915	1,683	781	448	333	..	
Kent, West	Raleigh	"	"	1904	1,645	522	463	59	2	Car. '07, mj 113
	Tilbury, E	"	"	1891	889	323	152	171	4	
Lambton, East.	Arkona	Vil.	"	1906	170	72	49	23	2	Car. '09, mj. 14
	Euphemia	Tp.	"	1906	650	243	225	17	3	" " " 245
	Warwick	"	"	1906	1,049	471	189	282	..	
	Wyoming.....	Vil.	"	1909	242	132	65	67	3	Car. '12, mj. 66
	Brooke.....	Tp.	L.O.	1910	1,088	541	214	327	1	
	Plympton	"	"	1911	1,132	392	140	252	1	
	Bosanquet	"	"	1912	719	325	187	135	1	
	Forest	Town	"	1913	528	266	167	99	2	
Lambton, West.	Dawn	Tp.	"	1905	.....	371	300	71	1	
	Enniskillen.....	"	"	1906	650	243	226	17	4	
	Moore	"	"	1906	1,483	586	455	131	8	Car. '09, mj. 300
	Sarnia	"	"	1906	749	351	147	204	1	
Lanark, North	Lanark.....	Tp.	"	1890	449	149	42	107	2	Car. '07, mj. 336
	Dalhousie.....	"	"	1906	508	249	124	125	1	

*Part of Keppel Township when L.O. carried

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1915.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Status	Dunkin Act or Local Option	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Lanark, North	Almonte	Town	L.O.	1910	781	327	187	140	4	Car. '13, mj.
Continued.—	Beckwith	Tp.	"	1910	496	208	65	143	1	agst 33
	Pakenham	"	"	1910	510	274	140	134	3	
	Ramsey	"	"	1910	688	332	173	159	..	
	Lanark	Vil.	"	1914	202	110	59	51	2	
Lanark, South	S. Sherbrooke	Tp.	"	1907	260	107	59	48	1	
	Drummond	"	"	1913	495	265	124	141	2	
Leeds	Leeds and Lansdowne Front	"	"	1900	1,203	411	338	73	1	Car. '07, mj. 336
	Leeds and Lansdowne Rear	"	"	1910	729	361	214	147	2	
	Newboro'	Vil.	"	1913	113	65	35	30	2	
	Bastard and B.	Tp.	"	1914	800	422	249	173	0	
Lennox	Richmond	Vil.	"	1907	824	401	145	256	1	
	Ernestown	Tp.	"	1910	1,105	519	320	199	3	
Lincoln	Niagara	"	"	1904	734	224	208	16	3	Car. '07 and '10
	Beamsville	Vil.	"	1906	.....	109	103	6	3	" '09 " '12
	Grimsby, N.	Tp.	"	1906	653	202	101	101	..	" '10 mj. 48
	Grimsby, S.	"	"	1906	518	179	149	30	2	" '10 " 142
	Clinton	"	"	1906	.....	265	70	195	..	" '09 " 31
Middlesex, E.	Nissouri, W.	"	"	1907	890	415	203	212	3	
	Dorchester, N.	"	"	1910	1,184	554	354	200	4	
	Westminster	"	"	1910	1,870	824	482	342	3	
Middlesex, N.	E. Williams	"	"	1905	619	193	168	25	2	
	Adelaide	"	"	1910	750	425	157	268	2	Car. '13, mj 141
	Ailsa Craig	Vil.	"	1910	243	146	58	88	2	
	Strathroy	Town	"	1910	1,010	477	309	168	5	Car. '13, mj. 163
Middlesex, W.	Caradoc	Tp.	"	1909	1,148	605	297	308	3	" 13, mj. 303
	Lobo	"	"	1910	1,050	409	237	172	2	
	Ekfrid	"	"	1912	850	377	218	159	2	
	Delaware	"	"	1913	450	255	130	125	1	
	Wardsville	Vil.	"	1913	90	58	28	30	..	
	Newbury	"	"	1915	106	61	34	27	1	
Monck	Gainsboro'	Tp.	"	1893	893	385	202	183	2	Car. '09, mj. 232
	Pelham	"	D.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
	Caistor	"	L.O.	1908	571	270	114	156	1	
	Wainfleet	"	"	1910	1,013	419	204	215	1	
Muskoka	McLean and Ridout	"	"	1904	229	74	59	15	2	Car. 07, '10 & 13
	Morrison	"	"	1906	.....	111	35	76	1	
	Port Carling	Vil.	"	1907	130	50	28	22	1	Car. '10, mj 9
	Brunel	Tp.	"	1908	150	100	26	74	..	
	Bracebridge	Town.	"	1911	689	337	210	127	3	Car. '14, mj. 76
Nipissing	Jocelyn	Tp.	"	1907	208	61	15	46	..	
Norfolk, North.	Windham	"	"	1905	1,221	402	220	182	3	
	Waterford	Vil.	"	1907	367	168	98	70	3	Car. '12, mj. 106
Norfolk, South.	Walsingham, N.	Tp.	L.O.	1907	598	239	90	149	2	
	Charlotteville	"	"	1912	952	396	238	158	2	
	Walsingham, S.	"	"	1914	500	299	76	223	1	
	Port Rowan	Vil.	"	1914	270	148	77	71	3	
Northumberland, E.	Cramahe	Tp.	"	1907	1,026	525	218	307	1	
	Murray	"	"	1908	1,070	577	196	381	2	
	Seymour	"	"	1908	1,176	521	107	414	1	
	Brighton	Vil.	"	1908	641	316	150	166	2	
	Colborne	"	"	1908	407	206	101	105	3	Car. '12, mj. 72
	Campbellford	Town.	"	1908	798	372	241	131	4	
	Percy	Tp.	"	1912	964	493	272	221	2	Car. '15, mj. 185

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1915.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
N'mberland W.	Haldimand	Tp.	L.O.	1906	1,412	473	386	87	1	
	S. Monaghan	"	"	1906	298	101	6	95	1	
	Hamilton	"	"	1908	1,284	575	273	302	5	
Ontario, North.	Scott	"	"	1906	748	251	214	37	2	
	Uxbridge	"	"	1910	1,021	420	237	183	3	
	Beaverton	Vil.	"	1911	343	169	111	58	2	Car. '14, mj. 76
	Cannington	"	"	1912	389	193	94	99	2	
	Brock	Tp.	"	1913	1,137	491	316	175	3	
Ontario, South.	Reach	"	"	1899	1,223	272	174	98	3	
	Pickering	"	"	1906	1,752	694	489	205	5	Car. '09, mj. 320
	Whitby	"	"	1910	680	306	195	111	2	
	Whitby, E.	"	"	1913	1,003	408	252	156	3	
Oxford, North..	E. Nissouri	"	"	1906	899	338	311	27	1	
	Blenheim	"	"	1910	1,376	704	331	373	4	
	Embro	Vil.	"	1913	165	102	55	47	2	
Oxford, South..	E. Oxford	Tp.	"	1905	693	243	194	49	1	
	N. Oxford	"	"	1906	411	177	149	28	2	Car. '09, mj. 132
	Norwich, S	"	"	1907	825	333	215	118	2	
	Norwich	Vil.	"	1908	408	217	122	95	3	
	Ingersoll	Town	"	1913	1,507	773	455	318	7	
Parry Sound, W.	McDougall	Tp.	"	1891	130	30	9	21	..	Car. '07, mj. 6
	McKellar	"	"	1908	.....	70	33	37	..	
Perth, North...	Elma	"	"	1913	1,128	555	275	280	3	
Perth, South..	Fullerton	"	"	1907	701	346	172	174	1	Car. '13, mj. 177
	Downie	"	"	1910	908	417	249	168	3	
Peterboro', E...	Dummer	"	"	1906	658	288	126	162	1	
	Otonabee	"	"	1906	1,011	376	181	195	1	
	Asphodel	"	"	1908	584	289	147	142	1	
	Norwood	"	"	1908	299	178	63	115	2	
	Havelock	Vil.	"	1909	485	217	86	131	3	
	Chandos	Tp.	"	1912	250	103	67	36	..	
	Lakefield	Vil.	"	1906	391	182	141	41	2	Car. '09 '12 & '15
Peterboro', W..	Smith	Tp.	"	1905	900	429	271	158	4	
	Harvey	"	"	1908	389	203	83	120	..	
	Monoghan, N.	"	"	1913	384	171	60	111	..	
Port Arthur ...	Oliver	"	"	1892	.....	51	11	40	..	
	Schreiber	"	"	1908	162	63	36	27	2	
Prescott.....	W. Hawkesbury	"	"	1898	350	98	64	34	5	Car. '14 mj. 59
	Vankleek Hill	Vil.	"	1911	405	212	129	83	5	
Prince Edward.	Hallowell	Tp.	D.A.	1866	....	....	....	....	..	
	S. Marysburgh	"	L.O.	1897	531	211	77	134	2	
	Ameliasburgh	"	"	1906	953	295	219	76	1	
	Sophiasburgh	"	"	1906	749	253	100	153	1	
	Hillier	"	"	1909	579	320	120	200	1	
	Wellington	Vil.	"	1909	334	170	105	65	2	Car. '13, mj. 63
	*Bloomfield	"	D.A.	....	....	....	....	....	..	
Rainy River...	Lavalee	Tp.	L.O.	1912	232	108	41	67	3	
Renfrew North.	Cobden	Vil.	"	1910	219	102	61	41	2	
	Westmeath	Tp.	"	1910	884	443	85	358	3	
	Ross	"	"	1914	365	203	24	179	0	
Renfrew, S....	McNab	"	"	1906	970	340	184	156	3	Car. '09, mj. 411
	Brougham	"	"	1909	110	47	25	22	2	
	Renfrew	Town	"	1910	851	371	232	139	8	Car. '13, mj. 110
	Bagot & B	Tp.	"	1912	285	164	61	103	3	
Russell.....	Osgoode	"	"	1906	1,443	597	349	248	5	

*Part of Hallowell Township when D.A. was carried.

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force 1915.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
S. Ste. Marie ..	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Town	L.O.	1891	500	67	52	15	3	Shops only.
	Korah	Tp.	"	1905	750	300	200	100	..	
Simcoe, Centre.	Sunnidale.....	"	"	1910	750	374	168	206	1	
Simcoe, East..	Oro.....	"	"	1906	1,099	423	142	281	1	
	Midland.....	Town	"	1907	940	477	234	243	5	Car. '15, mj. 485
	Orillia	"	"	1907	1,302	585	219	316	..	Shops only.
	Medonte	Tp.	"	1908	1,089	544	273	271	6	
	Orillia	Town	"	1910	1,489	715	440	275	..	
	†Coldwater.....	Vil.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	Car.' 12, mj. 53
	Orillia	Tp.	"	1912	1,150	408	217	181	1	
	Victoria Harbor.....	Vil.	"	1913	330	240	85	135	1	
	Tay.....	Tp.	"	1914	1,023	463	229	234	1	
Simcoe, South .	Bolton	Vil.	"	1906	.....	101	90	11	2	
	Tecumseh.....	Tp.	"	1907	1,138	474	288	186	2	
	W. Gwillimbury	"	"	1907	786	335	145	190	..	
	Innisfil.....	"	"	1907	1,238	513	233	280	3	Car.'10, mj. 457
	Beeton.....	Vil.	"	1910	234	121	59	62	2	
	Tottenham.....	"	"	1910	223	111	70	41	2	
Simcoe, West..	Nottawasaga	Tp.	"	1902	1,807	635	455	170	2	Car.'09, mj.352
	Creemore	Vil.	"	1908	228	120	57	63	2	" '11, " 45
	Collingwood	Town	"	1910	2,109	918	557	361	9	" '13, mj.
	Alliston	"	"	1910	421	213	137	76	4	agst. 99
	Stayner.....	"	"	1910	374	178	109	69	3	
	Essa.....	Tp.	"	1910	1,146	513	241	272	4	
	Tossorontio	"	"	1910	529	254	152	102	2	
Stormont.....	Osnabruck	"	"	1906	1,575	536	434	102	7	Car.'09,mj. 200
	Finch	Vil.	"	1910	158	72	43	29	1	" '13, "9 agst
	Roxborough	Tp.	"	1911	1,348	619	377	242	4	Car.'14, mj.291
Temiskaming..	Harley.....	"	"	1907	182	29	13	16	..	
	Dymond.....	"	"	1907	175	46	20	26	..	
Victoria, East..	Fenelon.....	"	"	1904	.....	231	97	134	2	Car. '14, mj.345
	Omemee	Vil.	"	1908	192	97	55	42	2	
	Somerville	Tp.	"	1908	553	226	137	89	2	
	Bobcaygeon	Vil.	"	1910	325	158	74	84	2	" '14,mj.12agst
Victoria, West .	Mariposa.....	Tp.	"	1892	1,399	397	394	73	..	" '98 and '02
	Eldon	"	"	1908	861	387	208	179	5	
	Woodville	Vil.	"	1908	147	75	38	37	1	
Waterloo, S....	N. Dumfries	Tp.	L.O.	1907	725	312	160	152	2	
	Galt	Town	"	1910	2,718	1,337	878	459	9	Car. '13, mj.
Welland.....	Thorold.....	Tp.	"	1913	682	288	180	108	..	agst. 44
Wellington, E..	W. Garafraxa.....	"	"	1905	850	302	235	67	2	Carried in '93,
	Erin	"	"	1908	1,120	499	292	207	4	'98 and 1905.
	Luther, W.....	"	"	1910	637	250	127	123	1	
	Nichol	"	"	1913	540	219	127	92	1	
Wellington, S..	Eramosa.....	"	"	1910	793	378	209	169	3	
	Puslinch	"	"	1914	873	423	200	223	2	
Wellington, W.	Maryborough	"	"	1905	848	453	255	198	3	
	Peel.....	"	"	1906	1,100	438	314	124	4	Car. '09 and 12
Wentworth, N.	Beverly.....	"	"	1908	1,265	611	288	323	2	" '11,mj.436
	Flamboro, E	"	"	1911	890	352	216	136	2	
	Flamboro, W.....	"	"	1914	770	395	223	172	2	

†Part of Medonte Township when Local Option carried.

SCHEDULE G.—*Concluded.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force 1915.—Concluded

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Wentworth, S..	Binbrook	Tp.	L.O.	1899	408	185	87	98	1	
	Ancaster	"	"	1908	1,235	579	388	221	4	
	Glanford	"	"	1910	527	263	136	127	2	
York, East....	Markham	"	"	1906	1,525	624	430	194	5	Car. '09, mj. 139 '13, mj. 448
York, North...	Richmond Hill	Vil.	"	1906	213	99	78	21	..	" '09, " 191
	Whitchurch	Tp.	"	1905	1,225	366	191	175	1	" " " 321
	Stouffville	Vil.	"	1906	475	221	122	99	2	" " " 80
	Gwillimbury, E.	Tp.	"	1910	1,227	658	266	392	2	
	Newmarket	Town	"	1910	932	492	253	239	4	" '15 " 256
	King	Tp.	"	1913	1,703	795	403	392	5	
	Gwillimbury, N.	"	"	1911	722	371	144	227	2	
	Holland Landing	Vil.	"	1915	106	63	39	24	1	
York, West....	Toronto Junction	Town	"	1904	2,600	869	679	190	7	Car.'07, mj. 337
	Weston	Vil.	"	1907	469	227	148	79	3	
	Vaughan	Tp.	"	1906	.....	459	373	86	7	" '09, " 170
	North Toronto	Town	"	1905	.....	268	243	25	3	" '08, " 111

UNDER CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT:

Manitoulin Island	1914
Huron County	1915
Peel County	1915

Beginning May 1st, 1915, the following municipalities, formerly under Local Option, are now under the "Canada Temperance Act" as parts of the Counties of Huron and Peel:—Ashfield, Clinton, Colborne, Grey, Howick, Hullett, Morris, Stanley, Tuckersmith, Turnberry, Usborne, and Wawonish in Huron County; and Albion, Bolton, Brampton, Caledon and Chinguacousy in Peel County, and Carnarvon and Tehkummah in Manitoulin.

There are	333	Municipalities	under Local Option.
" "	46	"	" Canada Temperance Act.
" "	163	"	in which no licenses are issued.
" "	309	"	" licenses are issued.
	851		

SCHEDULE H.

STATEMENT showing number of convictions and dismissals of cases, for infraction of the Liquor License Act, against licensees and others, during the license year 1914-15.

(This statement does not include Local Option cases, which appear in Schedule I.)

License District.	Against Licensees.		Against Non-licensees.	
	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Addington	2	.....	2	.....
Algoma	11	4	19	.....
Brant, North	4	.....	5	4
Brant, South	.....	.....	9	1
Brockville	.....	.....	2	.....
Bruce, Centre	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce, North	.....	.....	8	3
Bruce, South	6	1	11	1
Dundas	3	.....	1	.....
Durham, West	1	1	.....	.....
Elgin, East	2	2	5	2
Elgin, West	2	1	8	.....
Essex, North	21	6	1	1
Essex, South	4	.....	2	.....
Fort William	1	2	4	.....
Frontenac	.....	.....	1	.....
Grenville	7	1	1	1
Grey, Centre	.....	1	5	.....
Grey, North	1	.....	2	.....
Grey, South	1	1	1	.....
Haldimand	7	5	.....	.....
Haliburton	2	.....	1	.....
Halton	4	3	7	1
Hamilton	1	1	4	2
Hastings, East	1	.....	7	2
Hastings, North	3	1	10	8
Hastings, West	5	.....	6	2
Huron, Centre	.....	.....	26	2
Huron, North	.....	.....	8	4
Huron, South	.....	.....	14	.....
Kenora	9	1	5	2
Kent, East	1	4	14	21
Kent, West	27	10	34	8
Kingston	2	2	19	1
Lambton, East	.....	.....	1	.....
Lambton, West	3	1	.....	1
Lanark, North	7	2	4	3
Lanark, South	2	1	27	6
Leeds	6	3	9	1
Lennox	3	.....	7	.....
Lincoln	1	.....	5	2
London	3	7	4	.....
Manitoulin	1	.....	10	3
Middlesex, East	1	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, North	1	.....	4	.....
Middlesex, West	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monck	.....	2	4	.....
Muskoka	6	.....	3	.....
Nipissing	4	.....	6	.....
Norfolk, North	3	2	2	.....
Norfolk, South	1	2	2	.....

SCHEDULE H.—*Concluded.*

Statement showing number of cases prosecuted, etc.—*Concluded.*

License District.	Against Licensees.		Against Non-licensees.	
	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Northumberland, East	3	.....	4	.....
Northumberland, West	11	3	1	.....
Ontario, North (1)	.....	7	3	2
Ontario, North (2)	.....	.....	1	.....
Ontario, South	2	.....	11	7
Ottawa	1	2	4	2
Oxford, North	2	1	4	.....
Oxford, South	.....	.....	7	1
Parry Sound, East	8	.....	5	2
Parry Sound, West	8	.....	5	.....
Peel	.....	.....	7	.....
Perth, North	3	1	7	1
Perth, South	1	1	5	.....
Peterborough, East	.....	.....	1	1
Peterborough, West	.....	.....	6	.....
Port Arthur	.....	2	4	.....
Prescott	21	4	14	1
Prince Edward	2	.....	4	1
Rainy River	9	1	.....	.....
Renfrew, North	2	.....	9	.....
Renfrew, South	13	2	17	3
Russell	2	1	1	.....
St. Catharines	.....	.....	2	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	10	2	25	2
Simcoe, Centre	.....	3	15	1
Simcoe, East	1	.....	4	1
Simcoe, South	.....	.....	1	.....
Stormont	2	.....	10	.....
Sturgeon Falls	4	.....	4	2
Sudbury	6	.....	92	6
Temiskaming	8	6	80	14
Toronto	.....	.....	23	5
Victoria, East	.....	.....	.....	1
Victoria, West	3	.....	10	3
Waterloo, North	6	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, South	4	.....	5	.....
Welland	3	.....	36	4
Wellington, East	7	2	.....	1
Wellington, South	.....	.....	11	8
Wellington, West	5	.....	8	1
Wentworth, North	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, South	.....	1	2	.....
Windsor	45	15	11	.....
York, East	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, North	.....	.....	1	.....
York, West	3	1	1	.....
Totals	362	120	789	149

Included in the foregoing cases are the cases hereinafter set forth of prosecutions against inebriates who have been prohibited under the statute from getting or being supplied with liquor; also cases against licensees for delivering liquor to such inebriates; also cases against unlicensed persons for supplying such inebriates.

	Convictions.	Dismissals.
Inebriates	287	45
Licensees	18	14
Unlicensed persons	53	4
	358	63

SCHEDULE I.

Statement showing number of convictions and dismissals of cases for violation of Local Option By-laws during the license year, 1914-15.

Municipality.	License District.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Camden, East	Addington	12	10
Hinchinbrooke	"	1	
Kennebec	"	1	
Newburgh	"	1	
Bruce Mines	Algoma	1	
McDonald, Meredith, etc.	"	3	6
Burford	Brant, North	2	1
Rear of Yonge and Escott	Brockville	1	
Paisley	Bruce, Centre		1
Eastnor	Bruce, North		1
Southampton	" "	1	
Tara	" "		3
Lucknow	Bruce, South	1	1
Garafraxa, East	Dufferin	3	
Grand Valley	"	2	
Melancthon	"	1	
Mono	"	1	
Mulmur	"	2	
Orangeville	"	1	3
Shelburne	"	4	7
Iroquois	Dundas	2	
Matilda	"	4	
Mountain	"	2	2
Clarke	Durham, West	1	
Colchester, N.	Essex, South	1	
Colchester, S.	" "	1	
Kingsville	" "	2	
Leamington	" "	4	3
West Tilbury	" "	5	1
Kingston Tp.	Frontenac	1	
Portland	"	2	1
Loughborough	"	6	
Storrington	"	1	
Alexandria	Glengarry	11	11
Charlottenburg	"	3	
Kenyon	"	4	1
Lochiel	"	10	
Maxville	"		1
Kemptville	Grenville	9	4
Oxford	"	1	
Artemesia	Grey, Centre	11	5
Collingwood Tp.	" "	1	
Flesherton	" "		1
Holland	" "	1	
Osprey	" "	2	
Derby	Grey, North	1	
Owen Sound	" "	38	35
Meaford	" "	18	4
Sydenham	" "	1	4
Proton	Grey, South	2	
Durham	" "	1	5
Egremont	" "	2	
Thurlow	Hastings, East	7	1
Tweed	" "	2	3
Stirling	Hastings, North	2	
Wollaston	" "	4	

SCHEDULE I.—*Continued.*

Statement showing number of cases prosecuted, etc.—*Continued.*

Municipality.	License District.	No. of Convictions	No. of Dismissals.
Clinton	Huron, Centre	4	1
Ashfield	Huron, North	1	
Howick	" "	1	
Turnberry	" "	2	
Blenheim	Kent, East	1	
Raleigh	" West	7	
Arkona	Lambton, East	2	
Brooke	" "	6	
Forest	" "	10	2
Wyoming	" "	4	5
Moore	Lambton, West	1	
Almonte	Lanark, North	1	
Pakenham	" "		2
Leeds & Lansdowne, Rear	Leeds	6	
" " Front	"	4	1
Bastard & Burgess	"	22	8
Niagara	Lincoln	1	
Adelaide	Middlesex, North	1	
Ailsa Craig	" "	3	1
Strathroy	" "	1	2
Gainsboro	Monck	1	
Bracebridge	Muskoka		1
Morrison	"	3	
North Walsingham	Norfolk, South	1	
Brighton	Northumberland, East	3	2
Colborne	" "	1	1
Cramahe	" "	1	
Percy	" "	3	1
Haldimand	" West	1	3
Scott	Ontario, North	1	
Brock	" "	2	
Uxbridge	" "	2	
Reach	Ontario, South		2
Whitby, S.	" "	2	
Embro	Oxford, North	1	3
Ingersoll	Oxford, South	2	
Norwich, S.	" "	1	
Caledon	Peel	6	7
Brampton	"		1
Elma	Perth, North	2	
Asphodel	Peterborough, East	1	
Havelock	" "	13	1
Lakefield	" "		3
Norwood	" "	2	
Vankleek Hill	Prescott	1	
Wellington	Prince Edward	1	2
Bagot	Renfrew, South	5	2
Brougham	" "	1	5
McNab	" "	2	
Renfrew	" "	6	
Coldwater	Simcoe, East	1	1
Medonte	" "		1
Midland	" "	1	
Orillia, Tn.	" "	4	1
" Tp.	" "	1	
Tay	" "	5	
West Gwillimbury	" South	2	
Beeton	" "	1	

SCHEDULE I.—*Continued.*

Statement showing number of cases prosecuted, etc.—*Concluded.*

Municipality.	License District.	No. of Convictions.	No of. Dismissals.
Innisfil	Simcoe, South	1	
Tecumseh	" "	8	
Alliston	" West	8	1
Collingwood	" "	1	1
Creemore	" "	1	1
Essa	" "	8	
Stayner	" "	1	
Osnabruck	Stormont	3	
Bobcaygeon	Victoria, East	7	7
Omemee	" "	2	
Somerville	" "	10	1
Eldon	" West	6	
Woodville	" "	2	1
Erin	Wellington, East	2	
Nichol	" "	2	
Eramosa	" South	4	
Puslinch	" "	2	1
Maryborough	" West	1	
Beverly	Wentworth, North	1	1
East Flamboro	" "	1	1
West "	" "	1	3
Ancaster	" South		1
King	York, North	1	2
Newmarket	" "	1	
Totals		443	192

SCHEDULE J.

A table showing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during the years 1885 to 1915, both inclusive. The figures for 1914 and 1915 are compared, and the increase or decrease in each place is shown.

Name of gaol	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913	1914	1915	Increase, 1915.	Decrease, 1915.	Name of gaol
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19	10	21	9	24	21	11	10	16	12	21	11	16	27	46	58	39	23	58	54	57	94	110	55	.....	94	Barrie.
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	15	4	6	7	7	10	12	10	7	4	4	11	15	10	17	19	9	13	15	13	18	24	30	48	59	11	.....	Berlin.
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	34	18	24	37	19	10	12	13	16	12	11	20	6	12	6	15	34	67	53	61	89	56	110	67	106	.....	34	Belleville.
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89	120	125	124	106	115	85	64	88	74	82	136	162	143	153	239	178	148	122	129	161	131	108	105	.....	3	Brantford.
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	29	17	.....	9	9	11	6	2	3	4	4	5	3	4	8	10	6	4	5	1	10	8	14	2	21	19	.....	.....	Brampton.
Brockville	80	36	24	34	52	58	44	41	77	56	70	43	4	40	45	41	58	66	55	50	50	91	86	67	40	64	59	49	83	62	56	.....	6	Brockville.
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	16	19	5	5	5	4	4	2	3	.....	5	5	9	8	13	7	3	9	6	6	3	1	3	4	1	.....	3	.....	Bracebridge.
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	35	15	22	7	.....	5	6	9	10	12	10	19	12	5	11	19	13	7	4	5	5	5	6	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cayuga.
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	23	35	14	22	27	10	21	9	11	23	21	19	12	15	18	17	14	7	7	12	32	16	10	9	16	27	29	.....	2	Cornwall.
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	11	10	18	16	17	15	20	10	16	14	12	12	7	18	21	16	22	30	22	35	39	56	16	.....	20	Cobourg.
Chatham	13	14	7	9	51	71	47	26	26	22	67	9	11	13	15	18	18	11	9	8	16	16	27	28	26	26	36	44	46	80	52	.....	28	Chatham.
Fort Frances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	16	28	65	57	104	149	93	.....	56	Fort Frances.
Goderich	.....	4	.....	4	2	5	5	2	3	3	.....	2	1	2	5	5	1	2	8	14	3	1	3	18	5	8	6	13	6	13	6	.....	.....	Goderich.
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	9	23	17	7	2	3	3	13	4	13	4	6	12	7	6	4	5	10	7	3	9	16	11	2	.....	.....	Guelph.
Gore Bay	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	6	3	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
Hamilton	268	235	373	429	401	418	251	142	148	55	96	69	56	69	66	96	108	97	188	229	287	296	394	360	113	173	580	702	986	696	424	.....	119	Hamilton.
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	120	125	87	102	72	89	49	54	60	48	51	47	40	58	62	59	54	66	61	52	102	90	107	135	129	203	.....	74	Kingston.
Kenora	37	53	56	73	74	66	81	75	65	51	76	56	61	110	52	34	36	57	21	21	19	58	92	92	57	6	15	101	95	114	82	.....	12	Kenora.
London	377	338	404	408	540	332	213	150	218	219	187	177	179	193	172	137	137	259	157	262	249	248	218	328	421	335	395	391	483	500	520	.....	.....	London.
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1	5	2	5	2	5	4	6	7	8	8	8	10	10	2	6	11	8	13	20	7	3	9	.....	.....	1	.....	Lindsay.
L'Original	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	2	1	2	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	1	3	4	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	5	2	1	.....	1	L'Original.
Milton	9	13	5	19	12	9	9	6	4	8	3	8	3	1	2	4	4	4	8	12	7	11	6	6	8	7	4	12	11	12	1	.....	8	Milton.
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12	9	29	8	6	5	13	4	7	4	7	3	5	8	13	12	19	21	18	21	52	25	45	18	.....	2	Napanee.
North Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	35	16	14	15	7	10	5	4	.....	.....	3	12	5	73	99	171	73	104	46	38	40	18	88	60	92	56	.....	38	North Bay.
Ottawa	295	285	295	297	276	326	294	182	105	111	157	152	.....	137	135	224	293	221	267	247	238	257	328	454	396	408	367	321	248	316	281	.....	65	Ottawa.
Owen Sound	26	29	20	21	29	37	17	13	14	11	6	.....	8	9	11	7	8	12	16	13	10	5	6	10	13	15	44	77	65	18	17	23	.....	Owen Sound.
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Orangeville.
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	5	3	2	.....	3	6	2	.....	.....	.....	7	12	17	34	59	2	30	34	37	13	18	8	20	31	22	19	.....	3	Perth.
Picton	41	54	29	45	38	33	19	11	11	21	11	22	8	21	30	35	19	21	18	18	28	28	21	42	26	33	31	26	28	32	4	.....	2	Picton.
Pembroke	11	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	5	7	4	7	3	5	.....	1	.....	1	4	1	7	4	6	7	8	14	50	7	8	20	50	50	41	.....	Pembroke.
Peterborough	37	13	11	26	20	45	24	22	16	15	13	10	11	10	8	13	8	14	23	13	24	33	52	57	23	46	37	110	115	87	.....	.....	56	Peterborough.
Port Arthur	66	30	28	10	18	15	1	3	4	1	3	5	1	4	2	9	8	7	50	25	57	107	114	183	204	195	232	301	453	111	278	.....	165	Port Arthur.
Parry Sound	.....	.....	.....	1	4	16	9	.....	2	4	5	7	2	.....	3	5	5	4	5	25	10	35	153	68	26	66	38	35	50	58	55	03	1	Parry Sound.
Simcoe	4	6	6	3	17	3	10	5	3	11	17	6	.....	5	10	11	6	12	11	15	12	13	98	91	55	37	23	41	8	32	25	.....	7	Simcoe.
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	31	28	21	17	26	23	17	26	23	17	10	15	23	21	28	20	33	20	29	24	5	44	77	67	69	102	86	16	.....	St. Catharines.
Sarnia	140	72	38	64	99	108	95	27	56	69	116	57	49	61	48	45	71	57	69	67	73	69	59	58	52	76	90	157	237	158	.....	99	.....	Sarnia.
Stratford	17	15	12	9	10	14	4	7	9	15	7	16	.....	12	9	8	15	19	16	35	21	42	30	29	20	30	67	73	51	.....	.....	20	.....	Stratford.
Sandwich	17	31	25	46	47	35	57	28	11	19	22	13	.....	16	27	18	31	42	29	19	32	29	28	28	34	32	11	25	11	15	.....	13	.....	Sandwich.
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	20	12	12	15	19	22	12	.....	17	23	9	6	8	8	2	4	3	12	17	19	19	11	5	17	48	33	.....	18	St. Thomas.
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	10	12	8	38	42	25	53	27	7	21	16	72	18	16	38	18	32	47	52	2	49	66	25	53	55	.....	.....	Sault Ste. Marie
Sudbury	.....	2	6	27	45	55	27	17	175	197	258	308	.....	197	172	48	164	117	253	284	223	225	227	195	227	216	508	1,054	1,045	638	.....	385	Sudbury.
Toronto	1,707	1,705	2,116	2,078	2,098	2,085	1,783	1,411	1,207	960	918	598	.....	795	1,041	1,822	1,117	1,295	1,575	1,832	1,923	2,016	2,003	2,355	2,008	2,669	2,866	3,209	3,565	2,751	.....	856	Toronto.
Walkerton	.....	2	6	22	8	6	7	3	13	8	21	5	.....	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	5	8	4	4	6	9	6	5	1	9	.....	.....	Walkerton.
Woodstock	21	28	59	64	55	51	21	21	28	21	24	17	.....	31	21	9	26	11	31	22	17	21	34	34	22	41	46	52	57	69	.....	8	.....	Woodstock.
Welland	3	10	22	12	20	16	7	15	12	11	19	17	.....	3	13	5	1	6	7	5	9	12	5	9	7	26	29	55	69	124	170	.....	21	Welland.
Whitby	4	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	10	29	12	8	18	14	12	8	10	14	11	.....	3	Whitby.
Algoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lock ups:
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Atikokan
Burk's Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	4	4	2	5	2	.....	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Burk's Falls.
Byng Inlet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	Byng Inlet.
Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	25	59	69	14	.....	.....	.....	Cobalt
Killarney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Killarney.
Manitouwaning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	16	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manitouwaning
Mine Centre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	8	1	2	7	5	.....	Mine Centre.
Webbwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	Webbwood.
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,291	5,827	6,613	8,363	8,848	6,255	370	2,963	Totals.

SCHEDULE K.

Showing fines imposed and collected in Municipalities under Local Option during the license years, 1913-14 and 1914-15.

Municipality.	License District.	1913-14		1914-15	
		Fines imposed.	Fines collected.	Fines imposed.	Fines collected.
		$	$	$	$
Camden, East	Addington	525	465	250	230
Hinchinbrooke	"	20	20	20	20
Kennebec	"	.....	.....	20	20
Newburgh	"	120	120	20	20
Bruce Mines	Algoma	60	60	20	20
MacDonald, Meredith & Aberdeen	"	80	80	60	60
Burford	Brant, North	20	20	40	40
Brantford Tp	" South	100	100	.....	.....
Yonge and Escott, Rear	Brockville	.....	.....	20	20
Huron	Bruce, Centre	200	200	.....	.....
Annabel	" North	50	.....	.....	.....
Southampton	" "	40	40	.....	.....
Lucknow	" South	300	300	20	20
Teeswater	" "	120	120	.....	.....
Orangeville	Dufferin	1,020	770	20	20
Shelburne	"	420	200	240	240
E. Garafraxa	"	.....	.....	140	140
Grand Valley	"	.....	.....	60	20
Melancthon	"	.....	.....	20	20
Mono	"	.....	.....	100	100
Mulmen	"	.....	.....	40	40
Iroquois	Dundas	80	80	40	40
Mountain	"	50	50	65	40
Winchester	"	20	40	.....	.....
Matilda	"	.....	.....	80	80
Clarke	Durham, West	200	200	40	.....
West Tilbury	Essex, South	20	20	100	100
North Colchester	" "	.....	.....	20	.....
South Colchester	" "	.....	.....	20	20
Kingsville	" "	.....	.....	270	145
Leamington	" "	.....	.....	320	320
Loughboro'	Frontenac	.....	.....	280	280
Portland	"	440	440	120	120
Kingston	"	.....	.....	20	20
Storrington	"	120	120	40	40
Alexandria	Glengarry	1,160	140	240	40
Charlottenburg	"	160	120	60	60
Kenyon	"	375	40	240	120
Lancaster, V	"	320	.....	.....	.....
Lochiel	"	510	310	400	400
Maxville	"	40	40	.....	.....
Augusta	Grenville	60	60	.....	.....
Kemptville	"	.....	.....	200	140
Oxford	"	60	40	20	20
Artemesia	Grey, Centre	460	460	460	360
Collingwood, Tp	" "	100	100	100	20
Osprey	" "	.....	.....	200	100
Holland	" "	60	60	25	25
Derby	" North	.....	20	20	20
Owen Sound	" "	1,660	870	2,990	1,420
Meaford	" "	.....	.....	440	420
Sydenham	" "	20	20	100	100
Dundalk	" South	40	20	.....	.....

SCHEDULE K.—*Continued.*

Showing fines imposed and collected in Municipalities under Local Option during the license years 1913–14 and 1914–15.

Municipality.	License District.	1913–14		1914–15	
		Fines imposed.	Fines collected.	Fines imposed.	Fines collected.
		$	$	$	$
Durham	Grey, South	455	455	20	20
Egremont	" "	260	260	40	40
Proton	" "	.....	.....	120	100
Nassagaweya	Halton	100	100	.....	.....
Trafalgar	"	2	2	.....	.....
Thurlow	Hastings, East	.....	.....	1,200	300
Tweed	" "	360	360	20	20
Madoc Tp.	Hastings, North	40	40	.....	.....
Rawdon	" "	20	20	.....	.....
Stirling	" "	.....	.....	400	400
Tudor	" "	60	40	.....	.....
Wollaston	" "	180	180	80	78
Sidney	" West	20	20	.....	.....
Clinton	Huron, Centre	260	240	140	140
Ashfield	" North	200	.....	40	40
Howick	" "	120	70	100	100
Turnberry	" "	.....	.....	40	40
Stanley	" South	100	100	.....	.....
Usborne	" "	100	100	.....	.....
Blenheim	Kent, East	20	20	20	20
Raleigh	" West	60	60	140	100
Arkona	Lambton, East	80	80	40	40
Brooke	" "	40	40	140	80
Forest	" "	180	160	440	220
Wyoming	" "	140	120	290	310
Moore	" West	100	100	100	.....
Point Edward	" "	150	150	.....	.....
Almonte	Lanark, North	180	160	20	20
South Sherbrooke	" South	20	20	.....	.....
Newboro'	Leeds	100	20	.....	.....
Bastard and Burgess	"	.....	.....	445	265
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front	"	.....	.....	80	20
Leeds & Lansdowne, Rear	"	150	80	120	120
Ernesttown	Lennox	240	220	.....	.....
Richmond	"	40	40	.....	.....
Niagara	Lincoln	200	200	200	200
North Dorchester	Middlesex, East	20	20	.....	.....
Adelaide	" North	.....	.....	100	100
Ailsa Craig	" "	60	60	60	60
Strathroy	" "	.....	20	20	20
Gainsboro'	Monck	.....	.....	200	200
Bracebridge	Muskoka	820	820	.....	.....
Port Carling	"	20	20	.....	.....
Morrison	"	.....	.....	60	60
Waterford	Norfolk, North	20	.....	.....	.....
Windham	" "	20	.....	.....	20
North Walsingham	" South	.....	.....	100	100
Brighton	Northumberland, East	110	10	170	107
Colborne	" "	.....	.....	40	40
Cramahe	" "	150	170	20	20
Percy	" "	.....	.....	140	140
Seymour	" "	100	100	.....	.....
Haldimand	" West	140	107	20	20

SCHEDULE K.—*Continued.*

Showing fines imposed and collected in Municipalities under Local Option during the license years 1913–14 and 1914–15.

Municipality.	License District.	1913–14.		1914–15.	
		Fines imposed.	Fines collected.	Fines imposed.	Fines collected.
		$	$	$	$
Scott	Ontario, North	100	100	100	100
Brock	" "	.....	.....	40	40
Uxbridge	" "	.....	.....	200	200
Whitby Tp	" South	50	50	.....	.....
Whitby, East	" "	.....	.....	200	150
Embro	Oxford, North	.....	.....	20	20
Ingersoll	" South	40	40	600	.....
South Norwich	" "	.....	.....	20	20
Caledon	Peel	280	240	110	110
Elma	Perth, North	40	40	40	40
Asphodel	Peterborough, East	20	20	20	20
Dummer	"	100	100	.....	.....
Havelock	"	180	160	360	250
Lakefield	"	20	20	.....	.....
Norwood	"	260	200	120	45
Otonabee	"	20	20	.....	.....
Harvey	" West	40	60	.....	.....
Smith	"	100	100	.....	.....
Vankleek Hill	Prescott	100	100	20	20
Sophiasburgh	Prince Edward	140	140	.....	.....
South Marysburgh	"	20	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	"	20	20	20	.....
Lavallee	Rainy River	20	20	.....	.....
Bagot and Blightfield	Renfrew, South	.....	.....	105	65
Brougham	"	.....	.....	20	.....
McNab	"	40	20	40	40
Renfrew, Tn	"	200	260	160	140
Coldwater	Simcoe, East	20	20	400	400
Medonte	"	80	.....	.....	.....
Midland	"	.....	.....	100	100
Orillia, Tn	"	460	60	530	175
Orillia, Tp	"	40	40	300	.....
Oro	"	200	200	.....	.....
Tay	"	.....	.....	625	595
West Gwillimbury	Simcoe, South	20	20	40	40
Tecumseh	"	.....	.....	520	520
Beeton	"	.....	.....	100	100
Innisfil	"	.....	.....	20	20
Alliston	Simcoe, West	150	170	340	340
Collingwood	"	1,100	800	.....	.....
Creemore	"	.....	.....	150	150
Essa	"	60	60	250	250
Stayner	"	20	20	100	100
Tossorontio	"	170	120	.....	.....
Finch	Stormont	40	40	.....	.....
Osnabruck	"	80	80	100	20
Roxborough	"	60	60	.....	.....
Bobcaygeon	Victoria, East	290	230	220	220
Omemee	"	80	80	40	40
Somerville	"	200	140	540	540
Eldon	Victoria, West	20	20	120	120
Woodville	"	20	.....	60	60
Galt	Waterloo, South	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erin	Wellington, East	.....	.....	20	20

SCHEDULE K.—*Concluded.*

Showing fines imposed and collected in Municipalities under Local Option during the license years 1913-14 and 1914-15.

Municipality.	License District.	1913-14		1914-15	
		Fines imposed.	Fines collected	Fines imposed.	Fines collected
		$	$	$	$
West Garafraxa	Wellington, East	20	20	.....	.....
Nichol	"	.....	.....	40	40
Eramosa	Wellington, South	.....	.....	80	80
Puslinch	"	.....	.....	40	40
Maryborough	" West	.....	.....	20	.....
Beverley	Wentworth, North	.....	.....	150	150
East Flamborough	"	55	55	100	100
West "	"	.....	.....	20	20
Ancaster	" South	100	100	.....	.....
Markham	York, East	100	100	.....	.....
North Gwillimbury	York, North	100	100	.....	.....
King	"	.....	.....	100	100
Whitchurch	"	100	100	.....	.....
Totals	Totals	19,842	14,874	20,485	14,620

SCHEDULE L.

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Addington	J. McL. Wheeler	Tamworth.
Algoma	James Grigg	Bruce Mines.
Brant, North	A. Kirkpatrick	Paris.
Brant, South	Richd. Eacrett	Brantford.
Brockville	George Ross	Brockville.
Bruce, Centre	Thomas Bradley	Bervie.
Bruce, North	J. W. Reany	R.R. No. 1, Pt. Elgin.
Bruce, South	Jos. M. White	Walkerton.
Carleton	Thomas Kerr	Kars.
Dufferin	Thos. J. Robinson	Orangeville.
Dundas	Edward P. Foster	R.R. No. 2, Brinston.
Durham	R. Chalk	Port Hope.
Elgin, East	W. H. Smuck	Bayham.
Elgin, West	Walter Ross	St. Thomas.
Essex, North	Paul Morand	Tecumseth.
Essex, South	J. E. Stone	Essex.
Fort William	H. Johnston	Fort William
Frontenac	John Moreland	R.R. No. 3, Harrowsmith.
Glengarry	Angus Macdonald	Alexandria.
Grenville	And. Carson	R.R. No. 1, Merrickville.
Grey, Centre	S. J. Halbert	Markdale.
Grey, North	M. C. Beckett	Owen Sound.
Grey, South	Wm. Allen	Varney.
Haldimand	J. B. Wilson	Hagersville.
Halton	W. A. Ferrah	Oakville.
Hamilton	J. Sturdy	Hamilton.
Hastings, East	John Stokes	Tweed.
"	Robert M. Jack, Prov. Officer	Deseronto.
Hastings, North	R. C. Arnott	Belleville.
	John Stokes	Tweed.
Hastings, West	Richd. Arnott	Belleville.
"	P. J. Peterson, Prov. Officer	Trenton.
"	M. Searles, " "	Frankford.
Huron, North	J. J. Mitchell	Wingham.
Huron, South	John Torrance, Sr.	Clinton.
Kenora	Thos. Dougherty	Kenora.
Kent, East	B. W. Wilson	Ridgetown.
Kent, West	Thos. M. French	Chatham.
Kingston	Clark W. Wright	Kingston.
Lambton, East	P. D. McCallum	Forest.
Lambton, West	George Lucas	Sarnia.
Lanark, North	J. J. McGregor	Carleton Place.
Lanark, South	W. Hyndman	Smith's Falls.
Leeds	F. B. Taber	Morton.
Lennox	Walter Exley	Napanee.
Lincoln	John W. King	St. Catharines.
London	A. R. Galpin	London.

SCHEDULE L.—*Continued.*

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Manitoulin	Wm. Vincer	Mindemoya.
Middlesex, East	Thomas Duffin	Thorndale.
Middlesex, North	J. Milliken	Strathroy.
Middlesex, West	John B. Gough	Napier.
Monck	R. N. Killins	Dunnville.
Muskoka	Henry Boyer	Bracebridge.
Nipissing	Jos. N. Levis	Mattawa.
"	J. Phillips, Prov. Officer	North Bay.
Norfolk, North	A. W. Birdsell	Waterford.
Norfolk, South	J. A. McBride	Port Dover.
Northumberland, East	George Gooderich	Dundonald.
Northumberland, West	John McCaughey	Cobourg.
Ontario, North, No. 1	E. R. Anderson	Uxbridge.
" " No. 2	W. R. McPhee	Brechin.
Ontario, South	Louis Luke	Oshawa.
Ottawa	John C. Enright	Ottawa.
"	Alfred Coleman	
Oxford, North	Walter Shaver	Woodstock.
Oxford, South	Wm. M. Bell	Springford.
Parry Sound, East	W. J. White	Novar.
Parry Sound, West	T. W. Quinn	Parry Sound.
Peel	John D. Orr	Meadowvale.
Perth, North	Robert T. Kemp	Listowel.
Perth, South	Alex. B. Creighton	St. Mary's.
Peterborough, East	Elias Williams	Havelock.
Peterborough, West	Joseph Stewart	Peterborough.
Port Arthur	Alex. R. Elliott	Port Arthur.
Prescott	Joseph Lemieux	L'Orignal.
Prince Edward	W. G. Sexsmith	Picton.
Rainy River	George Campbell	Fort Frances.
Renfrew, North	A. St. James	Pembroke.
Renfrew, South	John Connolly	Renfrew.
Russell	W. J. Campbell	Metcalfe.
Sault Ste. Marie	Wm. R. Cunningham	Sault Ste. Marie.
St. Catharines	John W. King	St. Catharines.
Simcoe, Centre	Thomas Duff	Barrie.
Simcoe, East	Wellington Fisher	Orillia.
Simcoe, South	J. H. Lee	Newton Robinson.
Simcoe, West	Robert Henderson	Alliston.
Stormont	A. E. Fetterley	Aultsville.
"	J. M. McDonald, Prov. Officer	Cornwall.
Sturgeon Falls	J. J. French	Sturgeon Falls.
Sudbury	Thos. N. Kilpatrick	Sudbury.
Temiskaming	Wm. S. Blackwell	Haileybury.
Toronto	Robt. Burrows	Toronto.
"	P. J. Jennings	
"	Richard Greer	
Victoria and Haliburton	William Thornbury	Lindsay.
Waterloo, North	Ferdinand Walter	Berlin.
Waterloo, South	R. H. Knowles	Hespeler.

SCHEDULE L.—*Concluded.*

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Welland	Geo. F. House	Stevensville.
Wellington, East	G. C. Groves	Fergus.
Wellington, South	Jas. O'Brien	Guelph.
Wellington, West	John Gordon	Drayton.
Wentworth, North	W. W. Forsythe	Dundas.
Wentworth, South	R. T. Gould	Bartonville.
Windsor	Gaspard Pacaud	Windsor.
York, East	W. A. Latham	Danforth.
York, North	James Wayling	Newmarket.
York, West	D. MacKenzie	Woodbridge.

STATEMENT OF LICENSE REVENUE FOR FINANCIAL YEARS.

Statement showing Revenue from License Branch received by the Province of Ontario for the financial years ending October 31st, 1913, 1914 and 1915.

——	1913	1914	1915
Received from—	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brewers' Warehouse Licenses	7,750 00	8,600 00	8,500 00
Brewers' Licenses	34,300 00	32,350 00	31,725 00
Distillers' Licenses	43,166 66	44,666 67	44,666 67
Wholesale Licenses	15,033 35	15,041 67	14,541 67
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Transfers and Fines	429,090 43	453,795 96	476,300 16
Sample and Commission Licenses	2,300 00	3,225 00	3,225 00
Seized Liquor	728 30	920 33	1,202 34
Five per cent. commission on Bar Sales	366,737 29	299,200 51	219,346 83
Refund for Collection of Revenue and Premium on Fidelity Bonds	2,380 00	2,410 00	2,295 93
	901,486 03	860,210 14	801,803 60

BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS FOR ONTARIO.

Statement of Salaries and Travelling Expenses for Six months ending 31st October, 1915.

J. D. Flavelle, Chairman—		
Salary from 5th May to 31st October, 1915, at $6,500 per annum...	$3,187 85	
Travelling expenses	463 50	
		$3,651 35
W. S. Dingman, Vice-Chairman—		
Salary from 5th May to 31st October, 1915, at $6,000 per annum...	2,943 85	
Travelling Expenses	604 85	
		3,548 70
J. A. Ayearst, Commissioner—		
Salary from 5th May to 31st October, 1915, at $4,000 per annum...	1,961 90	
Travelling expenses	444 95	
		2,406 85
Geo. T. Smith, Commissioner—		
Salary from 5th May to 31st October, 1915, at $4,000 per annum...	1,961 90	
Travelling expenses	702 50	
		2,664 40
Frederick Dane, Commissioner—		
Salary from 3rd June to 31st October, 1915, at $4,000 per annum..	1,639 88	
Travelling expenses	242 94	
		1,882 82
Clarke E. Locke, Secretary—		
Salary from 20th May to 31st October, 1915, at $1,800 per annum		809 18
E. Saunders, Solicitor—		
Salary from 20th May to 31st October 1915, at $800 per annum		358 96
Total		$15,322 26

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